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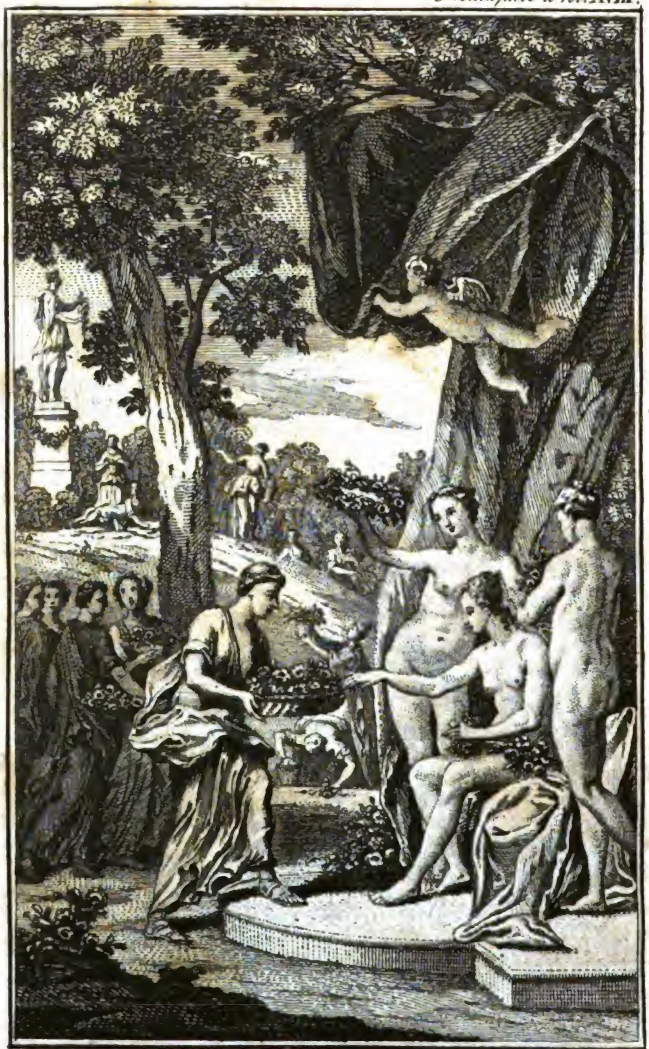
Frontispiece to Vol. XVIII.



Conveniunt pictis incinctæ vestibus Horæ,
Inque leves calathos munera nostra legunt,
Protinus arripiunt Charites, nectuntque Coronas.

Ovid. Fast. 5. V. 220.

C. Parr Sculp.

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THE London Magazine OR

GENTLEMAN'S Monthly Intelligencer.

VOL. XVIII.

For the YEAR, MDCCXLIX.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

Printed for R. BALDWIN,
at the Rose
in Pater Noster Row.

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PREFACE.

TO be employed in the Conduct of any Scheme that is of real Uſe to Mankind, or that may contribute to their innocent Amuſement, is a Pleaſure of that Kind which only they can feel, whoſe Hearts rejoice in promoting the Good and Happineſs of their Fellow-Creatures. That we have carried on this Work for ſo many Years with a View to inform, improve, and pleaſe our Readers, as well as for our own Advantage, is a Truth that we can honeſtly aſſert, and own with conſcious Pride and ſecret Satisfaction. And as we have made it our Buſineſs to tranſplant from all Parts into this our Garden, ſuch Flowers alone as for their Beauty or Sweetneſs may Delight, and ſuch Herbs and Fruits only as for their uſeful and ſalutary Virtues may Benefit Mankind; ſo we have eſtabliſhed it as a Maxim, from which our Readers may be aſſured we will never depart, that no noxious Weed to poiſon, no uſeleſs Bramble to perplex, ſhall ever knowingly be admitted into our Borders. In ſhort, we will endeavour, as OVID has beautifully deſcribed in our Frontiſpiece, where he paints the Garden of FLORA, that what Time and Induſtry ſhall collect, may be diſpoſed with Grace and Elegance. It is theſe our laudable Aims, and fair Purſuits, which have gained us that ſuperior Favour and Diſtinction

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Diſtinction which we boaſt amongſt Perſons of Taſte and Knowledge, and it is by the Continuance of theſe, that we hope to preſerve all ſuch our Friends and Benefactors; and whenever we are favoured by the Learned and Ingenious with any Scheme for the Publick Good, any Eſſay or Poem for the Amuſement, any Diſcourſe or Diſſertation for the Improvement of Mankind, it will be received by us as a particular Obligation, and faithfully communicated to the Publick for univerſal Benefit.

DIRECTIONS to the BOOKBINDER.

BIND up the Title Page with Contents to each Month: Take the engraved General Title with Frontiſpiece, and Quarter Sheet of Preface and Poetry, from the Appendix, and place them before January.

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The BEAUTIES *of the* SPRING.

HAIL happy ſhades, and hail thou chearful plain,
Where peace and pleaſure unmoleſted reign;
Where dewy buds their bluſhing boſoms ſhow,
And the cool rivers murmur as they flow:
See yellow crowfoots deck the gaudy hills,
While the faint primroſe loves the purling rills;
Sagacious bees their labours now renew,
Hum round the bloſſoms, and extract their dear:
In their new liv'ries the green woods appear,
And ſmiling nature decks the infant year;
See yon proud elm that ſhines in borrow'd arms,
Whilſt the curl'd woodbines deck her aged charms.
When the ſtreak'd Eaſt receives a lighter grey,
And larks prepare to meet the early day;
Through the glad bowers the ſhrill anthems run,
While the groves glitter to the riſing ſun:
Then Phillis haſtens to her darling cow,
Whoſe ſhining treſſes wanton on her brow,
While to her cheek enliv'ning colours fly,
And health and pleaſure ſparkle in her eye.
Unſpoil'd by riches, nor with knowledge vain,
Contented Cymon whiſtles o'er the plain;
His flock diſmiſſes from their nightly fold,
Obſerves their health, and ſees their number told.
Pleas'd with its being, ſee the nimble fawn
Sports in the grove, or wantons o'er the lawn,
While the pleas'd courſers frolick out the day,
And the dull ox affects unwieldy play.
Then haſte, my friend, to yonder Sylvan bowers,
Where peace and ſilence crown the bliſsful hours;
In thoſe ſtill groves no martial clamours ſhe
In thoſe ſtill groves no martial clamours ſound;
No ſtreaming purple ſtains the guiltleſs ground:
But fairer ſcenes our raviſh'd eyes employ,
Give a ſoft pleaſure, and a quiet joy:
Grief flies from hence, and waſting cares ſubſide,
While wing'd with mirth the laughing minutes glide.
See, my fair friend, the painted ſhrubs are gay,
And round thy head ambroſial odours play;
At ſight of thee the ſwelling buds expand,
And op'ning roſes ſeem to court thy hand;
Hark, the ſhrill linnet charms the diſtant plain,
And Philomel replies with ſofter ſtrain:
See thoſe bright lilies ſhine with milky hue,
And thoſe fair cowſlips drop with balmy dew;
To thee, my fair, the chearful linnet ſings,
And Philomela warbles o'er the ſprings;
For thee thoſe lilies paint the fertile ground,
And thoſe fair cowſlips are with nectar crown'd;
Here let us reſt to ſhun the ſcorching ray,
While curling zephyrs in the branches play.
In theſe calm ſhades no ghaſtly woe appears,
No cries of wretches ſtun our frighted ears;
Here no gloſs'd hate, no ſainted wolves are ſeen,
Nor buſy faces throng the peaceful green;
But fear and ſorrow leave the careful breaſt,
And the glad ſoul ſinks happily to reſt.

A SUMMER's WISH.

MY guardian, bear me on thy downy wing
To ſome cool ſhade where infant ſpring flow'rs
Where on the trees ſweet honey-ſuckles blow,
And ruddy daiſies paint the ground below;
Where the ſhrill linnet charms the ſolemn ſhade,
And zephyrs pant along the cooler glade;
Or ſhake the bull-ruſh by a river ſide,
While the gay ſun-beams ſparkle on the tide:
O for ſome grot whoſe ruſtick ſides declare,
Eaſe, and not ſplendor, was the builder's care;
Where roſes ſpread their unaffected charms,
And the curl'd vine extends her claſping arms;
Where happy ſilence lulls the quiet ſoul,
And makes it calm as ſummer waters roll.
Here let me learn to check each growing ill,
And bring to reaſon diſobedient will;
To watch this incoherent breaſt, and find
What fav'rite paſſions rule the giddy mind.
Here no reproaches grate the wounded ear;
We ſee delighted, and tranſported hear,
While the glad warblers wanton round the trees,
And the ſtill waters catch the dying breeze,
Grief waits without, and melancholy gloom:
Come, chearful hope, and fill the vacant room;
Come ev'ry thought, which virtue gave to pleaſe;
Come ſmiling health with thy companion eaſe:
Let theſe, and all that virtue's ſelf attends,
Bleſs the ſtill hours of my gentle friends:
Peace to my foes, if any ſuch there be,
And, gracious heaven, give repoſe to me.

The MONTH *of* AUGUST.

Sylvanus, *a Courtier*. Phillis, *a Country Maid*.

Sylvanus. HAIL, Phillis, brighter than a morning ſky,
Joy of my heart, and darling of my eye;
See the kind year her grateful tribute yields,
And round fac'd plenty triumphs o'er the fields.

But

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But to yon gardens let me lead thy charms,
Where the curl'd vine extends her willing arms:
Whose purple clusters lure the longing eye;
And the ripe cherries show their scarlet dye.
Phillis. Not all the sights your boasted gardens yield,
Are half so lovely as my father's field,
Where large increase has bless'd the fruitful plain,
And we with joy behold the swelling grain,
Whose heavy ears towards the earth re-
chin'd, [wind.
Wave, nod, and tremble to the whisking
Syl. But see, to emulate those cheeks of thine, [shine:
On yon fair tree the blushing nect'rins
Beneath their leaves the ruddy peaches glow, [show.
And the plump figs compose a gallant
With gaudy plumbs see yonder boughs recline,
And ruddy pears in yon Espalier twine.
There humble dwarfs in pleasing order stand.
Whose golden product seems to court thy hand. [chard bears
Phil. In vain you tempt me while our or-
Long-keeping russets, lovely cath'rine pears,
Pearmains and codlings, wheaten plumbs enough, [bough.
And the black damsons load the bending
No pruning-knives our fertile branches teaze, [please.
While yours must grow but as their masters
The grateful trees our mercy well repay,
And rain us bushels at the rising day.
Syl. Fair are my gardens, yet you slight them all;
Then let us haste to yon majestick hall,
Where the glad roofs shall to thy voice resound, [ing sound;
Thy voice more sweet than musick's melt-
Now Orion's beam infests the sultry sky,
And scorching fevers through the welkin fly;
But art shall teach us to evade his ray,
And the forc'd fountains near the windows play; [gale,
There choice perfumes shall give a pleasing
And orange-flowers their od'rous breath exhale, [ings glow,
While on the walls the well-wrought paint-
And dazzling carpets deck the floors below, [charm,
O tell me, thou whose careless beauties
Are these not fairer than a thresher's barn?
Phil. Believe me, I can find no charms at all
In your fine carpets and your painted hall.
'Tis true our parlour has an earthen floor,
The sides of plaster, and of elm the door;
Yet the rubb'd chest and table sweetly shines, [climbs:
And the spread mint along the window
An aged laurel keeps away the sun, [run.
And two cool streams across the garden
Syl. Can feasts or musick win my lovely maid?
In both those pleasures be her taste obey'd.
The ransack'd earth shall all its dainties send,
Till with its load her plenteous table bend.
Then to the roofs the swelling notes shall rise,
Pierce the glad air and gain upon the skies;
While ease and rapture spreads itself around,
And distant hills roll back the charming sound. [you know,
Phil. Not this will lure me, for I'd have
This night to feast with Corydon I go:
To night his reapers bring the gather'd grain, [plain:
Home to his barns, and leave the naked
Then beef and coleworts, beans and bacon too,
And the plumb-pudding of delicious hue,
Sweet-spiced cake, and apple-pies good store, [more?
Deck the brown board; who can desire
His flute and tabor too Amintor brings,
And while he plays, soft Amaryllis sings.
Then strive no more to win a simple maid,
From her lov'd cottage and her silent shade.
Let Phillis ne'er, ah never let her rove,
From her first virtue and her humble grove.
Go seek some nymph that equals your degree,
And leave content and Corydon for me.

An EPITAPH.

NOW triumph, death, for here lies slain
More worth than crowns can buy:
Celestial zephyrs, waft her soul
Back to its native sky,
Who now shall charm, where Flavia once
Her chearful smiles bestow'd;
When pleasing candor swell'd her breast,
And in her aspect glow'd:
Now to that heav'n, where virtue shines
With an eternal blaze,
Her lofty soul has wing'd its flight,
And left this earthly maze.
So from the smiling infant's hand
We force the costly gem,
Which he not knowing how to prize,
Might to the dust condemn.

ANOTHER.

A Heart to mercy as to zeal inclin'd,
As well a gentle as a prudent mind;
Still free to pardon, cautious to offend
A tender parent and a faithful friend.
All parts perform'd, she willingly with-
drew, [adieu.
Turn'd from the world, and bid her friends
Ah thou! (if spirits or regard or know
The sigh of friendship or a daughter's woe)
Mix'd with those tears that wash the sacred shrine,
Accept the tribute of a grateful line.

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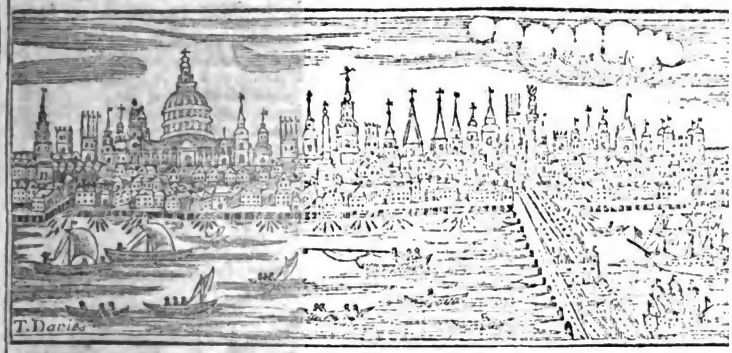
The LONDON MAGAZINE:



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For JANUARY, 1749.

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III. Monumental Inscription on the Column at *Blenheim-House*.

IV. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, *&c.* continued: Containing the SPEECHES of *Cn. Domitius Calvinus*, and *A. Terentius Varro*, in the DEBATE on the Clause relating to the Episcopal Clergy in *Scotland*.

V. Copy of a remarkable Address, as intended to have been presented.

VI. A Description of *Oxfordshire*, with an Account of *Blenheim-House*.

VII. Construction of a Geometrical Question, and a Question in Surveying, answered.

VIII. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Alderman *Heathcote* at *Bath*, to the Lord Mayor.

IX. A curious Piece of History, with judicious Reflections.

X. What is properly an Address from the City of *London*, and what is not.

XI. The whole serio-comical Affair of the Bottle-Conjurer in the *Hay-Market*.

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XX. Monthly Bill of Mortality.

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XXII. Catalogue of Books.

With a New and Correct MAP of OXFORDSHIRE, drawn from an actual Survey, and regulated by Astronomical Observations.

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LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the *Rose* in *Paternoster-Row*.

Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any single Month to complete Sets.

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We are ſorry the Eſſay on Education *is not ſuitable to our Deſign.*

About the Middle of January *was Publiſhed,*

AN APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1748: With a General Title, Preface, compleat Indexes, and ſeveral other Things, neceſſary to be bound up with the Volume.

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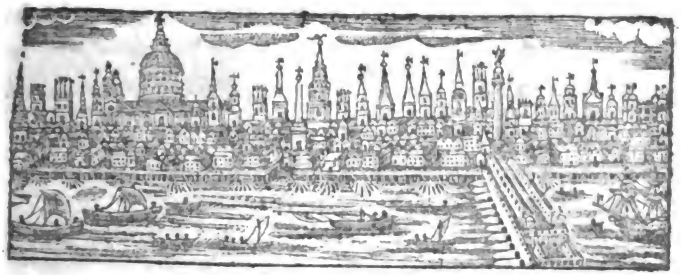

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1749.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT is not at all material to acquaint you, by what accident the enclos'd letter fell into my hands: It is ſufficient to aſſure you, that I am under no particular obligation to conceal it; nor do I break any private truſt in conveying it to the publick. If you think proper to inſert it in your *Magazine*, it will, no doubt, be a high entertainment to your readers, as it will give them a ſpecimen of a work, that has been ſo long and ſo ardently expected; and it may probably induce the author to oblige the publick with the whole. *I am*, &c.

Of the PRIVATE LIFE *of a* PRINCE.

To my LORD ——

YOU obſerve, that among the ſeveral heads, under which I have conſider'd the character and conduct of a PATRIOT KING, I omitted to take notice of one, which you rightly judge not to be of the leaſt importance, tho' it may ſeem at firſt to concern appearances rather than realities, and to be nothing more than a circumſtance contained in, or implied by, the great parts of the character and conduct of ſuch a king. It is of his *perſonal behaviour*, of his manner of living with other men, and, in a word, of his *private life*, that you deſire me to ſpeak.

Let me begin then by ſaying, That all the decency and grace (the *bien ſeance* of the *French*, and *decorum* of the *Latins*) which becomes this high character, can never be reflected on this or on any character, that is not founded in *virtue*. But for want of this, a character that is ſo, will loſe at all times part of the luſtre belonging to it, and may be ſometimes not a little miſunderſtood and undervalued. *Beauty* is not ſeparable from *health*, nor this *luſtre*, ſaid the ſtoicks, from *virtue*: But as a man may be *healthful* without being *handſome*, ſo he may be *virtuous* without being *amiable*.

There are certain finiſhing ſtrokes, a laſt hand, as we commonly ſay, to be given to all the works of art. When that is not given, we may ſee the excellency of a general deſign,

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and the beauty of ſome particular parts: A judge of the art may ſee further, he may allow for what is wanting, and diſcern the full merit of a compleat work in one that is imperfect. But vulgar eyes will not be ſo ſtruck; the work will appear to them defective, and (as it is) unfiniſhed: So that without knowing preciſely what they diſlike, they may admire, but they will not be pleaſed. Thus in moral characters, tho' every part be virtuous and great, tho' the few and ſmall defects in it be concealed under the blaze of thoſe ſhining qualities that compenſate for them; yet is not this enough even in private life: It is leſs ſo in publick life, and ſtill leſs ſo in that of a prince.

There is a certain *ſpecies liberalis*, more eaſily underſtood than explained, and felt than defined, that muſt be acquired and rendered habitual to him. A certain propriety of words and actions, that reſult from their conformity to nature and character, muſt always accompany him, and create an air and manner, that run uniformly thro' the whole tenour of conduct and behaviour. This air and manner muſt be ſo far from any kind or degree of affectation, that they cannot be attained except by him who is void of all affectation. We may illuſtrate this to ourſelves, and make it more ſenſible, by reflecting on the conduct of good dramatick or epick writers. They draw the characters which they bring on the ſcene from nature, they ſuſtain them thro' the whole piece, and make their actors neither ſay nor do any thing that is not exactly proper to the character each of them repreſents. *Oderint dum metuant*, came properly out of the mouth of a *tyrant*; but *Euripides* would never have given that execrable ſentence to *Minos* or *Æacus*.

A man of ſenſe and virtue both, will not fall into any great impropriety of character, or indecency of conduct. But he may ſlide or be ſurprized into ſmall ones, from a thouſand reaſons, and in a thouſand manners, which I ſhall not ſtay to enumerate. Againſt theſe therefore, men who are incapable of falling into the others, muſt be ſtill on their guard, and no men ſo much as princes. When their minds are filled and their hearts warmed with *true notions* of government, when they *know their duty*, and *love their people*, they will not fail, in the *great* parts they are to act, in the council, in the field, and in all the arduous affairs that belong to their kingly office; at leaſt they will not *begin* to fail by failing in *them*. But as they are men, ſuſceptible of the ſame impreſſions, liable to the ſame errors, and expoſed to the ſame paſſions, ſo they are likewiſe expoſed to more and ſtronger temptations, than others. Beſides, the elevation in which they are placed, as it gives them great advantages, gives them great diſadvantages too, that often countervail the former. Thus, for inſtance, a little *merit* in a prince is ſeen and felt by numbers; it is multiplied, as it were, and in proportion to this effect his reputation is raiſed by it. But then a little *failing* is ſeen and felt by numbers too; it is multiplied in the ſame manner, and his reputation ſinks in the ſame proportion.

I ſpoke above of defects that may be concealed under the blaze of great and ſhining qualities. This may be the caſe, as it has been that of ſome princes. There goes a tradition, that *Henry* the fourth of *France* aſked a *Spaniſh* ambaſſador, what miſtreſſes the king of *Spain* had? The ambaſſador replied (like a formal pedant) that his maſter was a prince who feared God, and had no miſtreſſes but the queen. *Henry* the fourth felt the reflection, and aſked him in return with ſome contempt, "Whether his "maſter had not virtues enough to "cover one vice?"

The faults or defects that may be thus covered or compenſated, are (I think) thoſe of the man, rather than thoſe

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thoſe of the king; ſuch as ariſe from conſtitution, and the *natural* rather than the *moral* character; ſuch as may be deemed accidental ſtarts of paſſion, or accidental remiſſneſs in ſome unguarded hours; ſurprizes, if I may ſay ſo, of the man on the king. When theſe happen ſeldom, and paſs ſoon, they may be hid, like ſpots in the ſun, but they are ſpots ſtill. He who has the means of ſeeing them, will ſee them; and he who has not, may feel the effects of them without knowing preciſely the cauſe. When they continue (for here is the danger, becauſe if they *continue* they will *increaſe*) they are ſpots no longer, they ſpread a general ſhade, and obſcure the light in which they were drowned before. The virtues of the king are loſt in the vices of the man.

Alexander had violent paſſions, and thoſe for wine and women were predominant after his ambition. They were *ſpots* in his character before they prevailed by the force of habit; as ſoon as they began to do ſo, the king and the hero appeared leſs, the rake and bully more: *Perſepolis* was burnt at the inſtigation of *Thais*, and *Clytus* was killed in a drunken brawl. He repented indeed of theſe two horrible actions, and was again the king and hero upon many occaſions. But he had not been enough on his guard, when the ſtrongeſt incitements to vanity and to ſenſual pleaſures offered themſelves at every moment to him: And when he ſtood in all his eaſy hours ſurrounded by women and eunuchs, by the pandars, paraſites, and buffoons of a voluptuous court, they who could not approach the king approach'd the man, and by ſeducing the man, they betrayed the king. His faults became habits: The *Macedonians*, who did not or would not ſee the one, ſaw the other; and he fell a ſacrifice to their reſentments, to their fears, and to thoſe factions that will ariſe under an odious government, as well as under one that grows into contempt.

Other characters might be brought to contraſte with this: The firſt *Scipio Africanus*, for example, or the eldeſt *Cato*; (and there will be no objection to a compariſon of ſuch citizens of *Rome* as theſe were, with kings of the firſt magnitude.) Now the reputation of the firſt *Scipio* was not ſo clear and uncontroverted in *private* as in *publick* life; nor was he allowed by all, to be a man of ſuch ſevere virtue, as he affected, and as that age required. *Nævius* was thought to mean him in ſome verſes *Gellius* has preſerved, and *Valerius Antias* made no ſcruple to aſſert, that far from returning the fair *Spaniard* to her family, he debauch'd and kept her. Notwithſtanding this, what authority did he not maintain? In what eſteem and veneration did he not live and die? With what panegyricks has not the whole torrent of writers rolled down his reputation even to theſe days? This could not have happened, if the vice imputed to him had ſhewn it ſelf in any ſcandalous appearances, to eclipſe the luſtre of the general, the conſul, or the citizen. The ſame reflexion might be extended to *Cato*, who loved wine as well as the other loved women. Men did not judge in thoſe days, as *Seneca* was ready to do in his, That drunkenneſs could be no crime if *Cato* drank; but *Cato*'s paſſion, as well as that of *Scipio*, was ſubdued and kept under by his publick character. His virtue warmed inſtead of cooling, by this indulgence to his genius or natural temper; and one may gather from what *Tully* puts into his mouth in the treatiſe concerning *Old Age*, that even his love of wine was rendered ſubſervient, inſtead of doing hurt, to the meaſures he purſued in his publick character.

Give me leave to inſiſt a little on the two firſt *Cæſars*, and on *Mark Anthony*. (I quote none of them as good men, but I may quote them all as great men, and therefore properly in this place; ſince a *Patriot*

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triot King muſt avoid the defects that diminiſh a great character, as well as thoſe that corrupt a good one.) Old *Curio* called *Julius Cæſar* the huſband of every wife, and the wife of every huſband, referring to his known adulteries, and to the compliances that he was ſuſpected of in his youth for *Nicomedes*. Even his own ſoldiers, in the licence of a triumph, ſung lampoons on him for his profuſion as well as lewdneſs. The youth of *Auguſtus* was defamed as much as that of *Julius Cæſar*, and both as much as that of *Anthony*. When *Rome* was ranſacked by the pandars of *Auguſtus*, and matrons and virgins ſtripped and ſearched like ſlaves in a market, to chooſe the fitteſt to ſatisfy his luſt, did *Anthony* do more? When *Julius* ſet no bounds to his debauches in *Egypt*, except thoſe ſatiety impoſed, *poſtquam epulis Bacchoque modum laſſata voluptas impoſuit*; when he trifled away his time with *Cleopatra* in the very criſis of the civil war, and till his troops refuſed to follow him any further in his effeminate progreſs up the *Nile*; — Did *Anthony* do more? No; all three had vices, which would have been ſo little born in any former age of *Rome*, that no man could have raiſed himſelf under the weight of them to popularity and to power. But we muſt not wonder that the people who bore the *tyrants*, bore the *libertines*; nor that indulgence was ſhewn to the vices of the great, in a city where univerſal corruption and profligacy of manners were eſtabliſhed: And yet even in this city, and among theſe degenerate *Romans*, certain it is, that different appearances, with the ſame vices, helped to maintain the *Cæſars*, and ruined *Anthony*. I might produce many anecdotes to ſhew how the two former ſaved appearances, whilſt their vices were the moſt flagrant, and made ſo much amends for the appearances they had not ſaved, by thoſe of a contrary kind; that a great part at leaſt of all which was ſaid to defame them, might paſs, and did paſs, for the calumny of party.

But *Anthony* threw off all decorum from the firſt, and continued to do ſo to the laſt. Not only *vice* but *indecency* became habitual to him. He ceaſed to be a general, a conſul, a triumvir, a citizen of *Rome*: He became an *Egyptian* king, ſunk into luxurious effeminacy, and proved he was unfit to govern men, by ſuffering himſelf to be governed by a woman. His *vices* hurt him, but his *habits* ruin'd him. If a political modeſty at leaſt had made him diſguiſe the firſt, they would have hurt him leſs, and he might have eſcaped the laſt: But he was ſo little ſenſible of this, that in a fragment of one of his letters to *Auguſtus*, which *Suetonius* has preſerved, he endeavours to juſtify himſelf by pleading this very *habit*. "What matter is it who we lie with? "(ſays he) This letter may find you "perhaps with *Tertulla*, or *Terentilla*, or others that he names. I "lie with *Cleopatra*, and have I "not done ſo *theſe two years?*"

Theſe great examples which I have produced may appear in ſome ſort figures bigger than the life. Few virtues and few vices grow up, in theſe parts of the world, and in theſe latter ages, to the *ſize* of thoſe I have mentioned, and none have *ſcenes* wherein to exert themſelves. But the truths I am deſirous to inculcate will be as juſtly delivered in this manner, and perhaps more ſtrongly felt. Failings or vices that flow from the ſame ſource of human nature, that run the ſame courſe thro' the conduct of princes, and have the ſame effects on their characters, and conſequently on their government and their fortune, have all the proportion neceſſary to my application of them. It matters little, whether a prince who abandons that common decorum which reſults from nature, and which reaſon preſcribes, abandons the particular decorums of this country or that, of this age or that, which reſult from mode,

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mode, and which cuſtom exacts. It matters little (for inſtance) whether a prince gives himſelf up to the more groſs luxury of the weſt, or to the more refined luxury of the eaſt; whether he become the ſlave of a domeſtick harlot, or of a foreign queen; in ſhort, whether he forget himſelf in the arms of one whore, or of twenty; and whether he imitate *Anthony*, or a king of *Achin*, who is reported to have paſſed his whole time in a ſeraglio, eating, drinking, chewing betel, playing with women, and talking of cock-fighting.

To draw to a concluſion: This *decency*, this *grace*, this *propriety* of *manners* to *character*, is ſo eſſential to princes in particular, that whenever it *is* neglected, their virtues loſe a great degree of luſtre, and their defects acquire much aggravation. Nay more, by neglecting this decency and this grace, and for want of a ſufficient regard to appearances, even their virtues may betray them into failings, their failings into vices, and their vices into habits, unworthy of princes, and unworthy of men.

The *conſtitutions* of *governments*, and the different *tempers* and characters of *people*, may be thought juſtly to deſerve ſome conſideration, in determining the behaviour of princes in private life as well as in publick; and to put a difference (for inſtance) between the decorum of a king of *France*, and that of a king of *Great-Britain*.

Lewis the fourteenth was king in an abſolute monarchy, and reigned over a people whoſe genius makes it fitter perhaps to impoſe on them by admiration and awe, than to gain and hold them by affection. Accordingly he kept great ſtate; was haughty, was reſerved; and all he ſaid or did appeared to be forethought and plann'd. His regard to appearances were ſuch, that when his miſtreſs was the wife of another man, and he had children by her every year, he endeavoured to cover her conſtant reſidence at court by a place ſhe filled about the queen: He dined and ſupped and cohabited with the latter in every apparent reſpect as if he had no miſtreſs at all. Thus he raiſed a great reputation: He was revered by his ſubjects, and admired by his neighbours; and this was due principally to the art with which he managed appearances, ſo as to ſet off his virtues, to diſguiſe his failings and his vices, and by his example and authority to keep a veil drawn over the futility and debauch of his court.

His ſucceſſor, not to the throne, but to the ſovereign power, was a mere rake, with ſome wit, and no morals; nay, with ſo little regard to them, that he made them a ſubject of ridicule in diſcourſe, and appeared in his whole conduct more profligate, if that could be, than he was in principle. The difference between theſe characters ſoon appeared in abominable effects; ſuch as (cruelty apart) might recal the memory of *Nero*, or in the other ſex, that of *Meſſalina*, and ſuch as I leave the chroniclers of ſcandal to relate.

Our *Elizabeth* was queen in a limited monarchy, and reigned over a people at all times more eaſily led than driven; and at that time capable of being attached to their prince and their country, by a more generous principle than any of thoſe which prevail in our days, by *affection*. There was a ſtrong *prerogative* then in being, and the crown was in poſſeſſion of greater legal power. Popularity was however then (as it is now, and as it muſt be always in mixed government) the ſole true foundation of that ſufficient authority and influence, which other conſtitutions give the prince *gratis*, and *independently* of the people, but which a king of this nation muſt *acquire*. The wiſe queen ſaw it, and ſhe ſaw too how much popularity depends on thoſe appearances that depend on the decorum, the decency, the grace, and the propriety of behaviour of which we are ſpeaking. A warm con-

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concern for the intereſt and honour of the nation, a tenderneſs for her people, and a confidence in their affections, were appearances that run thro' her whole publick conduct, and gave life and colour to it. She did great things, and ſhe knew how to ſet them off according to their full value, by her manner of doing them. In her *private behaviour* ſhe ſhewed great affability, ſhe deſcended even to familiarity, but her familiarity was ſuch as could not be imputed to her *weakneſs*, and was therefore moſt juſtly aſcribed to her *goodneſs*. Tho' a woman, ſhe hid all that was womaniſh about her; and if a few equivocal marks of coquetry appeared on ſome occaſions, they paſſed like flaſhes of lightning, vaniſhed as ſoon as they were diſcerned, and imprinted no blot on her character. She had private *friendſhips*, ſhe had *favourites:* But ſhe never ſuffered her *friends* to forget ſhe was their queen, and when her *favourites* did, ſhe made them feel that ſhe was ſo.

Her ſucceſſor, *James* the firſt, had no virtues to ſet off, but he had failings and vices to conceal. He could not conceal the latter; and void of the former, he could not compenſate for them. His failings and his vices therefore ſtanding in full view, he paſſed for a weak prince and an ill man; and fell into all the contempt wherein his memory remains to this day. The methods he took to preſerve himſelf from it, ſerved but to confirm him in it. No man can keep the decorum of manners in life, who is not free from every kind of *affectation*, as it has been ſaid already: But he who affects what he has no pretenſions to, or what is improper to his character and rank in the world, is guilty of moſt conſummate folly: He becomes doubly ungracious, doubly indecent, and quite ridiculous. *James* the firſt, not having one quality to conciliate the eſteem or affection of his people to him, endeavoured to impoſe on their underſtandings; and to create a reſpect for himſelf, by ſpreading the moſt extravagant notions about *kings* in general, as if they were *middle beings*, between God and other men; and by comparing the extent and unſearchable myſteries of their *power* and *prerogative* to thoſe of the divine Providence. His *language* and his *behaviour* were commonly ſuited to ſuch fooliſh pretenſions; and thus by aſſuming a claim to ſuch reſpect and ſubmiſſion as were not due to him, he loſt a great part of what was due to him. In ſhort, he begun at the wrong end; for tho' the ſhining qualities of the king may cover ſome failings and ſome vices that do not grow up to ſtrong habits in the man, yet muſt the character of a *great* and *good king* be founded in that of a *great* and *good man*. A king who lives out of the ſight of his ſubjects, or is never ſeen by them except on his throne, can ſcarce be deſpiſed as a man, tho' he may be hated as a king. But the king who lives more in their ſight, and more under their obſervation, may be deſpiſed before he is hated, and even without being hated. This happened to king *James:* A thouſand circumſtances brought it to paſs, and none more than the *indecent weakneſſes* he had for his *minions*. He did not endeavour to cure this contempt, and raiſe his character only by affecting what he had no pretenſions to, as in the former caſe; but he endeavoured likewiſe moſt vainly to do it by affecting what was improper to his character and rank. He did not endeavour, indeed, to diſguiſe his natural *puſillanimity* and *timidity* under the maſk of a bully, nor wear a long ſword, look fierce, and talk big, whilſt he was impoſed upon and inſulted by all his neighbours, and above all by the *Spaniards*; but he retailed the ſcraps of *Buchanan*, affected to talk much, figured in church controverſies, and put on all the pedantick appearances of a ſcholar, whilſt he neglected all thoſe of a great and good man, as well as king.

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Let not princes flatter themſelves; they will be examined cloſely in *private* as well as in *publick life*; and thoſe who cannot pierce further will judge of them by the appearances they give in both. To obtain true popularity, that which is founded in eſteem and affection, they muſt therefore maintain their characters in *both*; and to that end neglect appearances in *neither*, but obſerve the *decorum* neceſſary to preſerve the eſteem, whilſt they win the affections, of mankind. *Kings*, they muſt never forget that they are *men*: *Men*, they muſt never forget that they are *kings*. The ſentiments which one of theſe reflections of courſe inſpires, will give an humane and affable air to their whole behaviour, and make them taſte, in that high elevation, all the joys of ſocial life. The ſentiments that the other reflection ſuggeſts, will be found very compatible with the former; and they may never forget that they are kings, tho' they do not always carry the crown on their heads, nor the ſcepter in their hands. *Vanity* and *folly* muſt entrench themſelves in a conſtant affectation of ſtate to preſerve regal dignity: A *wiſe* prince will know how to preſerve it when he lays his majeſty aſide. He will *dare* to appear a private man, and in that character he will draw to himſelf a reſpect leſs oſtentatious, but more real and more agreeable to him, than any which is paid to the monarch. By never *ſaying* what is unfit for him to ſay, he will never *hear* what is unfit for him to hear. By never *doing* what is unfit for him to do, he will never *ſee* what is unfit for him to ſee. Decency and propriety of manners are ſo far from leſſening the pleaſures of life, that they refine them, and give them an higher taſte: They are ſo far from reſtraining the free and eaſy commerce of ſocial life, that they baniſh the bane of it, licentiouſneſs of behaviour. *Ceremony* is the barrier againſt this abuſe of liberty in publick: *Politeneſs* and *decency* are ſo in private; and the prince who practiſes and exacts them, will amuſe himſelf much better, and oblige thoſe who have the honour to be in his intimacy, and to ſhare his pleaſures with him, much more, than he could poſſibly do by the moſt *abſolute* and *unguarded familiarity*.

That which is here recommended to princes, that conſtant guard on their own behaviour, even in private life, and that conſtant decorum which their example ought to exact from others, will not be found ſo difficult in practice as may be imagined; if they uſe a proper diſcernment in the *choice* of the *perſons* whom they admit to the neareſt degrees of intimacy with them. A prince ſhou'd chuſe his *companions* with as great care as his *miniſters*. If he truſts the *buſineſs* of his ſtate to theſe, he truſts his *character* to thoſe. Not only general experience will lead men to judge, that a ſimilitude of character determin'd it; but if chance, indulgence to aſſiduity, good-nature, or want of reflection had their ſhare in the introduction of men unworthy of ſuch favour, certain it is, that they who judged wrong at firſt concerning him, will judge right at laſt; I mean, that the minds of princes, like the minds of other men, will be *brought down* inſenſibly to the tone of the company they keep. They are not *triflers* for inſtance: Be it ſo: But if they take men of mean characters, or of no characters, into their intimacy, they ſhew a diſpoſition to *become* ſuch; unleſs they break thoſe habits *early*, and before puerile amuſements are grown up to be the buſineſs of their lives.

A worſe conſequence even than this, may follow a want of diſcernment in princes how to chuſe their companions, and how to conduct themſelves in private life. Silly kings have reſigned themſelves to their *miniſters*, have ſuffered theſe to ſtand between them and their people, and have formed no judgments, nor taken

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any meaſures on their own knowledge, but all implicitly on the repreſentations made to them by thoſe miniſters. Kings of ſuperior capacity have reſigned themſelves in the ſame manner to their *favourites*, male and female, have ſuffered theſe to ſtand between them and their moſt able and faithful counſellors; their judgments have been influenced, and their meaſures directed by inſinuations of women, or of men as little fitted as women by nature and education, to be hearkened to in the great affairs of government. Hiſtory is full of ſuch examples; all melancholy, many tragical! ſufficient, if attended to (one would imagine) to deter princes from permitting the companions of their idle hours, or the inſtruments of their pleaſures, to exceed the bounds of thoſe provinces. Should a miniſter of ſtate pretend to vie with any of theſe, about the forms of a *drawing-room*, the regulation of a *ruelle*, the decoration of a *ball*, or the dreſs of a *fine lady*, he would be thought ridiculous, and he would be truly ſo. But then are not any of theſe impertinent, when they pretend to meddle in things at leaſt as much *above* them, as thoſe that have been mentioned are *below* the others? And are not princes who ſuffer them to do ſo, unaccountably weak?

What ſhall I ſay further on this head? Nothing more is neceſſary. Let me wind it up therefore by aſſerting this great truth, that reſults from what has been already ſaid. As he can never fill the character of a PATRIOT KING, tho' his perſonal great and good qualities be in every other reſpect equal to it, who lies open to the flattery of *courtiers*, to the ſeduction of *women*, and to the partialities and affections which are eaſily contracted by too great indulgence in private life; ſo the prince who is deſirous to eſtabliſh this character, muſt obſerve ſuch a decorum, and keep ſuch a guard on himſelf, as may prevent even the *ſuſpicion* of being liable to ſuch influences. For as the reality would ruin, the very ſuſpicion will leſſen him in the opinion of mankind; and the opinion of mankind, which is *fame* after death, is ſuperior *ſtrength* and *power* in life.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from the APPENDIX, 1748, Page 605.

In the Debate begun in your Magazine *for* December *laſt, and continued in your* Appendix, *the next Speaker after* Q. Salonius Sarra, *was* Cn. Domitius Calvinus, *the Purport of whoſe Speech was as follows:*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

THE Hon. and learned gentleman who ſpoke laſt, took notice of the powerful influence which the prejudices of education have upon our way of thinking, and judging, in all affairs of life; and, I think, he himſelf ſtands forth an example of it, as ſtrong as can any where be met with. I am perſuaded, there is no man more firmly attached than he is to the proteſtant ſucceſſion now happily eſtabliſhed in this kingdom, and yet he has been bred up with ſuch a regard for the church, and ſuch a jealouſy of every thing that may have the leaſt appearance of an incroachment upon her rights and privileges, that he would chuſe to expoſe the proteſtant ſucceſſion to be undermined by wolves in ſheeps cloathing, rather than allow the parliament to determine, who ſhall be deemed

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deemed the proper inſtructors and leaders of the people within his majeſty's dominions.

Sir, If the queſtion now before us were, whether ordination by a popiſh biſhop, or by one who is held to be a biſhop amongſt the nonjurors, were ſuch an ordination as might intitle a man to the character of a prieſt or a deacon in the church; or if we were to impower any civil judicatute to determine this queſtion, I ſhould be as zealous againſt our determining ſuch a queſtion, or granting ſuch a power, as any gentleman in this houſe; but neither of theſe is the caſe with reſpect to the clauſe now under conſideration. We are only to determine, that ſuch an ordination is not proper for intitling a man to exerciſe the function of prieſt or deacon in any epiſcopal meeting in *Scotland*; and that it may appear by whom every man, who intends to exerciſe that function in *Scotland*, has been ordained, we have already ordered his letters of orders to be regiſtered in the court books of ſome of the civil judicatures within that kingdom.

Neither of theſe, Sir, can in the leaſt interfere with any right or privilege belonging to the church. It is a queſtion in politicks only, and with ſuch queſtions, I think, the moſt zealous churchman cannot pretend, that the church has any thing to do. For both theſe political regulations the learned gentleman has himſelf furniſhed us with a very ſtrong argument. The prejudices of education are of ſuch force, that very few men ever get entirely the better of them; and it has been found, by experience, that thoſe who have been bred up in *Jacobite* principles from their infancy, generally retain a warm ſide that way, and are too apt to ſhew it as often as they ſafely can, notwithſtanding their having taken the oaths to the preſent government. This, I ſay, has been found by experience, and it is certainly to be preſumed, that every man, who takes holy orders from a nonjuring biſhop, is ſuch a one as has been bred up in the ſame principles with the biſhop from whom he chuſes to receive holy orders, and conſequently, muſt be preſumed ready to inculcate thoſe principles as often as he ſafely can, notwithſtanding his having taken the oaths to the preſent government; therefore the parliament has wiſely thought fit to exclude all ſuch men from exerciſing the office of prieſt or deacon in *Scotland*, where the people are naturally, and without any inſtruction, but too apt to rebel; and where the vulgar have always been more under the influence of their preachers than in moſt other countries.

It is true, Sir, that no man can publickly, in his ſermons, inculcate the principles of *Jacobitiſm*: It is equally true, that no man, who has taken the oaths to the government, can, with a good grace, inculcate ſuch principles in private converſation; and it is likewiſe true, that if you exclude ſuch men from publickly exerciſing their function, they will probably exerciſe it in a private manner, and will then more zealouſly inculcate ſuch principles, eſpecially in *Scotland*, where, from ſeveral late events it is known, that the lower ſort of people are not ſo ready to diſcover, or impeach, even for the higheſt rewards, as in ſome other countries. But, Sir, tho' no miniſter can publickly, in his ſermons, inculcate the principles of *Jacobitiſm*, yet if he be a learned and eloquent preacher, he may, by his ſermons, gain a more commanding influence over his hearers than he could ever otherwiſe attain to, and from thence may, with greater weight, recommend whatever doctrines, either in religion or politicks, he pleaſes to inculcate in his private converſation or lectures; nor will his having taken the oaths to the government much diminiſh the weight of his recommendation; for the peo-

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ple do not now expect, that even the miniſters of the goſpel ſhould become martyrs, when they can avoid it by taking the oaths to the government: On the contrary, the people will learn from them to look upon the impoſition of ſuch oaths as a ſort of perſecution, and to take the ſame oaths themſelves, when required, without altering or forſaking their former principles, by which they will become more dangerous ſubjects than they could have been, had they never taken the oaths; for thoſe concealed *Jacobites*, who are ready to take all the oaths we can put to them, are of all others, the government's moſt dangerous enemies. And tho' we cannot altogether prevent ſuch miniſters from exerciſing their function privately, yet we ſhall prevent their having ſuch a powerful, or ſuch an extenſive influence, as they would have, were they to exerciſe their functions in a free and open manner. Our preventing their publick preaching will, therefore, be of ſome ſervice; and if we cannot abſolutely prevent an evil, it is not, ſurely, an argument againſt our doing all we can.

As I was, from my infancy, educated in the principles of the church of *England*, and ſtill profeſs the ſame principles, I hope it will be preſumed, Sir, that I ſhall be ready to concur in any meaſures for propagating thoſe principles in *Scotland*, as well as *England*, provided thoſe meaſures be ſuch as are conſiſtent with the articles of union, and of no dangerous conſequence to the ſafety of our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, upon the preſervation of which the very being of our church depends. I am, therefore, very ſorry to hear it ſuggeſted, that there are ſo few epiſcopal miniſters in *Scotland*, except thoſe who have had their letters of orders from ſome of the nonjuring biſhops there; and that if we exclude theſe laſt, there will be a great want of epiſcopal miniſters in that country; but this want will, I hope, be ſoon ſupplied by the care of our biſhops, and the charitable contributions of our clergy; for I cannot comprehend how the difficulties in obtaining ordination come to be ſo great, as has been ſuggeſted by the learned gentleman who ſpoke laſt, conſidering how many prieſts, or deacons, we have every year ordained.

I do not pretend, Sir, to be learned in the canons or rules of the church, with reſpect to ordination; but from the little I have read, and heard upon this ſubject, I know that a title, ſuch as a curacy, or the like, may be eaſily obtained; becauſe the perſon who gives ſuch a title, is not obliged to continue the perſon he grants it to in poſſeſſion, longer than he pleaſes, and the biſhop, within whoſe dioceſe the title lies, may thereupon ordain him, or grant him letters dimiſſory, in order to his being ordained by ſome other biſhop. Then as to the teſtimonials of his good life and converſation, there are ſo many worthy and learned gentlemen of *Scotland*, now ſettled in the church here, and ſo many other gentlemen of that country always reſiding here, that if the teſtimonial be ſubſcribed by any gentlemen of character in *Scotland*, they muſt be known to ſome of the gentlemen of that country reſiding here, who can, and will, upon a letter from the ſubſcribers, authenticate the teſtimonial to the biſhop here, who is to ordain. And tho', regularly, a deacon ought to continue one whole year in that office, before he can be ordained prieſt, yet this the biſhop may diſpenſe with, and may ordain a man prieſt but a few days after he has been ordained deacon, the indiſpenſable canon being only, that no man ſhall be ordained prieſt and deacon in one day; ſo that a man, who comes from *Scotland* for orders, needs not make above one journey, and his expence, it is to be hoped, will be made up to him, by the charitable con-

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contributions of the rich clergy in this kingdom.

I cannot, therefore, think, Sir, there are such insuperable difficulties in supplying very soon all the meeting-houses in *Scotland* with episcopal ministers, regularly qualified, according to the late act, and such as have been bred up, from their infancy, in true principles of politicks, as well as religion; and if any such difficulties should appear, a remedy may easily be contrived, by a new canon confirmed by act of parliament in some future session.

Gentlemen may perceive, Sir, that what I have hitherto said, has been in justification of the act passed two years ago, and upon a supposition that, by the said act, all episcopal ministers are excluded from the exercise of their function in any meeting-house in *Scotland*, unless they be such as have received their letters of orders from some bishop of the church of *England*, or of *Ireland*; and that this was the intention of that law, appears so plainly, from the words of it, which I take to be the only way of determining what was the intention, that I was surprised to hear of any doubt raised in *Scotland* about the meaning, but much more to hear that doubt supported in this house. I shall admit, that if there were any doubt we ought to chuse that meaning which does no wrong to any innocent man, rather than that which does; but with me there is no doubt, and therefore I think the present clause unnecessary, tho' I shall nevertheless agree to it for the sake of others, and because abundance of law can never break the law; and supposing there were some ground for a doubt in this case, I believe, we are debating about a shadow, or phantom, which has no real existence; for, as I am informed, it is above 30 years since the last of those died, that were bishops in *Scotland* at the time of the revolution, consequently we can hardly suppose, that any of the episcopal ministers now in *Scotland*, are such as received their orders from any of those bishops; and surely neither the law nor the church will acknowledge those men to be bishops, who have been elected since that time by virtue of an authority, or *Congé d'elire* from the late king *James*, or present pretender; for that there are such pretended bishops, both in *England* and *Scotland*, every one knows, tho' it be impossible to find such a proof of it, as may subject them to a prosecution, or conviction.

But supposing, Sir, that there are still in *Scotland* some episcopal ministers, who were ordained by some of the outed bishops there, and supposing that they have, in pursuance of the act of the 10th of Q. *Anne*, intitled themselves to set up and officiate in a meeting-house in that country; which, pray, is the greatest wrong, to oblige them to take new orders from some bishop of the church of *England*, or *Ireland*, as a sign of their thorough conversion; or to leave them to propagate rebellion and sedition among his majesty's subjects, as from what has happened it is probable, they have been doing for these 30 or 40 years past? I know of no canon, or rule of the church, that forbids a man's taking orders a second time, even tho' he be convinced, that the orders he at first received were regular, and valid, according to the rules of the church; and if he refuses to give this sign of his thorough conversion, the shutting up of his meeting-house is no wrong, but a punishment for his contumacy which he highly deserves; whereas, to allow him to continue in his former practices, is a wrong done to our country, and to all his majesty's honest and faithful subjects.

Thus, Sir, even according to the rule of interpretation laid down by the Hon. and learned gentleman who spoke last, if there be any doubt,

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as to the meaning of that law which was paſſed in 1746, that meaning ought to be put upon it, which it is propoſed by this clauſe to explain and enforce. And as to thoſe epiſcopal miniſters, who had their orders from the pretended biſhops choſen, as I have mentioned, ſince the revolution, I think, it is abſolutely neceſſary to oblige them to take new orders from ſome biſhop of the church of *England*, or *Ireland*, before they be admitted to officiate in any meeting-houſe in *Scotland*, whether they be ſuch as have qualified by miſtaking the meaning of the late act, or ſuch as may hereafter be willing to qualify by taking the oaths, and praying for the king and royal family, as by law appointed. If they refuſe to get themſelves thus a ſecond time ordained, they muſt, I think, chuſe ſome other employment; for no compaſſion towards them ſhall ever induce me to conſent to what I think may be of dangerous conſequence to our preſent happy eſtabliſhment.

The laſt Speech I ſhall give you in this Debate, was that made by A. Terentius Varro, *the Subſtance of which was as follows:*

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

THE preſent debate has continued ſo long, and ſo much has been ſaid upon the ſubject, that I ſhould have given you no trouble on this occaſion, had I not obſerved, that the whole of the argument, in favour of the clauſe now before us, is founded upon two ſuppoſitions, one of which I think extremely uncharitable, and the other entirely groundleſs. In order to ſupport this regulation, for excluding from the office of the miniſtry, all ſuch epiſcopal miniſters in *Scotland*, as have received orders from any nonjuring biſhop, even tho' they have qualified, or are willing to qualify, by taking the oaths to the government, and praying for the king and royal family, as by law directed, it is firſt ſuppoſed, that in violation of the oaths they have taken, and in contempt of the prayers they daily and publickly put up to their Maker, they have continued, and will continue to propagate and inculcate the principles of *Jacobitiſm*: Now this I muſt call a very uncharitable ſuppoſition; and what is ſtill worſe, it is contrary to fact, according to the beſt information I could ever come at, and I have had an opportunity to inquire, becauſe I am not only acquainted with ſeveral gentlemen of *Scotland*, but have been in that country; and therefore I am afraid, that if any contrary information has been received, it comes from thoſe who are enemies to the epiſcopal religion in *Scotland*, and very little acquainted with the behaviour of the miniſters of that religion.

The other ſuppoſition is, Sir, that no man will receive orders from a nonjuring biſhop, unleſs it be ſuch a one as has, from his infancy, been educated in the principles of *Jacobitiſm*. Now this ſuppoſition there would, I ſhall grant, be ſome ground for, if thoſe of the epiſcopal perſuaſion in *Scotland* had any choice; but we all know, they have no choice. A man who is of that religion in *Scotland*, and deſigns to be a miniſter of the goſpel of Chriſt, muſt neceſſarily receive orders from a nonjuring biſhop, becauſe there are none other in that country. I ſay, he muſt neceſſarily receive orders from ſuch a biſhop, unleſs he has money to bear the expence of a journey or two to *England*, or *Ireland*, and friends there to give him a title and a teſtimonial, which we cannot ſuppoſe any man has, who deſigns to exerciſe his function in that country, where he can expect no preferment, nor any maintainance but what depends upon the generoſity and good-will of his hearers, which they may diminiſh, or wholly withdraw, whenever they pleaſe; for this reaſon,

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reaſon, if any man of family, or fortune, in that country, be deſigned for a clergyman of the church of *England*, he is ſent up to one of our univerſities here, and as ſoon as he has got orders, he generally, by his learning and capacity, recommends himſelf to ſome preferment in the church in this kingdom.

For theſe reaſons I muſt think, Sir, there is not the leaſt ground for this ſuppoſition. On the contrary, as there is nothing in the ceremony of ordination, no oaths to be taken, nor promiſes made, but what may be taken and made by a man perfectly well affected to our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, and as I have been credibly informed, that the nonjuring biſhops in *Scotland* have added nothing to this ceremony, I think, I have good reaſon to ſuppoſe, that the nonjuring biſhops in *Scotland* have ordained ſeveral perſons, who were bred up in principles agreeable to our preſent conſtitution, and who were ready to take the oaths to the government, as ſoon as it ſhould become neceſſary; for no man ought, I think, to take an oath, not even the oaths to the government, till it becomes neceſſary for him to do ſo.

I am therefore, Sir, ſo far from joining in either of theſe ſuppoſitions, that I am perſuaded no epiſcopal miniſter in *Scotland*, who has taken the oaths to the government, ever propagated any rebellious or ſeditious doctrines; on the contrary, I am convinced, that both the late rebellions in *Scotland* were, in a great meaſure, owing to their having ſo few ſuch men among them, which reduced the epiſcopal party there to the neceſſity of having divine ſervice performed by nonjuring clergymen, who took all opportunities to propagate the principles of paſſive-obedience, non-reſiſtence, and the indefeaſible hereditary right of kings, among the people of their reſpective congregations; and from charity, as well as experience, I muſt ſuppoſe, that no epiſcopal miniſter, tho' ordained by a nonjuring biſhop, who has lately taken the oaths, or who may hereafter be willing to take the oaths; I ſay, I muſt from both theſe motives ſuppoſe, that no ſuch miniſter will afterwards endeavour to propagate ſuch principles; therefore, inſtead of rendering it impoſſible, or very difficult for them to reap any benefit from taking the oaths, I think, we ſhould invite them by all the methods we can contrive.

I ſhall admit, Sir, that for a gentleman born in *England*, who of courſe has many friends, and many clergymen of his acquaintance here, it is no difficult matter to procure a title for ordination; but for a man of low birth, and born in the north of *Scotland*, without any friend, without any gentleman or clergyman of his acquaintance in *England*, eſpecially in thoſe dioceſes that border upon *Scotland*, can we ſuppoſe it eaſy for him to procure a title? This he cannot be aſſured of before he ſets out, and if he ſhould fail in obtaining one, or ſhould be refuſed ordination, on account of his not being duly qualified, he muſt return home again *re infecta*. Under ſuch uncertainties can we ſuppoſe, that any poor man will ever undertake ſuch a long, ſuch an expenſive journey? Therefore, if the clauſe in the former act be explained, as intended, by that now under conſideration, I ſhall look upon it as contrived and promoted by the preſbyterians in *Scotland*, not with a deſign to ſecure, but to endanger our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, by leaving the epiſcopal party in *Scotland*, ſtill under the influence of nonjuring clergymen, and bringing upon his majeſty's reign, the odium of having paſſed an act, to aboliſh the remains of epiſcopacy in that kingdom.

How the ſucceſſion of biſhops has been preſerved, or whether it has been

been preſerved, ſince the revolution, in *Scotland*, is what I do not pretend to be acquainted with. If it has been preſerved by a correſpondence with, or an authority from the late K. *James*, it is certain, the eſtabliſhed church here cannot acknowledge any biſhops that have been choſen by ſuch an authority. But if without any ſuch authority, the order of biſhops has been regularly continued in *Scotland*, ever ſince the revolution, according to the methods obſerved among the primitive chriſtians, whether ſuch biſhops may be acknowledged by the church here, is a queſtion that deſerves ſuch a ſerious conſideration, that I ſhall not, at preſent, preſume to deliver my opinion; but I am very ſure, that ſuch a queſtion ought not, in the firſt inſtance, to be determined by parliament; and to enact, that no perſon ordained by ſuch a biſhop ſhall be allowed to exerciſe his function in *Scotland*, notwithſtanding his qualifying himſelf for that purpoſe according to law, looks ſo like a parliamentary determination of this queſtion before it has been conſidered by the church, that I cannot give my conſent to the paſſing of ſuch a law, becauſe I cannot convince myſelf, of its being no incroachment upon the rights of the church.

Beſides, Sir, if ordination, by a biſhop in *Scotland*, be ſuch a one as ought to be approved by the church, I can ſee no political reaſon why it ought not to be approved of by the ſtate. To ſuppoſe that every man, ſo ordained, muſt be ſuch a one as has been bred up in the principles of *Jacobitiſm*, is a ſuppoſition that I have ſhewn to be groundleſs, and if there were ground for it, it is neither chriſtian nor prudent to ſhut the door againſt every ſuch man's converſion. Such a maxim looks more like that of a faction, who are reſolved to monopolize all the powers and profits of government to thoſe of their faction, than like that of a party, who have the general good of their country chiefly in view.

The Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, was ſo ſenſible of this, Sir, that he was willing to admit ſuch men, provided they gave a new ſign of their thorough converſion, by taking orders a ſecond time, which, he ſuppoſed, they might do; and indeed I do not at preſent recollect any canon or rule of the church againſt it. Like parricide among the old *Romans*, the thing is ſo new, that, I believe, there is no expreſs canon againſt it; but it is making ſo free with the ſacred inſtitution of ordination, that I ſhould not chuſe to be the perſon that received, or the perſon that conferred holy orders a ſecond time; and can any one ſuppoſe, that a man, who, in violation of his oaths to the government, ſhould continue to promote the cauſe of the pretender, would have any greater regard for the ſecond orders he had received?

In ſhort, Sir, I think we have gone too far, already, in enacting, That no letters of orders granted after *Sept.* 1, 1746, ſhall be ſufficient to intitle any epiſcopal miniſter to keep a meetiag-houſe in *Scotland*; and that this was the utmoſt that was intended by the law made that year, I am as little in doubt about, as the Hon. gentleman ſeems to be about the contrary opinion; therefore I muſt look upon the clauſe now before us, not as an explanation, but as an extenſion of a former law, and as an extenſion too of a law that ought never to have been made. By that law, even in the ſenſe I put upon it, you will make it very difficult to ſupply the epiſcopal church in *Scotland*, with miniſters qualified according to law; but by this clauſe you will render the thing impoſſible, at leaſt for half a century to come; during all which time the people of that perſuaſion in *Scotland* will be left a prey to nonjuring clergymen, and popiſh prieſts; and as the latter have a

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ſupport from *Rome*, they will be more induſtrious, and more daring in perverting the vulgar than the former, ſo that this clauſe will be of the moſt dangerous conſequence, not only to our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, but to the proteſtant religion; and conſequently, to put ſuch a meaning upon the act of 1746 as I contend for, without extending it any farther, will be ſo far from leaving the country expoſed to, that it will ſecure it from danger; whereas, to put ſuch a meaning upon that act, as the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt contends for, and to fix that meaning, by the clauſe now before us, will not only expoſe our country to danger, but will be a hardſhip, at leaſt upon innocent men, if not a glaring injuſtice; for whatever doubt may be made, with reſpect to thoſe miniſters that have qualified in purſuance of the late act, no doubt can be made with reſpect to thoſe that qualified and ſet up meeting-houſes in *Scotland*, in purſuance of the act of the 10th of queen *Anne*. As to them, they have an undoubted right to their meeting-houſes, and to officiate in thoſe meeting-houſes, which we are to deprive them of, without the leaſt proof of any thing like a crime; nor is it enough to ſay, that they may recover their property, by taking orders a ſecond time, becauſe it may be impoſſible for them to do ſo, at leaſt it will be impoſſible for them to do ſo, without putting themſelves to the expence of a long journey to *England* or *Ireland*.

As to thoſe poor clergymen who may, by this clauſe, be deprived of their only means of ſubſiſtence, notwithſtanding their having taken the oaths to the government, I was really ſorry to hear it ſuggeſted by the Hon. gentleman, that they might chuſe ſome other employment for the ſupport of themſelves and families. Alas! Sir, a clergyman in holy orders is expreſsly forbid by the canons to give himſelf to any baſe or ſervile labour; and what other ſort of employment can a poor man chuſe, who has no ſtock, unleſs it be a ſtock of learning, and a few books in his ſtudy? Therefore, to deprive a man of the liberty of officiating, in any meeting-houſe in *Scotland*, is really to deprive him of his daily bread.

To conclude, Sir, this clauſe is fraught with ſuch dangerous conſequences to the publick, and ſuch great hardſhips upon private men, that I can neither as a chriſtian, a churchman, an *Engliſhman*, a faithful ſubject to his majeſty, or a man of any humanity, give my conſent to its being paſſed into a law.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

A conciſe Account, and an Abſtract, of a famous Book lately publiſhed, intitled, A Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers, which are ſuppoſed to have ſubſiſted in the Chriſtian Church, from the earlieſt Ages thro' ſeveral ſucceſſive Centuries: By which it is ſhewn, that we have no ſufficient Reaſon to believe, upon the Authority of the Primitive Fathers, that any ſuch Powers were continued to the Church, after the Days of the Apoſtles. By *Conyers Middleton*, D. D. Printed for Meſſrs. *Manby* and *Cox*. Price Nine Shillings ſew'd.

THE publication of this book was preceded by an introductory diſcourſe, publiſhed ſome months ago, which gave a general account of the argument, and begins with telling us, That it is an opinion commonly received among chriſtians, and above all, among thoſe of the *Romiſh* communion, that after the days of the apoſtles, there reſided ſtill in the primitive church, thro' ſeveral ſucceſſive ages, a divine and extra-

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extraordinary power of working miracles, which was frequently and openly exerted, in confirmation of the truth of the Gospel, and for the conviction of unbelievers. This opinion being adopted by the papists, and espoused likewise in part by the protestants, he thought it his duty to inquire into the grounds of it; and to this task he was particularly excited, by what he had occasionally observed and heard, of the late growth of popery in this kingdom, and the great number of popish books printed and dispersed amongst us, in which great use is made of that prejudice, in favour of *primitive antiquity*, which prevails even in this protestant country.

This claim of a miraculous power, which is now peculiar to the church of *Rome*, was, he says, universally asserted and believed in all christian countries, and in all ages of the church, till the time of the reformation; but that spirit of inquiry, with which Christendom was then animated, detected the cheat, and exposed to publick view, the hidden springs and machinery of those lying wonders, by which the world had been seduced and enslaved to the tyranny of *Rome*; which set learned men, among the protestants, upon the inquiry, when this cheat had begun, and how long any real miraculous power had subsisted in the christian church; but that about this point they were very much divided, some confining this power to the three first centuries, others to the first four, and some extending its continuance to the end of the fifth; by which they have unwarily betrayed the protestant cause, because it was in the third, fourth, and fifth, centuries, that the chief corruptions of popery were either actually introduced, or the seeds of them so effectually sown, that they could not fail of producing the fruits, which we now see; such as *the institution of monkery*; *the worship of reliques*; *invocation of saints*; *prayers for the dead*; *the superstitious use of images*; *of the sacraments*; *of the sign of the cross*; *and of consecrated oil*; all which corruptions, the doctor shews to have been introduced before the fifth century, and approved by the later primitive fathers; and that the forgeries of the fourth and fifth centuries throw a suspicion upon all the miracles recorded preceding that time, and posterior to the age of the apostles; from whence he concludes, that we ought to admit of no miracles, but those of the scriptures, which, according to the fundamental principle of the reformation, *are a compleat rule both of faith and manners; and as such are clear also and intelligible, in all fundamental points, to every private christian.*

This is the substance of the introductory discourse; and in the preface to the work, the doctor tells us, that when he sent abroad his introductory discourse, the larger work was ready, and at first intended to have been published at the same time, with that discourse prefixed to it; but upon recollecting the great importance of the subject, which had never before been professedly examined; and that the part especially, which he had undertaken to defend, was not only new, but contradictory to the general opinion, which prevail'd among christians; and above all, that he had nothing to trust to in the management of it, but his own private judgment; he began to think it a duty, which candor and prudence prescribed, not to alarm the publick at once with an argument so strange and so little understood; nor to hazard an experiment so big with consequences, till he had first given out some sketch or general plan of what he was projecting; so that all, who were disposed to examine it, might have notice and leisure, to inquire into the grounds of it, and qualify themselves to form a proper judgment

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ment of that evidence, which he might afterwards produce in its defence.

He says, he foresaw that his introductory discourse was sure to encounter all the opposition, that prejudice, bigottry, and superstition are ever prepared to give to all free inquiries into opinions, which depend on the prevalence of their power; but that this would excite the candid inquirers also, to weigh the merit and consequences of it.

"The event, says he, has answered, not only to my expectation, but to my wishes: For notwithstanding all, which has been published against it, from the press, the pulpit, and the theological schools, the general approbation, which it has every where received from those, whose authority I chiefly value, has given me the utmost encouragement to persevere in the prosecution of my argument, as being of the greatest importance to the protestant religion, and the sole expedient, which can effectually secure it, from being gradually undermined, and finally subverted by the efforts of *Rome*."

Then, after answering the most material objections, which had been made against his introductory discourse, he concludes, That his antagonists must not expect to bear down facts with systems; and from the supposed integrity and piety of the fathers, to infer the certainty of what they attest; but must refer us to instances, which tally with their testimonies, and experimentally prove the truth of them.

Now as to the work itself, the doctor proposes to observe the following method:

1. To draw out, in their proper order, all the principal testimonies, which relate to the miraculous gifts of the church, as they are found in the writings of the fathers, from the earliest ages, after the days of the apostles. Whence we shall see, at one view, the whole evidence, by which they have hitherto been supported.

2. To throw together all, which those fathers also have delivered, concerning the conditions of the persons, who are said to have been indued with those gifts, and to have wrought the miracles, to which they appeal.

3. To illustrate the particular characters and opinions of the fathers, who attest those miracles, so as to enable us to determine, with more exactness, what degree of credit may be due to their testimony.

4. To review all the several kinds of miracles, which are pretended to have been wrought, and to observe, from the nature of each, how far the credibility of them may reasonably be suspected.

5. To refute some of the most plausible objections, which have hitherto been made by his antagonists, or which the prejudices and prepossessions of many pious christians may be apt to suggest, to the general turn of his argument.

As to the first of these five heads, he observes, That none of the apostolick fathers, that is, those who had lived and conversed with the apostles, such as *St. Barnabas*, *St. Clement*, *St. Ignatius*, *St. Polycarp*, *St. Hermas*, do, in their writings, make the least claim or pretension to any extraordinary gifts or miraculous powers, or that any such thing then subsisted in the church. The first, he says, that mentioned any such, was *Justin Martyr*, who did not write till 50 years after the days of the apostles; and from him, from *Irenæus*, from *Theophilus*, bishop of *Antioch*, from *Tertullian*, from *Minucius Felix*, from *Origen*, from *Cyprian*, *Arnobius*, and *Lactantius*, he gives the principal testimonies of those miraculous powers, supposed to have subsisted in the primitive church, through the three first centuries.

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Upon the second head he remarks, That none of these fathers have any where affirmed, that either they themselves, or the apostolick fathers before them, were indued with any power of working miracles, nor do they give us the names, conditions, or characters of the persons that were; but that, in general, we may conclude from what is said of them, both by friends and enemies, that they were private christians, and chiefly of the laiety; which was a dispensation very different from what we meet with in the *New Testament*, where we find, that this power was committed to none but the apostles, and a few of the most eminent of the other disciples; whereas, after their days, these miraculous powers were not granted to their successors, the bishops, the martyrs, or the principal champions of the christian cause; but to boys, to women, to private and obscure laymen, not only of an inferior, but sometimes also of a bad character. But, says he, if these venerable saints and martyrs were not indued with these miraculous powers when living, they had amends made to them when dead, if we can believe the reports of their successors, by a profusion of them on their bones and reliques; which suggests a farther cause of suspecting the faith and judgment of those early ages.

Upon the third head the doctor begins with this rule, That the authority of a writer, who affirms any questionable fact, must depend on the character of his veracity and judgment. In pursuance of this rule, he examines what proofs of a sound judgment, and strict veracity, are to be found in the writings of those fathers, who attest the miraculous stories under consideration; and from the writings of *Justin Martyr* and *Irenæus*, after whom all the rest copy, he shews, that whatever may be said as to their veracity, their judgment is not at all to be depended on.

Upon the fourth he observes, That the miraculous powers mentioned in the testimonies above produced, were, 1. The power of raising the dead. 2. That of healing the sick. 3. That of casting out devils. 4. That of prophesying. 5. That of seeing visions. 6. That of discovering the secrets of men. 7. That of expounding the scriptures. 8. That of speaking with tongues.

Every one of these he particularly examines, and proves as clearly as a negative can be proved, that no one of them ever existed in the christian church after the days of the apostles.

And upon the fifth head, he states and refutes the most plausible objections made to his argument, as follows:

1. He says, it is objected, that by the character, which he has given of the ancient fathers, the authority of the books of the *New Testament*, which were transmitted to us thro' their hands, will be rendered precarious and uncertain. To this he answers, That the authority of those books does not depend upon the faith of the fathers, or of any particular set of men, but on the general credit and reception which they found, not only in all the churches, but with all the private christians of those ages, who were able to purchase copies of them; by which means there was such a number of copies spread abroad, that it was impossible for any man, or any sect, to suppress, alter, or deprave any one of them. But if the objection were to be allowed, it could not, he adds, hurt his argument; because the craft, or credulity charged upon the fathers, must be determined, not by consequences, but by facts; and if the charge be confirmed by these, it must be admitted, how far soever the consequences may reach.

2. It has been alledged, he says, that all suspicion of fraud, in the

case

caſe of the primitive miracles, ſeems to be precluded, by that publick appeal and challenge, which the chriſtian apologiſts make to their enemies the heathens, to come and ſee with their own eyes the reality of the facts which they atteſt. In anſwer to which he ſhews, That thoſe challenges, or apologies, could never come into the hands of the heathens of any rank; becauſe by them the chriſtians were, for the firſt three centuries, held in ſuch contempt, that they ſcarce ever thought it worth while to make any inquiry about them, or to examine the merit of their pretenſions; as appears from thoſe heathen writers, who have in that time made any mention of them.

3. It is urged, he ſays, againſt him, that no ſuſpicion of craft can reaſonably be entertained againſt perſons of ſo exalted a piety, who expoſed themſelves to perſecution, and even to martyrdom, in confirmation of what they taught. In anſwer to this he obſerves, That nothing gives ſo invincible a prejudice, and ſo ſtrong a bias to the mind of man, as religious zeal, in favour of every thing that is thought uſeful to the object which excites it. Upon this he takes occaſion to examine the motives, or incentives, to martyrdom, which were ſo many and ſo ſtrong among the primitive chriſtians, that even bad men were thereby ſometimes animated to endure martyrdom, which he proves from a letter of *St. Cyprian*'s. In this, he ſays, his deſign is not to detract in any manner from the real merit and juſt praiſe of thoſe primitive martyrs; but to expoſe the vanity of thoſe extravagant honours, and that idolatrous worſhip, which are paid to them indiſcriminately by the church of *Rome*; and to ſhew, that the circumſtance of their martyrdom adds nothing to the character of their knowledge, or their ſagacity, nor conſequently, any weight to their teſtimony.

Laſtly, he ſays, it has been objected, that to reject the unanimous teſtimony of the fathers, in their reports of the primitive miracles, will deſtroy the faith and credit of all hiſtory. His anſwer is, That this was the conſtant cant of all the zealots of the heathen world, whenever any of their eſtabliſhed ſuperſtitions were attacked by men of ſenſe, as appears from *Cicero*; and that the ſame objection was made againſt the chriſtians, upon their rejecting the fables and ſuperſtitions of the heathens, as appears from *Euſebius* and *Lactantius*. But experience, he ſays, has ſhewn, that this conſequence does not follow. The antient heathen hiſtories have not loſt their credit, tho' we now reject all their accounts of prodigies, portents, and other ſuch miraculous events; nor have the chriſtian hiſtories loſt their credit, tho' we now reject all their accounts of witches and witchcraft; for men of ſenſe will always diſtinguiſh between common and miraculous events. They know, that on ſubjects of common hiſtory, a writer of ſenſe and credit can hardly have any other motive of writing, but to pleaſe and inſtruct; but on ſubjects of a miraculous kind, they know likewiſe, how forcibly the prejudices of education, a ſuperſtitious turn of mind, the intereſts of a party, or the views of ambition, are apt to operate on a defender of thoſe miracles, which the government and religion of his country are engaged to ſupport.

A Deſcription *of* OXFORDSHIRE.

Oxfordſhire, call'd by the *Saxons* *Oxnafordſcire*, and *Oxenfordſcire*, has *Glouceſterſhire* on the weſt, *Buckinghamſhire* on the eaſt, *Warwickſhire* and *Northamptonſhire* on the north, and *Berkſhire* on the ſouth, from which it is ſeparated by the river *Iſis*, vulgarly call'd the *Thames*, tho' that name does not properly belong to it, till it is join'd by the *Tame*, which falls into it near *Dorcheſter*;

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cheſter; after which, it is parted from *Berks* by the *Thames*. Its greateſt length is upwards of 40 miles, and breadth about 26, tho' it is irregular, and in the north and ſouth-eaſt parts very much contracted. Its circumference is computed at 130 miles, in which are contain'd about 534,000 acres, near 20,000 houſes, 280 pariſhes, one city, with a famous univerſity, and 15 market-towns, according to ſome, tho' others ſay 13, and, excluſive of *Oxford*, we find but 11 deſcrib'd, and one more mark'd in the maps; the reſt, probably, having been formerly market-towns, but the markets now diſuſed. It is divided into 14 hundreds, and ſends 9 members to parliament, *viz.* 2 for the county, 2 for the city of *Oxford* and 2 for the univerſity, 2 for *Woodſtock*, and 1 for *Banbury*. It is a rich and fertile county, the lower parts conſiſting of pleaſant and fruitful fields and meadows, and the hills being cloathed with ſtore of woods, tho' not ſo much as formerly, a great part of them having been deſtroy'd in the civil war. It abounds with all ſorts of game, and produces no inconſiderable quantity of corn; but what it has chiefly to boaſt of, is the abundance of meadows and paſtures, interſperſed with delightful rivers and ſtreams, which yield great plenty of fiſh: For the county is exceedingly well watered, there being, beſides the chief rivers, which are the *Thames*, *Iſis*, *Cherwell* or *Charwell*, *Evenlode*, and *Windruſh*, at leaſt 70 of inferior rank, excluſive of the ſmaller brooks.

Oxford, or *Oxon*, 47 computed miles N. W. from *London*, is thus deſcribed by a modern author: The univerſity and city are ſeated on a fine riſing ground, in the midſt of a pleaſant and fruitful valley, of a large extent, at the confluence of the *Iſis* and *Cherwell*, with which they are encompaſs'd on the eaſt, weſt and ſouth, as alſo with a ridge of hills, at a mile's diſtance, or thereabouts, in the form of a bow, touching the eaſt and weſt points with the ends, ſo that the whole lies in the form of a theatre. In the area ſtands the city, mounted on a ſmall hill, and adorn'd with ſo many towers, ſpires, and pinnacles, and the ſides of the neighbouring hills ſo ſprinkled with trees and villas, that ſcarce any place equals the proſpect. It was the ſweetneſs and commodiouſneſs of the ſituation, no doubt, that firſt invited the great and judicious king *Alfred* to make this place the perpetual reſidence of the muſes, by his liberalities and encouragements; and the kings of *England* have ever ſince, eſpecially when at any time forced from *London* by war, plague, or other inconveniencies, been wont to remove hither, not only their royal courts, but the houſes of parliament, and courts of judicature: Many ſynods and convocations of the clergy have alſo, for the ſame reaſon, been held here." To this we ſhall add, that *Oxford* is governed by a mayor, who every year, when he is choſen, takes an oath in a ſolemn manner, adminiſter'd by the vice-chancellor, to obſerve and conſerve the rights, and privileges, and liberties of the univerſity. But having already given a particular account of the ſituation, dimenſions, markets, ſtreets, churches and other publick buildings of this famous city, in our *Magazine* for *September* 1747, p. 418; and of the publick buildings, *&c.* belonging to the univerſity, in our *Magazine* for *October*, 1747, p. 441; as alſo of the ſeveral colleges and halls, in our *Magazine* for *December* of the ſame year, p. 565, we ſhall ſay no more here, but paſs on to the other towns; which are,

1. *Banbury*, the moſt northerly, ſituated very pleaſantly on the river *Cherwell*, where it parts this county from *Northamptonſhire*. It has been noted for its good cakes and cheeſe, in the latter or which it has a conſiderable trade. Its market is on *Thurſdays*,

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Thurſdays, 'tis govern'd by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 6 capital burgeſſes, and ſends one member to parliament. The only other towns in *England* that chuſe but one member, are *Monmouth*, *Abingdon* in *Berkſhire*, *Higham Ferrers* in *Northamptonſhire*, and *Bewdley* in *Worceſterſhire*.

2. *Deddington*, or *Doddington*, about 5 miles S. of *Banbury*, a pretty large town, with a ſmall market on *Saturdays*. It is govern'd by a bailiff, and formerly ſent members to parliament, which privilege it has not now for a long time enjoy'd.

3. *Chipping-Norton*, about 8 miles S. W. of *Deddington*, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, near a ſmall rivulet, a large but ſtraggling town, yet well compacted about the market-place: It is a corporation, govern'd by two bailiffs, *&c.* who have power to hold courts for all actions under 4*l.* value. It now ſends no members to parliament, tho' it did formerly. It has a good market on *Wedneſdays* for corn, cattle, *&c.* —Not far to the north-eaſt lies a village, nam'd *Hoke-Norton* or *Hock-Norton*, commonly call'd *Hogs-Norton*, once a royal villa, and chiefly memorable for the fatal ſlaughter of the *Engliſh* in a battle with the *Danes*, under *Edward the Elder*, about the year 917.

4. *Charlbury*, about 5 miles S. E. of *Chipping-Norton*, of which we find no further account.

5. *Woodſtock*, about 10 miles S. E. of *Chipping-Norton*, a royal ſeat even in the *Saxon* times, and many of our kings then, as well as after the conqueſt, us'd to make it their ſummer reſidence. *Henry* I. not only beautify'd and enlarged the palace, but built a ſtone wall about the park, where there are now no remains of the wonderful labyrinth, mentioned by our hiſtorians to have been made here by *Henry* II. to ſecure his fair miſtreſs *Roſamond Clifford* from the rage and jealouſy of his queen *Eleanor*, which yet it did not. The conſular way, call'd *Akeman-ſtreet*, ran thro' this park in a raiſed bank. Both park and manor continued moſtly in the crown till the 4th of Q. *Anne*, when, together with the hundred of *Wootton*, they were ſettled by act of parliament, on her victorious general *John* duke of *Marlborough* and his deſcendants, as a reward for his eminent ſervices before and in the battle of *Blenheim* in *Germany*; in memory of which a moſt magnificent ſtructure has been erected, call'd *Blenheim-houſe*, or *caſtle*, adorn'd with ſpacious and beautiful gardens, and accommodated with offices ſufficient for a family of 300 perſons, out-houſes capable of lodging a regiment of guards, and a beautiful chapel: The avenues, ſalons, galleries and apartments, are extremely magnificent; and the ſtair-caſe, ſtatues, paintings and furniture, and particularly the hangings of tapeſtry-work, ſurprizingly grand and elegant, in which are wove the principal battles of the duke; as they are alſo inſcrib'd, with his other actions, on the ſuperb column erected in the park, and which our readers will ſee at the end of the deſcription of this county. Near this palace is a bridge of one arch, of a prodigious diameter, which coſt 20,000 *l.* in building. The town of *Woodſtock* is a ſmall, neat corporation, governed by a mayor, ſends 2 members to parliament, and has an indiffeernt market on *Tueſdays*.

6. *Biceſter*, or *Biſſeter*, about 8 miles N. E. of *Woodſtock*, is a long, ſtraggling town near the borders of *Buckinghamſhire*, which has a market on *Fridays*.

7. *Burford*, on the other ſide of the county, near the borders of *Glouceſterſhire*, ſeated on an aſcent, is a town corporate governed by 2 bailiffs, and has a good market on *Saturdays*, much noted for ſaddles. Near the town are the *Downs*, called *Burford-Downs*, famous for horſe-races.

8. *Witney*, about 6 miles E. of *Burford*, an antient, long, ſtraggling town,

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town, inhabited by abundance of poor wool-ſpinners. Here is a large manufacture of blankets, rugs *&c.* a good free-ſchool and fine library. The market is on *Thurſdays*.

9. *Bampton*, about 5 miles S. W. of *Witney*, has a market on *Wedneſ-* A *days*, noted for felt-mongers wares, as leather jackets, gloves, breeches, *&c.*

10. *Tame*, about 12 miles E. of *Oxford*, pleaſantly ſituated on the river of that name, and almoſt encompaſſed with its branches, over B which it has a bridge leading into *Buckinghamſhire*. 'Tis a prettty good town, having one ſpacious ſtreet, in the middle of which is the market-place. Here is a good free-ſchool and an hoſpital. The market, much frequented by graſiers, *&c.* is kept C on *Tueſdays*.

11. *Watlington*, about 6 miles S. of *Tame*, is a ſmall town, with a mean market on *Saturdays*.

12. *Henley*, commonly call'd *Henley upon Thames*, from its ſituation, about 8 miles S. E. of *Watlington*, a very antient and noted town, large, and govern'd by a warden, burgeſſes, *&c.* The bridge over the *Thames* here, was formerly built with ſtone, but now with wood. The inhabitants are generally mealmen, maltſters, and bargemen, who carry wood, meal, malt, *&c.* to *London*. The market is on *Thurſdays*, which is very conſiderable for all ſorts of grain, eſpecially barley for malting.

'Tis fit we ſhould mention *Dorcheſter*, near the confluence of the *Tame* and *Iſis*, tho' now no market-town; as it was antiently very famous, having been a *Roman* ſtation, a city and biſhop's ſee for 460 years, till, in 1070, it was tranſlated to *Lincoln*, by *Remigius* its laſt biſhop; and the town began ſenſibly to decay from that very time.

The Monumental INSCRIPTION *on the Column at* BLENHEIM-HOUSE.

THE caſtle of *Blenheim* was founded by Queen ANNE,
In the fourth year of her reign,
In the year of the chriſtian *Æra* 1705,
A monument deſign'd to perpetuate the memory of the ſignal victory
Obtained over the *French* and *Bavarians*,
Near the village of *Blenheim*,
On the banks of the *Danube*,
By JOHN Duke of MARLBOROUGH;
The hero not only of his nation, but his age:
Whoſe glory was equal in the council and in the field:
Who by wiſdom, juſtice, candour and addreſs,
Reconciled various, and even oppoſite intereſts;
Acquired an influence, which no rank, no authority can give,
Nor any force but that of ſuperior virtue;
Became the fixed important center,
Which united in one common cauſe,
The principal ſtates of *Europe*.
Who by military knowledge, and irreſiſtible valour,
In a long ſeries of uninterrupted triumphs,
Broke the power of *France*,
When raiſed the higheſt, when exerted the moſt;
Reſcued the *Empire* from deſolation;
Aſſerted, and confirmed the liberties of *Europe*.

Philip, a grand-ſon of the houſe of *France*, united to the intereſts, directed by the policy, ſupported by the arms of that crown, was placed on the throne of *Spain*. King WILLIAM the Third beheld this formidable union of

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of two great, and once rival, monarchies. At the end of a life ſpent in defending the liberties of *Europe*, he ſaw them in their greateſt danger. He provided for their ſecurity in the moſt effectual manner. He took the Duke of MARLBOROUGH into his ſervice.

Ambaſſador extraordinary, and plenipotentiary,
To the *States-General* of the *United Provinces*,

The Duke contracted ſeveral alliances before the death of King WILLIAM. He confirmed and improved theſe, he contracted others, after the acceſſion of Queen ANNE: And re-united the confederacy, which had been diſſolved at the end of a former war, in a ſtricter and firmer league.

Captain general and commander in chief
Of the forces of *Great-Britain*,

The Duke led to the field the army of the allies. He took with ſurprizing rapidity *Venlo*, *Ruremonde*, *Stevenſwaert*, *Liege*. He extended and ſecured the frontiers of the *Dutch*. The enemies, whom he found inſulting at the gates of *Nimeghen*, were driven to ſeek for ſhelter behind their lines. He forced *Bonne*, *Huy*, *Limbourg*, in another campaign. He opened the communication of the *Rhine*, as well as the *Maes*. He added all the country between theſe rivers to his former conqueſts. The arms of *France*, favoured by the defection of the Elector of *Bavaria*, had penetrated into the heart of the *Empire*. This mighty body lay expoſed to immediate ruin. In that memorable criſis the Duke of MARLBOROUGH led his troops with unexampled celerity, ſecreſy, order, from the *Ocean* to the *Danube*. He ſaw, he attacked, nor ſtopped, but to conquer the enemy. He forced the *Bavarians*, ſuſtained by the *French*, in their ſtrong intrenchments at *Schellenberg*. He paſſed the *Danube*. A ſecond royal army compoſed of the beſt troops of *France*, was ſent to re-inforce the firſt. That of the confederates was divided. With one part of it the ſiege of *Ingolſtadt* was carried on: With the other the Duke gave battle to the united ſtrength of *France* and *Bavaria*. On the ſecond day of *Auguſt*, 1704, he gained a more glorious victory than the hiſtories of any age can boaſt. The heaps of ſlain were dreadful proofs of his valour: A marſhal of *France*, whole legions of *French*, his priſoners, proclaimed his mercy. *Bavaria* was ſubdued. *Ratiſbon*, *Augſbourg*, *Ulm*, *Memingben*, all the uſurpations of the enemy were recovered. The liberty of the *Diet*, the peace of the *Empire* were reſtored. From the *Danube* the Duke turned his victorious arms towards the *Rhine* and the *Moſelle*. *Landau*, *Trevez*, *Traerbach* were taken. In the courſe of one campaign the very nature of the war was changed. The invaders of other ſtates were reduced to defend their own. The frontier of *France* was expoſed in its weakeſt part to the efforts of the allies.

That he might improve this advantage, that he might puſh the ſum of things to a ſpeedy deciſion, the Duke of MARLBOROUGH led his troops early in the following year once more to the *Moſelle*. They whom he had ſaved a few months before, neglected to ſecond him now: They who might have been his companions in conqueſt, refuſed to join him. When he ſaw the generous deſigns he had formed, fruſtrated by private intereſt, by pique, by jealouſy, he returned with ſpeed to the *Maes*. He returned; and fortune and victory returned with him. *Liege* was relieved: *Huy* re-taken. The *French*, who had preſſed the army of the *States-General* with ſuperiour numbers, retired behind intrenchments which they deemed impregnable. The Duke forced theſe intrenchments, with inconſiderable loſs, on the ſeventh day of *July*, 1705. He defeated a great part of the army which defended them. The reſt eſcaped by a precipitate retreat. If advantages proportionable to this ſucceſs were not immediately obtained, let the failure be

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aſcribed to that misfortune which attends moſt confederacies, a diviſion of opinions where one alone ſhould judge, a diviſion of powers where one alone ſhould command. The diſappointment it ſelf did honour to the Duke. It become the wonder of mankind, how he could do ſo much under thoſe reſtraints which had hinder'd him from doing more.

Powers more abſolute were given him afterwards. The encreaſe of his powers multiplied his victories. At the opening of the next campaign, when all his army was not yet aſſembled, when it was hardly known that he had taken the field, the noiſe of his triumphs was heard over *Europe*. On the twelfth day of *May*, 1706, he attacked the *French* at *Ramillies*. In the ſpace of two hours their whole army was put to flight. The vigour and conduct with which he improved this ſucceſs, were equal to thoſe, with which he gained it. *Louvain*, *Bruſſels*, *Malines*, *Liere*, *Ghent*, *Oudenard*, *Antwerp*, *Damme*, *Bruges*, *Courtray* ſurrendered. *Oſtend*, *Menin*, *Dendermond*, *Ath* were taken. *Brabant* and *Flanders* were recovered. Places which had reſiſted the greateſt generals for months, for years: Provinces diſputed for ages, were the conqueſts of a ſummer. Nor was the Duke content to triumph alone. Solicitous for the general intereſt, his care extended to the remoteſt ſcenes of the war. He choſe to leſſen his own army, that he might enable the leaders of other armies to conquer. To this it muſt be aſcribed that *Turin* was relieved, the Duke of *Savoy* re-inſtated, the *French* driven with confuſion out of *Italy*.

Theſe victories gave the confederates an opportunity of carrying the war on every ſide into the dominions of *France*. But ſhe continued to enjoy a kind of peaceful neutrality in *Germany*. From *Italy* ſhe was once alarmed, and had no more to fear. The entire reduction of this power, whoſe ambition had cauſed, whoſe ſtrength ſupported the war, ſeemed reſerved for him alone who had ſo triumphantly begun the glorious work.

The barrier of *France* on the ſide of the *Low-Countries*, had been forming for more than half a century. What art, power, expence could do, had been done to render it impenetrable. Yet here ſhe was moſt expoſed: For here the Duke of MARLBOROUGH threatened to attack her.

To cover what they had gained by ſurprize, or had been yielded to them by treachery, the *French* marched to the banks of the *Schelde*. At their head were the princes of the blood, and their moſt fortunate general, the Duke of *Vendoſme*. Thus commanded, thus poſted, they hoped to check the victor in his courſe. Vain were their hopes. The Duke of MARLBOROUGH paſſed the river in their ſight. He defeated their whole army. The approach of night concealed, the proximity of *Ghent* favoured their flight. They neglected nothing to repair their loſs, to defend their frontier. New generals, new armies appeared in the *Netherlands*. All contributed to enhance the glory, none were able to retard the progreſs of the confederate arms.

Liſle, the bulwark of this barrier, was beſieged. A numerous garriſon and a marſhal of *France* defended the place. Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* commanded, the Duke of MARLBOROUGH covered and ſuſtained the ſiege. The rivers were ſeized, and the communication with *Holland* interrupted. The Duke opened new communications with great labour and greater art. Through countries over-run by the enemy, the neceſſary convoys arrived in ſafety. One alone was attacked. The troops which attacked it were beat. The defence of *Liſle* was animated by aſſurances of relief. The *French* aſſembled all their force. They marched towards the town. The Duke of MARLBOROUGH offered them battle without ſuſpending the ſiege. They abandoned the enterprize. They came to ſave the town: They were ſpectators of its fall.

From this conqueſt the Duke haſtened to others. The poſts taken by

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the enemy on the *Schelde* were ſurprized. That river was paſſed the ſecond time; and, notwithſtanding the great preparations made to prevent it, without oppoſition.

Bruſſels, beſieged by the elector of *Bavaria*, was relieved. *Ghent* ſurrendered to the Duke in the middle of a winter remarkably ſevere. An army little inferior to his own, marched out of the place.

As ſoon as the ſeaſon of the year permitted him to open another campaign, the Duke beſieged and took *Tournay*. He inveſted *Mons*. Near this city the *French* army, covered by thick woods, defended by treble intrenchments, waited to moleſt, nor preſumed to offer battle. Even this was not attempted by them with impunity. On the laſt day of *Auguſt*, 1709, the Duke attacked them in their camp. All was employed, nothing availed againſt the reſolution of ſuch a general, againſt the fury of ſuch troops. The battle was bloody: The event deciſive. The woods were pierced: The fortifications trampled down. The enemy fled. The town was taken. *Douay*, *Bethune*, *Aire*, *St. Venant*, *Bouchain* underwent the ſame fate in two ſucceeding years. Their vigorous reſiſtance could not ſave them. The army of *France* durſt not attempt to relieve them. It ſeemed preſerved to defend the capital of the monarchy.

The proſpect of this extreme diſtreſs was neither diſtant nor dubious. The *French* acknowledged their conqueror, and ſued for peace.

Theſe are the actions of the Duke of MARLBOROUGH,
Performed in the compaſs of few years,
Sufficient to adorn the annals of ages.
The admiration of other nations
Will be conveyed to lateſt poſterity,
In the hiſtories even of the enemies of *Britain*.
The ſenſe which the *Britiſh* Nation had
Of his tranſcendent merit,
Was expreſſed
In the moſt ſolemn, moſt effectual, moſt durable manner.
The *Acts* of *Parliament* inſcribed on this pillar
Shall ſtand, as long as the *Britiſh* name and language laſt,
Illuſtrious monuments
Of MARLBOROUGH's glory
And
Of *Britain*'s gratitude.

A Letter containing a curious Piece of Hiſtory, with judicious Reflections.

I Flatter myſelf that you will not think your time miſemployed in peruſing the hiſtory of a ſmall revolution that has happened in *France*, in a very narrow, and in a very antient territory. It cannot indeed be ſaid, that this is an affair of very high importance, and yet there is ſomething in it very remarkable, ſince it is equally ſtrange that a kind of ſovereignty ſhould ſubſiſt without the leaſt diminution of its rights, for 800 years; and that it ſhould extinguiſh at laſt, not thro' any failure of heirs, any forfeiture to the crown, or extraordinary exertion of the royal prerogative, but by the voluntary ſurrender of its poſſeſſor. It is worth mentioning alſo, on another account, becauſe it proves that people are not always ſenſible of the benefits they enjoy, or of the ſuperior value of freedom and uſeful privileges, in compariſon of incidental inconveniences, and the being obliged now and then to part with a little money. Permit me to add, that it may ſerve to put the anti-

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ent and great nobility in all countries in mind, that there is nothing ſo dangerous to that grandeur which they ſo much eſteem, as living at the height, or beyond their income, and becoming thereby diſtreſſed, and diſpoſed to take money upon any terms, which ſometimes in an inſtant deprives them of that weight and credit enjoyed by their anceſtors, thro' a long ſeries of years, and perhaps maintained and defended with great difficulty and trouble.

The ſovereignty I mean is the viſcounty of *Turenne*, ſituated in the *Lower Limouſin*, ſo called from the caſtle of the ſame name, which was the ſeat of its antient lords. The whole extent of this territory is about 24 miles in length, and 21 in breadth; containing in it the towns of *Turenne*, *Beaulieu*, *Argentat*, *Saint-Céré*, *Meſſat*, *Colonges*, &c. and about 90 other villages and pariſhes. The air is very temperate, and rather warm than cold; the ſoil fruitful; the country finely diverſified with hills, valleys, and plains, and well watered, the *Dordonne* running thro' the midſt of it. Vines flouriſh better than in any other part of the country, and groves of cheſnuts, ſcatter'd here and there, render it wonderfully pleaſant and agreeable. It is ſituated in the heart of the kingdom, and from the privileges which its inhabitants enjoyed, tho' an inland country, had a briſk and profitable, if not a large and flouriſhing commerce.

We learn from the hiſtory, that *Rodolph*, count of *Cahors*, and viſcount of *Turenne*, flouriſh'd *Anno Dom.* 788, and poſſeſſed this country in full ſovereignty; neither was it till about the 10th century, that the viſcounts of *Turenne* did homage to the kings of *France*. In the reign of *St. Lewis*, following the fate of the duchy of *Guienne*, it was yielded to *Henry* III. king of *England*, to whom the viſcount did homage, but with the ſame reſervation of the regal rights. It came to the houſe of *Tour de Auvergne* by marriage, in the 15th century, to whom it belonged ever after; and they had from time to time their territorial rights confirmed, in as ample manner as they were ever held by their predeceſſors, the laſt letters patents of confirmation bearing date the 12th of *May*, 1656. It may be juſtly wondered, conſidering the critical circumſtances which the houſe of *Bouillon* were ſometimes in, they were not forced to part with ſo valuable a territory, in the ſame manner as with their other ſovereignty of *Sedan*; but, however, this never was the caſe, nor had they the leaſt diſturbance given them in the poſſeſſion of that little country.

In virtue of this ſovereignty ſo confirmed, the whole country was free from any taxes on behalf of the king; what duties and impoſitions there were, were levied by, and paid to the dukes of *Bouillon*, as viſcounts of *Turenne*, but with the conſent and according to the direction of the ſtates of the country; and beſides theſe revenues, which were very conſiderable, there were abundance of lands and fiefs that were held from this honour. As the poſſeſſion of it brought credit and influence to the lord, ſo it preſerved many benefits and advantages to the people; indeed, more than the inhabitants of any part of the kingdom, except the country of *Avignon*, could boaſt; to inſtance only in two points, they were at liberty to plant tobacco, and were intirely free from any duty upon ſalt.

After this ſhort account of the country, its former condition, and the rights of its lord, we will now come to the point, and ſhew how all theſe privileges have been loſt. A little before the duke *de Bouillon* fell ill, he had occaſion for a large ſum of money, and deſired his ſubjects, in the viſcounty of *Turenne*, to gratify him with the loan of 200,000 livres; to which, however, they

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they did not think proper to conſent. The duke greatly preſſed by his occaſions, and not a little provoked by this behaviour, propoſed, of his own accord, to the council of ſtate, to diſpoſe of this antient ſovereignty to the crown. The propoſal was readily accepted, and the rate of the purchaſe very ſpeedily ſettled at two millions, with which the duke was well content.

It was impoſſible that a thing of this conſequence could be treated, even if ſecrecy had been ever ſo much affected, without its coming to the knowledge of thoſe whom it ſo nearly concerned. All the inhabitants of the viſcounty were exceſſively alarmed at the firſt news of it, and immediately diſpatched deputies to wait upon the duke with the money that he had deſired, and to intreat him that they might remain happy under his protection, in the enjoyment of their antient privileges. The anſwer that they received was, *That the duke had no occaſion for any ſuch ſum at that time, and that both their aſſiſtance and requeſt came too late; and that for the future their privileges and exemptions muſt depend upon the will and pleaſure of the king, who was now become their immediate ſovereign.* The duputies withdrew with their money, under the deepeſt concern, and returned to carry the diſagreeable news to their countrymen. All the inhabitants of the viſcounty of *Turenne* are now reduced to the ſame condition with the reſt of the ſubjects of *France*, and will, for the future, be obliged to pay the ſame taxes, impoſts, and duties, that are levied elſewhere. The inſpectors of the farmers general have begun already to viſit the country, and to eſtabliſh offices for receiving the taxes, to which the people have ſhewn the greateſt unwillingneſs imaginable to ſubmit, which is a new mark of their folly; for, without doubt, they muſt now wear that yoke, however galling and uneaſy, from which, by a very ſmall condeſcenſion, which was very much in their power, they might have defended themſelves, and their poſterity, for ages to come, as their anceſtors and themſelves have been free from them for ages paſt. But, it ſeems, that liberty, like all other bleſſings, is never conſidered in its true light, till reflections on the loſs of it make it known.

COPY *of a* LETTER *from Mr. Alderman* HEATHCOTE *at* Bath.

My Lord Mayor,

THE general corruption of the age I have the misfortune to live in, and the frequent deteſtable inſtances of apoſtaſy from every principle of honour, integrity, and publick ſpirit of many of my countrymen, both of my own and a ſuperior rank, having fully convinced me, that the endeavours of the few, determin'd to live and die honeſt men, are fruitleſs and vain, I have reſolv'd to ſeek that ſmall ſhare of happineſs, which is to be acquir'd in this venal country, in privacy and retirement, where I am ſure it is only to be found; and, therefore, I am determin'd to return no more to *London*, unleſs my own private concerns call me thither. I cannot think it in any reſpect right to hold an office I ſhall never attend: This obliges me to apply to your lordſhip and court of aldermen for leave to reſign my gown, and beg the court will accept of this my reſignation, and that your lordſhip will be pleaſed to iſſue out a precept for the election of ſome other perſon to ſerve inſtead of me for the ward of *Walbrook*. I moſt ſincerely wiſh health and felicity to my brethren the aldermen, and the moſt flouriſhing commerce, with the full enjoyments of liberty, to the citizens of *London*, to whom I am inexpreſſibly oblig'd for the many honours and truſts they have repoſed in me; all which I can, with a ſafe conſcience, ſay, I have faithfully diſcharg'd, without ever having once betray'd or deceiv'd.

The

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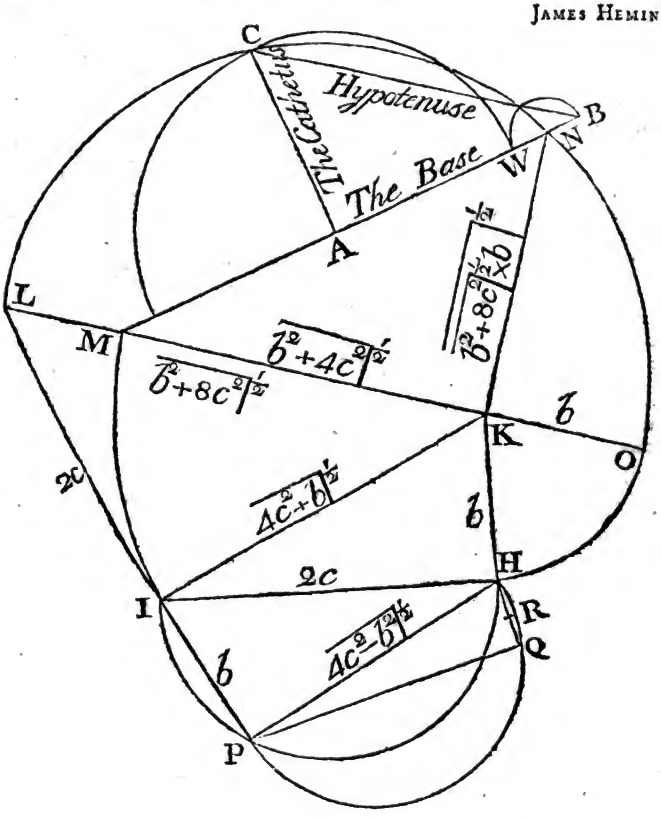
The Conſtruction of the GEOMETRICAL QUESTION, *in the* Magazine *for* October *laſt*, p. 48

LET $b = 24{,}244$ the Line biſſecting the Right Angle, and $c = 25$ that biſſects the H potenuſe ; on IH $= 2c$, deſcribe a Semicircle, and on PH another ; draw HK $\perp$ I and IL $(= 2c) \perp$ IK ; make KO $=$ KH, and KM $=$ KI ; on LO deſcribe the Semicirc whoſe Semi-Ordinate is KN ; make PQ $=$ KN : Then will MN be the Sum, and HQ t Difference of the Legs required.

$$\text{Con.} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{The Baſe} \\ \text{The Cathetus} \end{matrix} \right\} = \frac{\overline{b^2+4c^2}\, pl : \overline{b^2+8c^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} \times b^{\frac{1}{2}} \pm : \overline{4c^2-b^2}\, Mi : \overline{b^2+8c^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} \times b^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2} \left\{ \right.$$

And $\frac{\overline{b^2+8c^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} \times b + b^2}{4} = 600 =$ the Area of the Triangle.

JAMES HEMINGWAY



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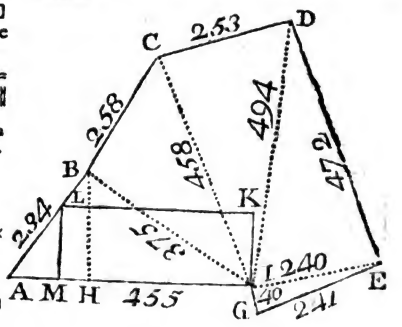
The SURVEYING QUESTION *in the same Month*, p. 468, *answer'd by the Proposer.*

FIRST, 210305,247 □ Links = Area of the Close = A^2.

Put $b = AI$, $c = AB$, $d = BI$, $x = LM \perp AI$ and $BH \parallel LM$.

Then $AH = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - d^2}{2b} = \frac{m^2}{2b}$ *per* 3 *Eu.* 2.

And $\frac{\overline{c + d}^2 - b^2}{2b} \times \frac{\overline{b^2\ Mi : c - d}^2}{2b} = (\square BH =) \frac{n^4}{4b^2} = \square BH.$



But $BH : AH :: LM : AM = \frac{m^2 x}{n^2}$ *per* 4 *Eu.* 6.

Now $\overline{AI - \frac{1}{2}AM} \times LM = \frac{2bn^2x - m^2x^2}{2n^2} = \frac{1}{4}a^2$ *per* Question.

Hence $x = \frac{bn^2\ Mi : \overline{b^2n^4 - \frac{1}{2}a^2m^2n^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}}{m^2} = 128{,}01126$, $AL = 199{,}524$, and $LK = 366{,}43413$.

Consequently, $ALKIA = 52576{,}408972$, as was required.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

Norwich, Nov. 25, 1748. J. HEMINGWAY.

Copy *of an* ADDRESS, *as intended to have been presented.*

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the chancellor, masters and scholars of the university of *Oxford*, being powerfully called upon, by the happy re establishment of the publick tranquillity, beg leave thankfully to approach your sacred person, under God, the giver of this invaluable blessing.

It is equally a pleasure to recollect, and justice to acknowledge, that from the unwearied bravery of your majesty's forces, the signal successes of the *British* fleet, and your own royal wisdom and vigilance, we have not wanted, under the sad necessity of war, constant and sure hopes of an honourable peace.

Your university largely partaking of this extensive benefit, in dutiful return, offers her fervent prayers to the supreme Peace-maker, that the new year may begin with choice and lasting blessings upon your sacred person and royal house for many generations.

To our prayers we are stedfastly purposed to add our constant and united endeavours for enforcing the things which make for peace, by example, by exhortation, by discipline, by severity; and we hope to check those extravagant sallies, and to give a right and loyal direction to the warmth of youth, that while we are

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are diſcharging a reaſonable duty, we may render an agreeable ſervice to you, Sir, our moſt gracious prince, who have pleaſure in the proſperity of your people.

Given at our houſe of convocation this 28th Day of *December*, 1748.

From the FOOL, Jan. 13.

Mr. Fool,

IF you were the court fool, or even my lord mayor's fool, I ſhould not wonder either at any thing you did, or any thing you left undone: But affecting, as you do, to be the *fool* of your country, and to ſet the old maxim, That every body's buſineſs is no body's buſineſs, at defiance, how came you not only not to apprize the publick, that an addreſs from my lord mayor and court of aldermen is not an addreſs from the city of *London*, but even to countenance the *craft* which has been uſed to make the former paſs for the latter, by a paragraph in your own paper, of *Dec.* 27, ſignifying, That *Stracey*, the late recorder, *had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by his majeſty, on his receiving the city of* London's *addreſs?* You ought to know, that all addreſſes from the *city* of *London*, run in the name of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons in common-council aſſembled: And you might have known, that the common-council had no ſhare in the honour of that congratulation.

They were as *ſenſible* of his majeſty's abſence, and as pleaſed with his return to his *royal* dominions, as thoſe who ſit above them; and I make no doubt they would as gladly have join'd in any addreſs on that *joyful* account: But, as there was no viſible connection between his majeſty's return and that tranſaction, which has been called a *definitive treaty* (tho' it was thought fit to jumble them together;) as that treaty has not as yet been communicated to the nation by authority; and as it is therefore matter of doubt, whether it deſerves thanks or not, it is proper the nation ſhould be inform'd, That they were not even called upon to aſſiſt in complimenting away the underſtanding and ſpirit of that great body they have the honour to repreſent. *I am*,

Mr. Fool,

Mourning-Buſh, Your Half-Brother,

Jan. 8. Tom. Touchſtone.

There is much truth and rectitude (*ſays Mr.* Fool) in my half-brother *Touchſtone*'s remarks, that is to ſay, in ſome of them, becauſe the fact is here and there miſtaken, or not rightly conceived. The firſt charge upon myſelf, in relation to a paragraph in the *Gazetteer*, is what I am no more concerned in, than a ſecretary of ſtate is with the conduct of the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, or *Exciſe-Office*; and, indeed, it is a matter below the dignity of a fool of conſequence, to intermeddle with. As to Mr. *Touchſtone*'s laying a ſtreſs upon the word *addreſs*, tho' it was really call'd ſo in the *Gazetteer*, there has not been any ſuch thing preſented to his majeſty, but only a compliment paid him by my lord mayor and ſome aldermen, ſuch as were in the way on a ſudden, and choſe to act in a manner that appears very new to the city of *London*. In ſhort, it was only a complimental ſpeech to the king, which, when inſerted in the *Gazette*, has the following introductory title: —"This day the right hon. the lord mayor and *court* of aldermen of the city of *London*, waited on his majeſty, to congratulate him on his ſafe return; when *John Stracey*, Eſq; made their compliments in the following ſpeech." (*See* Magazine *for* Nov. *laſt*, p. 523.)

In this introduction the printer of the *Gazette* ſeems to be miſtaken in point of expreſſion, it being certain, that there was not a *court* of aldermen

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aldermen concern'd in the matter, nor does Mr. *Stracey*, in his compliment, say that there was, but stiles them *The lord mayor and aldermen*, not mentioning the word *court*, and leaving the publick to discover, as well as they can, how many aldermen attended on the occasion; according to the example, and, perhaps, by the direction of his betters, not attempting to ascertain what was best left indefinite.

Thus we see, this was not an address from the city of *London*, neither was a *court* of aldermen concerned in the compliment paid the king, which some people conceive to have been an affront to his majesty, as well as to the city. To his majesty, because it ought to be presumed, that his royal interest in the hearts of the citizens was too deeply engraved to want the concurrence of a court of aldermen, and of common council, to congratulate him on his arrival.—To the city, because such concurrence was not ask'd; which seem'd an invidious intimation, that they would not have complied; tho' it is a fact well known to be false, and of which his majesty ought to be appriſed, lest it should create a misunderstanding in disfavour of those who heartily love and honour him.

Who were the authors and conductors of this affair, and why they so acted, is next to be consider'd. This, indeed, is a delicate point, and, therefore, must be tenderly touched. We see it was transacted in a hurry; was a mere compliment, instead of being dignified with the title of an address; and was, in the phrase of the law, an extrajudicial act; there is mingled with it, what had nothing to do with the occasion, where the *peace* is said to be, *a blessing that cannot fail of producing the most beneficial effects*. Now, throw all these circumstances together, and the authors and their views must appear as clear as light, without farther explanation; I shall, therefore, only remark, that the whole kingdom is, by this management, led into a mistaken notion, that the body of the city of *London* approve a peace, tho' they know nothing of the terms by authority, are, therefore, not supposed to know them at all, and have thus seemed to accuse themselves of rashness in a transaction they were utterly strangers to.

This is an affair I should not have thought of meddling with, but that I look upon the fools of this metropolis as under my particular care; and, therefore, did not chuse they should, by approving what they knew nothing about, be esteemed so much wiser than their neighbours; besides, as my kinsman's hints have rous'd me up, I should have been esteemed inexcusably indolent, if I had not, on the alarm's being thus given me, endeavour'd to awake my fellow-citizens to a sense of their own honour, and to resent a publick injury done their reputation.

The following were the aldermen who waited on his majesty with the above mention'd address, viz. The Right Hon Sir *William Calvert*, lord mayor, Sir *John Tompson*, Sir *John Barnard*, Sir *Henry Marshall*, Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, *William Baker*, Esq; *Thomas Winterbottom*, Esq; Sir *William Smith*, *Griffe Goscoyne*, Esq; *William Whitaker*, Esq;—*Edward Ironside*, Esq; *Thomas Rawlinson*, Esq; Sheriffs.

His Excellency the Earl of SANDWICH's *Memorial to their High Mightinesses.*

High and Mighty Lords,

IN the space of two years, during which the underwritten minister has been charged with the affairs of the king his master to your high mightinesses, he has had the satisfaction to be convinced, by the proofs the most striking, that not only the interest, but even the existence of the maritime powers depends upon their union.

The enemies of liberty vainly flattered themselves with having found an opportunity to excute the old project they had formed, of giving law to *Europe*. They conceived that by their seducing discourses, which were not always unwelcome to the ears of their auditors, they might be able to divert the publick attention from those calamities, which threatened the nation and its natural allies.

This method having not entirely succeeded, they laboured to divide the allies, whose security consisted in their union. This artifice having also failed, they addressed themselves to the maritime powers, who answered the advances that were made to them in the only manner in which it was fit for them to answer, that is to say, in concert between themselves, a method which has had all the success that could be expected from it; since by that, peace was procured, at a time when the enemy was already at the gates of the republick.

The great work of pacification had been laboured at, in vain, for four years together. As soon as *England* and the republick spoke the same language, and were re-united in the same views, they appeared infinitely more formidable than at the time when their forces were yet entire, and the enemy at a distance from their frontiers.

This example, and many others of the same kind, that have struck my mind during the course of my ministry to your high mightinesses, have appeared to me so many demonstrations of the excellence of the old system,

ſyſtem, which ſuppoſes a ſtrict alliance and an inſeparable union between great *Britain* and this republick. It is on the ſtronger or weaker influence of theſe maxims, which I look upon as ſacred, and which have been always the rule of my conduct, that the ſecurity and proſperity of two powerful nations muſt depend, who have defended ſo often, and with ſo much ſucceſs, their own liberty and that of *Europe*.

It is with the moſt ſenſible pleaſure, high and mighty lords, that in taking leave of your high mightineſſes, I declare to you in the moſt ſolemn manner, by the expreſs order of the king my maſter, his firm reſolution to cultivate with the utmoſt care poſſible, the good intelligence which actually ſubſiſts between his majeſty and your republick.

I cannot prevail upon myſelf to put an end to this diſcourſe, without taking notice of that great event, which happened in the courſe of my miniſtry to your high mightineſſes; and which, by ſtrengthning the conſtitution of your government, for ever re-eſtabliſhes the views of thoſe who intereſt themſelves for the union between the two nations, as well as for the liberty of the empire and that of all *Europe*.

There is not now the leaſt room to fear, the dangerous prejudices, or the deſtructive ſuggeſtions of private intereſt, ſo fatal to publick welfare, ſhould gain an aſcendancy in this republick, ſo long as a prince endowed with ſo many virtues, and deſcended from a race of heroes, whoſe diſtinguiſhed character it has been to combat always for liberty, remains cloathed with all the honours and all the authority of his anceſtors, and ſees thoſe dignities happily ſecured to his poſterity.

This change is the pledge of future proſperity. Leaving therefore the paſt, and without entering into compariſons which might be odious, let me be permitted, high and mighty lords, to felicitate from the bottom of my heart, your high mightineſſes on the ſubject of an ever-memorable event, which has preſerved this republick from apparent ruin, and has put it in a condition of becoming once more conſidered on the foot of one of the moſt powerful nations of *Europe*.

There now remains no more for me, high and mighty lords, after remitting into your hands the letter of the king, which contains the ſame ſentiments I have the honour to expreſs to your high mightineſſes, than to render you my moſt humble thanks, for all the marks of kindneſs and favour, that I have received on your part, during the time of my reſidence in theſe provinces, and to beſeech you to accept the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of my warm and laſting acknowledgment.

As a proof of this, high and mighty lords, I propoſe to perſevere, during my whole life, in the principles which appear to me the moſt proper to demonſtrate my attachment to the intereſts of this republick. For by that means I ſhall have the double ſatisfaction of teſtifying to your high mightineſſes the ſentiments of my ſoul, and to think in the manner that correſponds beſt with the inclinations of the king my maſter, and with the intereſt of his kingdoms, which are inſeparable from thoſe of the united provinces.

Done at the Hague, *Jan.* 14, 1749. SANDWICH.

The following Bite upon the Publick is of ſo new and ſo extraordinary a Nature, that it deſerves to be recorded, as it ſhews, that a fooliſh Credulity and ridiculous Curioſity ſeem to have baniſh'd common Senſe from the Quality and Gentry of this great Metropolis. Towards the Middle of this Month the following Advertiſement appeared in our News Papers:

AT the *New Theatre* in the *Hay-Market*, on *Monday* next, the 16th inſt. to be ſeen a perſon who performs the ſeveral moſt ſurprizing things following, *viz.* Firſt, he takes a common walking-cane from any of the ſpectators, and thereon plays the muſick of every inſtrument now in uſe, and likewiſe ſings to ſurprizing perfection. Secondly, he preſents you with a common wine-bottle, which any of the ſpectators may firſt examine; this bottle is placed on a table in the middle of the ſtage, and he (without any equivocation) goes into it in ſight of all the ſpectators, and ſings in it; during his ſtay in the bottle, any perſon may handle it, and ſee plainly that it does not exceed a common tavern bottle.

Thoſe on the ſtage or in the boxes may come in maſked habits, (if agreeable to them) and the performer (if deſired) will inform them who they are.

Stage 7*s.* 6*d.* Boxes 5*s.* Pit 3*s.* Gallery 2*s.*

To begin at half an hour after ſix o'clock.

☞ Tickets to be had at the theatre.

*** The performance continues about two hours and a half.

N. B. If any gentlemen or ladies, after the above performances (either ſingly or in company, in or out of maſk) are deſirous of ſeeing a repreſentation of any deceaſed perſon, ſuch as huſband or wife, ſiſter or brother, or any intimate friend of either ſex, (upon making a gratuity to the performer) ſhall be gratified by ſeeing and converſing with them for ſome minutes as if alive: Likewiſe (if deſired) he will tell you your moſt ſecret thoughts in your paſt life; and give you a full view of perſons who have injured you, whether dead or alive.

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For thoſe gentlemen and ladies who are deſirous of ſeeing this laſt part, there is a private room provided.

Theſe performaces have been ſeen by moſt of the crown'd heads of *Aſia*, *Africa* and *Europe*, and never appear'd publick any where but once; but will wait of any at their houſes, and perform as above, for five pounds each time.

☞ There will be a proper guard to keep the houſe in due decorum.

This other advertiſement was alſo publiſh'd at the ſame time, which, one would have thought, was ſufficient to prevent the former's having any effect.

Lately arriv'd from Italy,

SIG. *Capitello Jumpedo*, a ſurprizing dwarf, no taller than a common tavern tobacco-pipe; who can perform a many wonderful equilibres, on the ſlack or tight rope: Likewiſe he'll transform his body in above ten thouſand different ſhapes and poſtures; and after he has diverted the ſpectators two hours and a half, he will open his mouth wide, and jump down his own throat. He being the moſt wonderfull'ſt wonder of wonders as ever the world wonder'd at, would be willing to join in performance with that ſurprizing muſician on *Monday* next, in the *Hay-Market*.

He is to be ſpoke with at the *Black Raven* in *Golden-Lane* every day from ſeven till twelve, and from twelve all day long.

Neverthelefs, the contrivance took, and the playhouſe was crouded with dukes, ducheſſes, lords, ladies, *&c.* the conſequence of which will appear from the following paragraph.

Laſt night (viz. *Monday* the 16th) the much expected drama of the bottle-conjurer of the *New Theatre* in the *Hay-Market*, ended in the tragi-comical manner following. Curioſity had drawn together prodigious numbers. About 7 the theatre being lighted up, but without ſo much as a ſingle fiddle to keep the audience in good humour, many grew impatient. Immediately follow'd a chorus of catcalls, heightened by loud vociferations, and beating with ſticks; when a fellow came from behind the curtain, and bowing, ſaid, that if the performer did not appear, the money ſhould be return'd. At the ſame time a wag crying out from the pit, that if the ladies and gentlemen would give double prices, the conjurer would get into a pint bottle, preſently a young gentleman in one of the boxes ſeized a lighted candle, and threw it on the ſtage. This ſerv'd as the charge for ſounding to battle. Upon this, the greateſt part of the audience made the beſt of their way out of the theatre; ſome loſing a cloak, others a hat, others a wig, and others hat, wig and ſwords alſo. One party however ſtaid in the houſe, in order to demoliſh the infide, when the mob breaking in, they tore up the benches, broke to pieces the ſcenes, pull'd down the boxes, in ſhort diſmantled the theatre entirely, carrying away the particulars abovementioned into the ſtreet, where they made a mighty bonfire; the curtain being hoiſted on a pole, by way of flag. A large party of guards were ſent for, but came time enough only to warm themſelves round the fire. We hear of no other diſaſter than a young nobleman's chin being hurt, occaſion'd by his fall into the pit, with part of one of the boxes, which he had forced out with his foot 'Tis thought the conjurer vaniſh'd away with the bank.' Many enemies to a late celebrated book, concerning the ceaſing of miracles, are greatly diſappointed by the conjurer's non-appearance in the bottle; they imagining, that his jumping into it would have been the moſt convincing proof poſſible, that miracles are not yet ceaſed.

Several advertiſements were printed afterwards, ſome ſerious, others comical, relating to this whimſical affair; among the reſt was the following, which, we hope, may be a means of curing this humour for the future.

This is to inform the Publick,

THAT notwithſtanding the great abuſe that has been put upon the gentry, there is now in town a man, who inſtead of creeping into a quart or pint bottle, will change himſelf into a rattle; which he hopes will pleaſe both young and old. If this perſon meets with encouragement to this advertiſement, he will then acquaint the gentry where and when he performs.

The reaſon aſſign'd, in another humorous advertiſement, of the conjurer's not going into the *quart bottle*, was, that after ſearching all the taverns, not one could be found.

On the above Action in the Hay-Market.

WHEN conjurers the quality can bubble,
And get their gold with very little trouble,
By putting giddy lies in publick papers,—
As jumping in quart bottles,——ſuch like vapours;
And further yet, if we the matter ſtrain,
Wou'd pipe a tune upon a walking-cane;
Nay, more ſurprizing tricks! he ſwore he'd ſhow,
Grannums who dy'd a hundred years ago:—
'Tis whimſical enough, what think ye, Sirs?
The quality can ne'er be conjurers,——
The de'el a bit;—no, let me ſpeak in brief,
The audience fools, the conjurer a thief.

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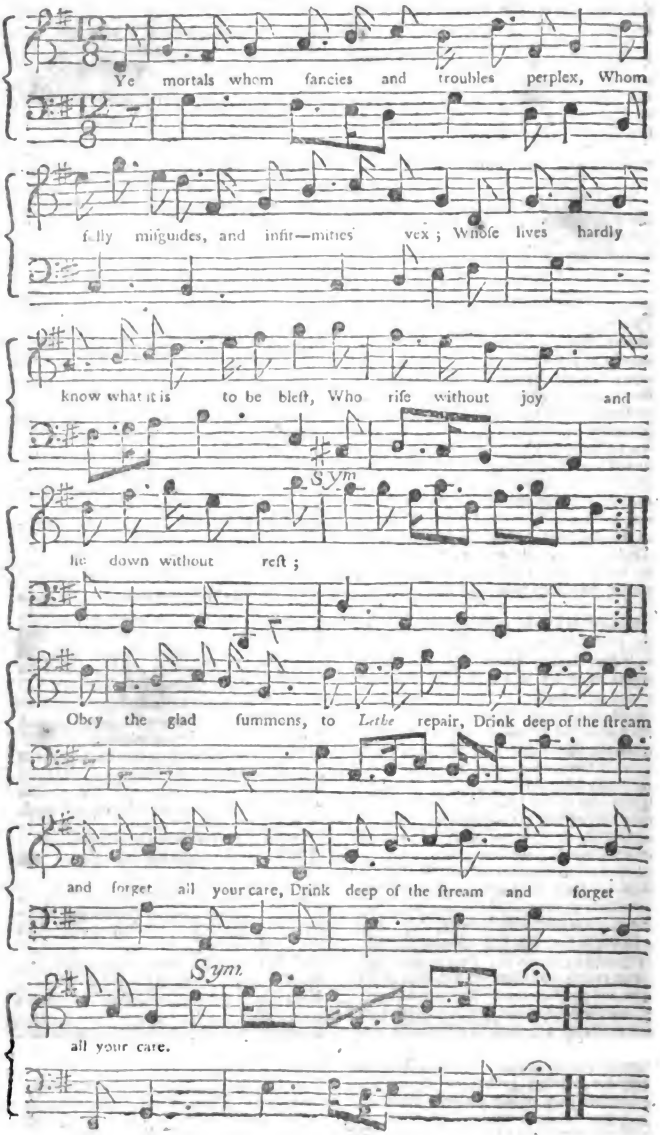
SONG *in Mr.* Garrick's *LETHE.*

Sung by Mr. BEARD.



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2.

Old maids shall forget what they wish for in vain,
And young ones the rover, they cannot regain;
The rake shall forget how last night he was
The troubled in mind shall go chearful
cloy'd,
And *Cloe* again be with passion enjoy'd;
Obey then the summons, to *Lethe* repair,
And drink an oblivion to trouble and
care.

3.

The wife at one draught may forget all
her wants,
Or drench her fond fool, to forget her gal-
lants;
away,
to-day;
And yesterday's wretch, be quite happy
Obey then the summons, to *Lethe*
repair,
get all your care.
Drink deep of the stream, and for-

PROLOGUE *and* EPILOGUE, *Spoken by his Royal Highness the Prince of* WALES's CHILDREN, *on their performing the* TRAGEDY *of* CATO, *at* Leicester-House *.

PROLOGUE.

Spoken by Prince GEORGE.

TO speak with freedom, dignity and
ease,
please;
To learn those arts, which may hereafter
Wise authors say—let youth in earliest age,
Rehearse the poet's labours on the stage.
Nay more! a nobler end is still behind,
The poet's labours elevate the mind;
Teach our young hearts with generous
fire to burn,
And feel the virtuous sentiments we learn.
T' attain these glorious ends, what play
so fit,
As that! were all the powers of human wit
Combine, to dignify great *Cato*'s name,
To deck his tomb, and consecrate his fame;
Where liberty—O name for ever dear!
Breaths forth in ev'ry line, and bids us
fear,
laws,
Nor pains, nor death, to guard our sacred
But bravely perish in our country's cause
Patriots indeed! worthy that honest name,
Thro' every time and station still the same.
Shou'd this superior to my years be thought,
Know—'tis the first great lesson I was
taught.
What, though a boy, it may with pride be
said,
A boy, in *England* born, in *England* bred:
Where freedom well becomes the earliest
state,
For there the love of liberty's innate.
Yet more—before my eyes these heroes
stand,
this land;
Whom the great *William* brought to bless
To guard with pious care, that generous
plan,
began.
Of power well bounded,—which he first
But while my great fore-fathers fire
my mind,
The friends, the joy, the glory of mankind;
Can I forget, that there is one more dear?
But he is present———and I must forbear.

EPILOGUE.

Lady AUGUSTA.

THE prologue's fill'd with such fine
phrases,
George will alone have all the praises,
Unless we can (to get in vogue)
Contrive to speak an epilogue.

Prince EDWARD.

George has, 'tis true, vouchsaf'd to
mention
His future gracious intention;
In such heroic strains, that no man
Will e'er deny his soul is *Roman*.
But what have you or I to say to
The pompous sentiments of *Cato*?
George is to have imperial sway;
Our task is only to obey.
And trust me, I'll not thwart his will,
But be his faithful *Juba* still.
—Tho', sister! now the play is over,
I wish you'd get a better lover.

Lady AUGUSTA.

Why,—not to under-rate your merit,
Others would court with different spirit:
And I,—perhaps,—might like another,
A little better than a brother,
Could I have one of *England*'s breeding;—
But 'tis a point they're all agreed in,
That I must wed a foreigner,
And cross the sea—the Lord knows where;
—Yet, let me go where'er I will,
England shall have my wishes still.

Prince EDWARD.

In *England* born, my inclination,
Like yours, is wedded to the nation:
And future times, I hope, will see
Me general in reality.
——Indeed! I wish to serve this land,
It is my father's strict command;
And none he ever gave, will be
More chearfully obey'd by me.

CATO

* *The parts were*, Portius, *by prince* George; Juba, *prince* Edward; Cato, *master* Nugent; Sempronius, *master* Evelyn; Lucius, *master* Montague; Decius, *lord* Milsington; Syphax, *lord* North's *son*; *and* Marcus, *master* Maddan; Marcia, *princess* Augusta; *and* Lucia, *princess* Elizabeth.

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CATO *to* PORTIUS.

WHile I, exalted by my prince's grace,
In borrow'd pomp aſſume old *Cato*'s place, [youth,
Tho' ill may ſuit his form with beardleſs
Yet ſhall his ſoul beam forth in honeſt truth;
And thou, indulgent to my real part,
Accept this tribute from a faithful heart.
Whether ſome angel plann'd the poet's page,
And *Addiſon* foretold thy riſing age;
Or whether, prompted by a kindred flame,
Thy early virtues wear an hero's name;
Still greater glories wait approaching years,
When *George* ſhall be, what *Portius* now appears;
When filial piety ſhall guard the throne,
And love paternal make thy fame its own.
Then ſhall great *Cato* from the heavens incline
His raptur'd eyes, to view his mended line.
Well may a brighter *Marcia* ſhine on earth,
When ſuch ſhe ſhines who gave our *Marcia* birth;
While, fraught with *Britiſh* worth and *Roman* fire,
A ſecond *Juba* emulates his fire;
And nature's gifts, by liberal care refin'd,
Stamp in *Elizabeth* a *Lucia*'s mind.
Nor nameleſs thou, our younger hope, repine,
The godlike *William*'s deathleſs name is thine.
Should fell ambition waſteful torrents ſpread,
Or motley faction raiſe his frantick head,
Millions with *George* ſhall own his ſacred cauſe
Of power, freedom, monarchy and laws.
Thy virtues then ſhall claim a better fate
Than his, who fell beneath a falling ſtate:
Our throne ſhall riſe more glorious than his grave, [ſave.
And *George* preſerve, what *Cato* could not
Thus while thy arm the banner ſhall diſplay,
While *Edward* learns to conquer and obey,
O! *Eton*, may this be thy boaſted pride,
Thy ſons ſhall combat near their prince's ſide. [choice,
Cheer'd by his ſmiles, and honour'd by his
Thy towers reſound—I hear th' inſpiring voice: [treat,
"Never ſhall treaſon ſtain this bleſs'd re-
"Nor barbarous riot ſhake the *muſes* ſeat;
"Pure ſhall the hallow'd ſtream of learning flow,
"And the chaſte fires thro' ſpotleſs boſoms glow.
"For theſe the *Roman* pour'd his patriot blood, [ſtood:
"For theſe, unmov'd, the royal *Spartan*
"But *Rome* hath bled, and *Greece* has fought, in vain
"For thoſe, who bend the neck, and court the chain."

Prologue *and* Epilogue *to* CORIOLANUS, *a Tragedy, by the late Mr.* Thomſon; *now acting with great Applauſe at the* Theatre-Royal *in* Covent-Garden.

PROLOGUE.

Spoken by Mr. QUIN.

I Come not here your candour to implore
For ſcenes, whoſe author is, alas! no more;
He wants no advocate his cauſe to plead;
You will yourſelves be patrons of the dead.
No party his benevolence confin'd,
No ſect—alike it flow'd to all mankind.
He lov'd his friends (forgive this guſhing tear:
Alas! I feel I am no actor here)
He lov'd his friends with ſuch a warmth of heart,
So clear of int'reſt, ſo devoid of art,
Such generous freedom, ſuch unſhaken zeal,
No words can ſpeak it, but our tears may tell.—
O candid truth, O faith without a ſtain,
O manners gently firm, and nobly plain,
O ſympathizing love of others bliſs,
Where will you find another breaſt like his?—
Such was the man—the poet well you know:
Oft has he touch'd your hearts with tender woe:
Oft in this crouded houſe with juſt applauſe
You heard him teach fair virtue's pureſt laws;
For his chaſte muſe employ'd her heaven-taught-lyre
None but the nobleſt paſſions to inſpire,
Not one immoral, one corrupted thought,
One line, which dying he could wiſh to blot.
Oh may to-night your favourable doom
Another laurel add to grace his tomb:
Whilſt he, ſuperior now to praiſe or blame,
Hears not the feeble voice of human fame.
Yet if to thoſe whom moſt on earth he lov'd,
From whom his pious care is now remov'd,
With whom his liberal hand, and bounteous heart
Shar'd all his little fortune could impart,
If to thoſe friends your kind regard ſhall give
What they no longer can from his receive,
That, that, even now, above yon ſtarry pole, [ſoul.
May touch with pleaſure his immortal

EPILOGUE.

Spoken by Mrs. WOFFINGTON.

WELL! gentlemen! and are you ſtill ſo vain
To treat our ſex with arrogant diſdain,

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And think, to you alone by partial heav'n
Superior ſenſe and ſovereign pow'r are given,
When in the ſtory told to-night, you find,
With what a boundleſs ſway we rule the mind,
And, by a few ſoft words of ours, with eaſe,
Can turn the proudeſt hearts juſt where we pleaſe?
If an old mother had ſuch pow'rful charms,—
To ſtop a ſtubborn *Roman*'s conquering arms,—
Soldiers and ſtateſmen of theſe days, with you
What think you wou'd a fair young miſtreſs do?
If with my grave diſcourſe, and wrinkled face,
I thus could bring a hero to diſgrace,
How abſolutely may I hope to reign
Now I am turn'd to my own ſhape again!
However, I will uſe my empire well;
And, if I have a certain magick ſpell
Or in my tongue, or wit, or ſhape, or eyes,
Which can ſubdue the ſtrong, and fool the wiſe,
Be not alarm'd: I will not interfere
In ſtate-affairs, nor undertake to ſteer
The helm of government,—as we are told
Thoſe female politicians did of old:
Such dangerous heights I never wiſh'd to climb—
Thank heav'n! I better can employ my time—
Aſk you to what my pow'r I ſhall apply?
To make my ſubjects bleſt, is my reply.
My purpoſes are gracious all, and kind.
Some may be told—and ſome may be divin'd:
One, which at preſent I have moſt at heart,
To you without reſerve I will impart:
It is my ſovereign will,—hear, and obey,—
That you with candour treat this *orphan play*.

The MURDERER.

IN luckleſs hour, on *Delia*'s mien
My eyes unwarily I caſt:
Happy! her charms had I ne'er ſeen,
Or had that moment been my laſt!

Compell'd by deſtiny I love,
Yet wanting merit, muſt deſpair:
The fate of *Tityus* thus I prove,
And daily feed the vulture, care.

In vain to other nymphs I fly,
And hopeleſs roam from place, to place,
With new ſucceeding beauties try
Her lovely image to efface:

Alas! ſmall reſpite from my pain
Their weaker tranſient charms impart;
When ſhe appears, her eyes maintain
Their empire o'er my vanquiſh'd heart.

Thus, where the murther'd body lies,
If fate or chance th' aſſaſſin leads,
(Strange pow'r of faſcinating eyes!)
The halfclos'd wound gapes freſh and bleeds.

The PETITION *to* CUPID.

Written by a Foreigner of Diſtinction, who has reſided here four or five Years.

FANNY's fairer than a flower,
But uncertain as the wind,
Ever trifling with a power
Meant alone to bleſs mankind.
Now with ſmiles her face adorning,
She to love my heart invites;
But if love I offer, ſcorning
She with frowns my paſſion ſlights.
Looks that ſpeak the tender paſſion,
Words that wear the ſound of love;
All things whiſper inclination,
Yet no ſighs her heart can move.
Smiling miſchief, fly undoer,
Tho' to love her looks invite;
If my lips I ope to woo her,
I am baniſh'd from her ſight.
O thou god of pleaſing anguiſh,
If indeed a god you be,
Teach the tyrant how to languiſh,
Make her heart and eyes agree.
Or, if wilful ſhe refuſes
To obey thy law divine,
Make the man, whom firſt ſhe chuſes,
Treat her heart as ſhe does mine.

The Diſappointed LADY.

By a Lady of Quality.

AS *Chloris* on her downy pillow lay,
'Twixt ſleep and wake, the morning ſlid away;
Soft at her chamber-door, a tap ſhe heard,
She liſtned, and again—no one appear'd:
"Who's there?" the ſprightly nymph
with courage cries. ["ſhip dies."
"Ma'm, 'tis the man, who for your la-
"Sure 'tis deluſion. What, a dying lover!
"Yet ſpeak once more, what is't you
"want, however?"
A ſecond time thoſe accents pierc'd her ear;
Sweet was the ſound, tranſported was the fair.
"At length mankind are juſt," her la'ſhip
ſaid,
Drew on her night-gown, then ſtept out of
bed, [right,
Look'd in the glaſs, confeſs'd him in the
"Who thinks me not a beauty, 'tis mere
"ſpight.
"Aſſemble, ye coquets, with envy burn,
"And view the wonders which my eyes
"have done.
"In vain your pert and forward airs you
"try, ["farther fly,
"Mankind, the more you court, the
"And 'tis for me, and only me they die.
"But how ſhall I receive him?" (cries the
dame,)
"Prudence allows not pity—I muſt blame.
"Perhaps,

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" Perhaps, poor ſoul, he has ſigh'd in [" his tongue :
" ſecret, long,
" Ere the preſumptuous thought fell from
" I am the cauſe, yet innocent, by heaven;
" Why were theſe eyes for ſuch deſtruction
" given! [" one feature ;"
" 'Tis not my fault, I did not make
Then turn'd the lock to view the dying
creature. [ſwain now prove ?
But ah! — Who ſhou'd th' enamour'd
A wretch who dy'd by trade—and not for
love.
No mortal pen can figure her ſurprize,
Willing to truſt her ears, but not her eyes.

On a late intended ADDRESS. (See p. 31.)

NONE *knows the heart*, except who
gave it form :
Yet ſure the *words* were *elegant* and *warm*.—
Reproof, tho' *ſharp*, has oft the wiſh'd
effect :
But nothing *ſtings* like — *abſolute neglect*.
Well ſhould we weigh *this maxim* from
above,
' On *condeſcenſion* waits *reluctant love*.'
Subdu'd by *goodneſs*, *prejudice* departs,
And *grateful duty captivates our hearts*.

LYRIC STANZAS.

PENſive ſitting, ſwell'd with *anguiſh*,
Commerce utters thus her grief :
' *Fetter'd ſtill*, behold me languiſh,
' *Arts of peace* bring ſmall relief.
Briſk and *active*, thro' the city,
' *Erſt*, in *tranquil times* I went :
' Fathers! view me *now* with pity ;
' Looſe this fatal * *five per cent.*
' Under *preſſure* can I *flouriſh* ?
' Can I *pay Britannia*'s debt ?
' *Freedom* only me will *nouriſh* :
' Give me *that*, and I am *great*.
' Let the *rival monarchs* † wrangle
' For their *Golden Fleece*——in air :
' Vain is *honour*'s brilliant ſpangle ;
' Be my *Woolly fleece* your care.

SLANDER. *An* ODE.

1.

URGE it no more : For virtue, truth,
nor fame, [ſway,
Shall ever in my breaſt reſume their
All manly, gen'rous thoughts I now diſ-
claim, [away,
And chaſe the gaudy phantoms far
Which long my ſimple youth have
'guil'd aſtray.

Ah me! too long by theſe inchanters led,
Faſt have I follow'd their deluſive
ſong,
And deeds of hard emprize adventured,
To raiſe my name aloof the vulgar
throng,
And fix my lofty worth the nobleſt ranks
among.

2.

Such were the fantaſies which reign'd
within,
And ſwell'd my boſom with their flat-
t'ring ſound :
Each ſelfiſh view I deem'd a deadly ſin,
And griev'd, whene'er I caſt mine
eyes around, [found.
That publick love ſo ſcanty ſhou'd be
Bleſt be the man, who, firm to virtue's
cauſe [*Reme :*
Stood, emulous of *Greece*, or antient
Peace to their ſhades, and endleſs their
applauſe, [firſt 'gan bloom
Who fought her face when manhood
In ſenates, camps, or courts; on ſcaffolds
or the tomb.

3.

But theſe illuſions now I ſtrive to baniſh,
Since reaſon, waxing ripe, aſſumes her
throne,
(So *Chanticleer*'s ſhrill pipe bids ſpectres
vaniſh) [grown,
And ſage experience, into wiſdom
Whiſpers, *Be careful for thyſelf alone.*
Why doſt thou fondly ſeek another's
good,
And open wide thy charitable hand,
To fill the hungry poor with needful
food,
To help the ſtranger on a foreign
ſtrand,
And ſpread thy bounties largely thro' the
thankleſs land ?

4.

Ne miſtereth, that thy head, of hilding
void,
Is conſcious of its innocent deſire,
For higheſt worth by envy is annoy'd,
Who hateth moſt where moſt ſhe ought
admire,
And lies perdue, to vent her bitter ire.
Haſt thou not often felt her venom'd
ſting,
Blaſting the faireſt actions of thy life ?
(Like the bleak north, which nips the
buds in ſpring) [ſtrife,
And wilt thou follow ſtill th' unequal
When foul ingratitude prepares her cank'r-
ous knife ?

Learn

* See the debate in our *Mag.* for laſt year, p. 345, 393, 489. † The emperor and the king of *Spain*. See the declaration of the *Spaniſh* miniſter, in our *Mag.* for *November* laſt, p. 523.

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5.

Learn to be truly wise.—And mark me well,
The world is much too bad for thee to mend;
What boots one single drop, to fill a well?
Or one good man with millions to contend,
When all those millions shall oppose his end?
'Tis folly to dispute against the torrent,
And prudence warns thee to her safe retreat;
Algates thy soul to vice be most abhorrent,
Yet wisdom in concealment finds her seat,
Where, safe in virtue wrapt, I fain would lead thy feet.

6.

Behold the man, who singly dar'd be brave,
When mountain ruffians delug'd the west:
Nor wealth nor life the hero fought to save,
But publick zeal alone inspir'd his breast,
To quit his sweet repose, and happy rest!
In peace and joy, his days roll'd soft along,
And each succeeding hour brought new delight;
But his high praise exceeds my humble song,
For ne'er was seen a more accomplish'd wight
In learning, wit, or parts; in courage, or in fight.

7.

Oh *Britain!* oh corrupt, degenerate isle!
No longer boast thy warriors endless train;
See, *Glover* droops, who once could gaily smile,
And count two millions ready from the plain,
If need requir'd, to punish haughty *Spain*.
Now, prophet, now! a meaner host appears;
Call forth my myriads, and chastize the foe:
Alas! the trembling nation owns its fears,
And a few robbers, rushing from their snow,
Can spread the nation round with flames, and blood, and woe.

8.

None dare appear in arms. The tottering land
Feels its own weakness, and consents to yield;
Yield to the vilest, basest, filthiest band,
That e'er presum'd to seek the warlike field,
Or manly weapons in their hands to wield.
But *Britain* stands aghast, and cries for aid
To *Jubber'd Dutchmen*, and fierce-whisker'd *Hesse*,
While her own dastard sons stare, all afraid,
And pallid cheeks reveal their deep distress,
And melancholy looks their anxious thoughts confess.

9.

Then greatly rising in his country's cause,
When proudest breasts were fill'd with huge dismay,
By freedom led, his generous sword he drawn,
Nor could the dreadful perils him affray,
Or turn his footsteps from the toilsome way.
Chearful he marches thro' keen wintry storms,
In every danger, foremost still is found,
And each hard duty of the camp performs,
Till swarms of *wild Barbarians* whelm him round,
And with unnumber'd wounds, lifeless on the ground.

10.

Nor pomp, nor wealth, nor thirst of proud command,
Nor the vain lust of popular applause,
Nor splendid titles sounding through the land,
Nor aught which *malice* would assign the cause,
Engag'd the patriot to defend her laws.
Fair liberty, and truth, inspir'd the throne,
And *Brunswick*'s virtues on the *British* thought,
Nor gold, nor honourable meed, he fought,
But shunn'd the croud, and chose to dwell unknown,
While his own conscious heart approv'd its deed alone.

11.

And yet, ev'n here—oh horrible to tell!
Even here can *slander* aim its rancorous spite,
And venom'd rage, and falsehoods hot from hell,
With murdering wounds, to stab his fame unite:
Wounds, more severe than erst he felt in fight.
Such is mankind: — (How sunk beneath the beast, [commands?)
Who honours and obeys his lord's commands?)
Such is mankind!—Nor canst thou spread a feast,
So grateful known in this accursed land,
As when some spotless fame lies slain by envy's hand.

12.

Thus grey experience school'd her stripling ward,
And bad him popularity despise:
Come praise, or slanders, be thou still prepar'd,
Nor let thy spirits droop when tempests rise,
And learn alike to scorn the flattering skies.
Be steady, and be just—The youth obey'd,
Spending his days in peace and innocence; [ings paid,
But first to friendship's pow'r his offerAnd prov'd this shameful truth, *How dangerous is th'offence,*
To shine beyond thy peers, in virtue or in sense.

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Monthly Chronologer.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4.

THIS day the young princes and princeſſes, ſons and daughters to their royal highneſſes the prince and princeſs of *Wales*, and ſeveral young perſons of diſtinction, played the tragedy of *Cato*, before a great number of perſons of quality, *&c.* at *Leiceſter-Houſe*: As they did alſo the next day. (*See* p. 37.)

SATURDAY, 7.

Between 2 and 3 this morning, a fire broke out in the work-ſhop of the widow *Tindal*, a cooper, in *New-Street*, near *Shadwell-Dock*, which in a ſhort time conſumed the ſame, with a great part of the dwelling, and 4 houſes adjoining, beſides damaging ſeveral others. *Joſeph Wells*, a journeyman to Mrs. *Tindal*, thro' whoſe negligence the fire is ſaid to be occaſioned, (he being in liquor, and lying in the ſhop) periſhed in the flames.

SUNDAY, 8.

This morning, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. *Saunders*, a hoſier, oppoſite *St. George*'s church in *Southwark*, which entirely conſum'd the ſame, with the houſes of Mr. *Renny*, a ſnuff-ſhop, *Burſet* and *Page*, undertakers, and 2 other houſes in the front adjoining, beſides 3 houſes in *Mint-ſtreet* and 3 in *Peel*'s-*Yard*. Mr. *Saunders* was committed to the *New Goal*, (after having been admitted to bail) on a ſtrong ſuſpicion of ſetting his own houſe on fire.

TUESDAY, 10.

The right Hon. the lord mayor read a letter, which his lordſhip had receiv'd from *George Heathcote*, Eſq; Alderman of *Walbrook Ward*, deſiring leave to lay down his gown; upon which it was reſolv'd to ſend a letter to Mr. Alderman *Heathcote* at *Bath*, giving him the option to vote for a recorder, and afterwards to reſign his gown on *Tueſday* next. (*See* p. 29.)

WEDNESDAY, 11.

On this and ſome other days, about this time, there were ſeveral very conſiderable flaſhes of lightning, a thing ſomewhat extraordinary at this time of the year; and two men were ſtruck blind with it.

The eight following rebel priſoners were convey'd from the *New Goal* to *Tooley-ſtreet Watergate*, viz. *Charles Deacon* and *William Battereau*, both belonging to the *Manchester* regiment; *Henry* and *Robin Moore*, two brothers; *Donald* and *Curry Mackenzie*, two brothers; and *Walter Mitchel*, and *David Oliphant* of *Edinburgh*: They were put on board a paſſage yacht, which was to carry them to *Graveſend*, where they were to embark on board a ſhip, in order to be tranſported for life.—Some of them went off with white and others blue ribbands in their hats.

Mr. *Furnival*, of the *Manchester* regiment, was diſcharg'd from his confinement. Mr. *Charles Gordon* has liberty to tranſport himſelf where he pleaſes out of the kingdom. Mr. *Weelden* and Mr. *Watſon* were repriev'd for a certain term of years, and to be diſcharg'd.

Sheriffs appointed for the year enſuing, *viz.* for *Berks*, Willmot Baker, Eſq;—*Bedf.* Tho. Crawley, Eſq;—*Bucks*, Tho. Leigh, Eſq;—*Cumb.* Henry Richmond Brougham, Eſq;—*Cheſhire*, Geo. Leigh, Eſq;—*Cambr.* and *Hunt.* Peter Standley, Eſq;—*Devon*, John Rogers, Eſq;—*Dorſet.* Julines Beckford, Eſq;—*Derbyſh.* Henry Every, Eſq;—*Eſſex*, John Fiſhpool, Eſq;—*Glou.* Tho. Winſton, Eſq;—*Hertf.* Nicholſon Calvert, Eſq;—*Heref.* John Delahay, Eſq;—*Kent*, Rich. Hornſby, Eſq;—*Leiceſt.* Philip Bainbrig, Eſq;—*Linc.* Chri. Neville, Eſq;—*Monm.* Sydenham Shipway, Eſq;—*Northumb.* Gawen Aynſley the younger, Eſq;—*Northamp.* Rich. Woodford, Eſq;—*Norfolk*, Tho. Sotherton, Eſq;—*Notting.* Will. Chaworth, Eſq;—*Oxf.* John Pollard, Eſq;—*Rutl.* Cha. Smith, Eſq;—*Shrop.* Charles Leighton, Eſq;—*Somerſ.* Matthew Spencer, Eſq;—*Staff.* John Wyrley, Eſq;—*Suffolk*, Tho. White, Eſq;—*Southamp.* Will. Sloane, Eſq;—*Surrey*, Jer. Crutchley, Eſq;—*Suſſex*, John Fuller, Eſq;—*Warwick*, Wilſon Ayleſbury, Eſq;—*Wilts*, Tho. Cooper, Eſq;—*Yorkſh.* John Bouchier, Eſq;——For *South Wales*, viz. *Brecon*, Will. Bridges, Eſq; *Carmar.* John Lewis, Eſq;—*Card.* Lewis Pryſe, Eſq;—*Glam.* Joſeph Price, Eſq;—*Pemb.* Tho. Picton, Eſq;—*Radnor*, Morgan Evans, Eſq; ——For *North Wales*, viz. *Angleſea*, Owen Wynn, Eſq;—*Carnar.* Cha. Allanſon, Eſq;—*Denb.* John Moſtyn, Eſq;—*Flint.* John Broughton Whitehall, Eſq; *Merion.* Owen Holland, Eſq;—*Montg.* Tho. Lloyd, Eſq;

FRIDAY, 13.

Sir *Michael Foſter*, Mr. Baron *Clive* and Sir *Thomas Birch*, having been appointed by ſpecial commiſſion to try the ſmugglers in *Suſſex*, concerned in the barbarous murder of Mr. *Galley*, a cuſtom-houſe officer, and Mr. *Chater*, ſet out on this day for *Chichester*, in the duke of *Richmond*'s coach, eſcorted by

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by a party of the horſe guards, and arriving there the next day, were lodged in the biſhop's palace. Eighty private men out of the guards, with 8 ſerjeants, 2 drums, 2 enſigns and one lieutenant, march'd before to *Chichеſter*, in order to prevent any reſcue or diſturbance. Next morning (being *Sunday*) dean *Aſhburnham* preach'd before the judges from *Ezra*, vii. 26, and part of 27. *And whoſoever will not do the law of thy God, and the law of the king, let judgment be executed ſpeedily upon him, whether it be unto death, or to baniſhment, or to confiſcation of goods, or to impriſonment; and bleſſed be the Lord God of our fathers, who hath put ſuch a thing as this in the king's heart.* On *Monday* the 16th, the judges open'd their ſpecial commiſſion, and proceeded to the trials, which laſted that day and the next, and ended on *Wedneſday* in the afternoon; when 7 out of the 8 ſmugglers that were apprehended, receiv'd ſentence of death, *viz. William Tapner*, alias *Tatner*, *Richard Mills* the father, and *Richard Mills* the ſon, *John Cobby*, *John Hammond*, *William Jackſon*, and *William Carter*. The counſel for the crown were Mr. *Banks*, Mr. *Sydney Stafford Smith*, Mr. Recorder of *Chichеſter*, and Mr. *Purcas*; Mr. *Stanyford* was counſel for the priſoners, who made no defence, nor call'd any witneſſes. The account of the murders for which theſe wretches ſuffer'd, is, perhaps, the moſt ſhocking that ever was heard of; which was as follows.

His majeſty's warehouſe at *Poole* in *Dorſetſhire* being broke open in *February* laſt, by a gang of armed ſmugglers, who took away between 13 and 1400 lb. of ſeized tea, a proclamation was iſſued for apprehending them; accordingly one *Diamond* was apprehended and committed to goal. *Chater*, who was a ſhoemaker by trade, and one concern'd in taking away the tea, being apprehenſive he ſhould alſo be taken up, reſolv'd to turn evidence, and gave information to the late Mr. *Galley*, a cuſtom-houſe officer, who agreed to go with him to one major *Batten*, a juſtice of peace near *Chichеſter*; accordingly they both ſet out, but having occaſion to bait, call'd at a publick-houſe at *Rollings-caſtle*, which was kept by *Elizabeth Pain*, who has 2 ſons, both reputed notorious ſmugglers: After Mr. *Galley* and *Chater* had put up their horſes, they ſat down to drink; but dropping, in their diſcourſe, ſomething of their intention, the 2 *Pains* went and fetched *Jackſon*, *Carter* and *Steel* (the laſt was one of the king's witneſſes) and 3 more ſmugglers not yet taken, who forced Mr. *Galley* and *Chater* away with them, ſetting one of the gang behind Mr. *Galley*, who held him on his horſe by means of a cord tied over *Galley*'s breaſt; but *Galley* ſtruggling, and refuſing to go any further, they beat him unmercifully, and threw him off his horſe, by which he fractur'd his ſkull; and then in that condition they took him up, and ſlung him acroſs the horſe, like a calf, and carried him to a place called *Lady-Helt*, where they buried him among the ſand before he was quite dead. As for *Chater*, they us'd him as cruelly, and afterwards took him to old *Mills*'s, and put him into a turf-houſe, where they chained him until *Thurſday* following, 4 days after the murder of *Galley*; in which time they continually went to him, kicking and beating him in a cruel manner, unto the time they took him away to murder him; when 18 of the gang being aſſembled at *Mills*'s, agreed to draw lots who ſhould be the murderer: The lot falling on *Tapner*, he immediately thruſt a fork into one, and then into the other of *Chater*'s eyes, the laſt of which fell on his cheek. After ſome time, *Tapner* cut off *Chater*'s noſe and privy parts, the ſpace of time between each operation being full half an hour, ſcoffing and jeering the unhappy man during all the time of his ſufferings; who returned them no other language, but only, Pray, gentlemen, ſpare me my life; which he repeated even after his privities were cut off. The villains, after committing theſe barbarous acts, threw him down a well, while living, and cover'd him with ſtones.

On *Thurſday* the 19th, in the afternoon, the very day after their condemnation, theſe execrable murderers were hang'd on a gallows erected on purpoſe about a mile from *Chichеſter*, (all but *Jackſon*, who died a few hours after his ſentence.) They all ſhew'd great marks of penitence, except old *Mills* and his ſon, who ſeem'd quite harden'd, and neither kiſs'd, ſpoke to, or took the leaſt notice of each other. 'Tis ſhocking to think, that upon coming out of the hall, the young man talk'd merrily, and ſaid, We ſhall have a very jolly hang of it; and at the place of execution, he ſaid it was very hard to be refuſed a pint of beer, which he had aſked for: As to the father, he would have ſmoak'd from the goal to the gallows, but was prevented. *Tapner* and *Carter* gave a great deal of good advice to the ſpectators; the former recommended, in a very ſtrong manner, to the dragoons and ſoldiers who attended the execution, to be very vigilant in their endeavours to take one *Richards*, who he ſaid was one of the worſt of the gang, and the principal cauſe of his coming to ſo ſhameful an end. They were all, with *Jackſon*, hang'd in chains, except the 2 *Mills*'s.

SATURDAY, 14.

This morning early, a fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. *Hervell*, an ironmonger, oppoſite the gully-hole in *Thames-Street*.

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near *London-Bridge*, which entirely conſumed the inſide of the ſaid houſe, and damag'd thoſe adjacent; Mr. *Howell* very narrowly eſcaping the flames.

The band of muſick that is to perform at the fire-works in the green-park, is to conſiſt of 40 trumpets, 20 *French* horns, 16 hautboys, 16 baſſoons, 8 pair of kettle-drums, 12 ſide-drums, a proper number of flutes and fifes; with 100 cannon to go off ſingly at intervals, with the muſick. *See the* VIEW *of the* fire-works *in our* Magazine *for* December *laſt*.

MONDAY, 16.

This morning, a little after one o'clock, a terrible fire broke out at his majeſty's victualling-office, at *Deptford*, occaſion'd, as was ſaid, by ſome ſacks being hung up before a fire to dry, a ſpark of which flew on one of them, which ſoon convey'd its flames to the reſt, and by that means, in leſs than half an hour, the whole building was in flames, as were likewiſe a great number of ſtaves that were piled up by the ſide; and the wind blew ſo ſtrong at W. S. W. that two lighters that lay off the wharf, laden with dry ſtores, ſuch as biſcuits, peaſe, *&c.* were ſet on fire, and one of them entirely conſumed, by the flakes of fire which flew that way in prodigious quantities.

TUESDAY, 17.

A copy of the preliminary articles of peace was laid before the houſe of commons.

His excellency the earl of *Sandwich* arrived at his houſe at the *Admiralty-Office* from *Holland*.

A court of aldermen was held at *Guildhall*, for the choice of a recorder, in the room of Sir *John Stracey*, Knt. deceaſed. The candidates were Mr. *Adams*, and Mr. *Moreton*, who had each of them 11 votes, when the Rt. Hon. the lord mayor gave his caſting vote in favour of Mr. *Adams*, and he was declared duly elected.

The following 22 aldermen were preſent and voted, *viz.*

For Mr. *Adams*.	For Mr. *Moreton*.
The Lord Mayor,	Sir *John Barnard*,
Sir *Edw. Bellamy*,	Sir *Dan. Lambert*,
Sir *John Thompſon*,	Sir *Hen. Marſhall*,
Sir *Robert Ladbroke*,	Mr. Ald. *Benn*,
Sir *Geo. Champion*,	Sir *Samuel Pennant*,
Sir *Joſeph Hankey*,	Mr. Ald. *Blachford*,
Mr. Ald. *Baker*,	Mr. Ald. *Cokayne*,
Mr. Ald. *Arnold*,	Mr. Ald. *Alſop*,
Mr. A. *Winterbottom*,	Mr. Ald. *Gaſcoyne*,
Sir *William Smith*,	Mr. Ald. *Ironſide*,
Mr. Ald. *Whitaker*.	Mr. Ald. *Rawlinſon*.

Mr. Ald. *Janſſen* was preſent, but did not vote.

FRIDAY, 20.

The anniverſary of the birth of his royal highneſs the P. of *Wales* was celebrated, who then enter'd into the 23d year of his age.

The ſeſſions ended at the *Old-Bailey*, when *John Forſter*, for ſtealing about 25*l.* *Uſher Gabagan*, and *Terence Conner*, for filing guineas; *Elizabeth Watſon*, for returning from tranſportation; and *Joſeph Mapham* for filing guineas and *Portugal* pieces, received ſentence of death.

In the evening about 20 fellows, arm'd with piſtols, cutlaſſes, hangers, *&c.* went to the *Gatehouſe*, and one of them knocking at the door, it was no ſooner open'd, than they all ruſh'd in, and ſtruck and deſperately wounded the turnkeys and all that oppos'd them, and in triumph carried off a fellow who pick'd general *Sinclaire*'s pocket of his watch, as he was going into *Leiceſter-Houſe*. Another fellow was committed for the ſame fact, who remain'd ſafe, chain'd down to the floor in a room by himſelf, to reſcue whom they ſwore they would make a ſecond viſit with blunderbuſſes. A party of ſoldiers was order'd to keep guard at the *Gatehouſe* all night.

MONDAY, 23.

Printed copies of the definitive treaty of peace were deliver'd to the members of both houſes of parliament: In which there is nothing but what our readers may ſee in our *Magazine* for *November* laſt, p. 523—512, except the full powers and acts of acceſſion, which are only matter of form.

TUESDAY, 24.

A motion was argued in the court of king's bench, upon a rule to ſhew cauſe why the counſel for the king ſhall not be at liberty to inſpect and take copies of the ſtatutes of the univerſity of *Oxford*; and two days after the judges gave their opinion, and the rule was diſmiſs'd.

The *Wolf* ſloop of war was loſt on the coaſt of *Ireland* about the beginning of this month, Capt. *Veacbell*, his wife and ſiſter-in-law, and 90 of his men periſhing by that diſaſter, and not one officer ſav'd but the gunner. Several other ſhips and veſſels were loſt in the ſtormy weather in this month; among the reſt, the *Neptune*, *Whittle*, from *Cheſter* to *Dublin*, with about 100 paſſengers on board, who, 'twas ſaid, all periſhed, together with the crew.

THURSDAY, 26.

A court of common-council was held at *Guildhall*; when it was reſolv'd to make an addition of 80*l.* *per ann.* to the 120*l.* *per ann.* the recorder's ſettled ſalary, tho' ſometimes 200*l.* more is granted. After which it was agreed to ſend the following to Mr. *Heathcote* at *Bath*—Reſolved, That the thanks of this court be given to *George Heathcote*, Eſq; late Alderman of this city, for his uniform, active and diſintereſted conduct, in every ſtation of publick truſt:—For the many and great ſervices he has done this metropolis, as magiſtrate and repreſentative in parliament:—For his zealous and laudable endeavours to promote the trade and proſperity

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ſperity of his fellow-citizens:—For his exemplary publick ſpirit and independance, in making the preſervation of the laws and liberties of his country, the conſtant and invariable rule of all his actions.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Jan. 1. *William Turnbull*, Eſq; of *Hampſhire*, to Miſs *Scraſe*, of *Clement's-Inn*.

2. Rev. Mr. *Miller*, to Miſs *Watſon*, of *Pall-Mall*.

9. *John Carmichael*, Eſq; to Miſs *Jenny Grant*, at *Edinburgh*.

10. Sir *Simon Metcalfe*, of *Richmond* in *Surrey*, to Miſs *Arnold*, of *Fenchurch-Street*.

Steward Wilſon, Eſq; clerk of the peace for *Rutlandſhire*, to Miſs *Spicer*.

11. *Thomas Brand*, of *Tyſield* in *Eſſex*, Eſq; member for *Shoreham*, to lady *Caroline Pierpoint*, aunt to the duke of *Kingſton*.

12. *Joſhua Redſhaw*, Eſq; an eminent *Portugal* merchant, to Miſs *Peggy Cooling*, of *Stoke Newington*.

James Harriſon, of *Chelſea*, Eſq; to Miſs *Margaret Carlton*.

Randal Wilmer, of *Staple's-Inn*, Eſq; to Miſs *Super*.

14. *Robert Lynch*, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir *Henry Lynch*, of *Caſtle-Carra* in *Ireland*, Bart. to Miſs *Elizabeth Barker*, an heireſs of 50,000*l.* fortune.

15. *James Dubordieu*, Eſq; of *Richmond*, to Miſs *Pratton*.

19.——*Ruſhbrook*, Eſq; an eminent barriſter at law, to Miſs *Edwards*, of *Savage-Gardens*, a 12,000 *l.* fortune.

13. The lady of Sir *William Barrington*, deliver'd of a ſon and heir.

14. The lady of the Right Hon. *Henry Fox*, Eſq; ſecretary at war, of a ſon.

The lady of *William Drake*, Eſq; of a ſon.

DEATHS.

Jan. 1. MR. *Ryan*, ſollicitor to the *Admiralty*.

4. *Edmund Pike Heath*, Eſq; a gentleman of a good Eſtate in *Surrey*.

The lady of Sir *Hugh Dalrymple*, bart. memb. for the ſhire of *Haddington* in *Scotland*.

Charles Pilſworth, Eſq; an eminent counſellor at law, memb. for *Ayleſbury* in the laſt parliament.

Rev. Mr. *Inett*, prebendary of *Winchoſter* and *Worceſter*.

5. *Barry Lowe*, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace at *Yarmouth*, and high ſheriff of *Norfolk* in 1745.

6. *Henry Pye*, Eſq; father to *Henry Pye* Eſq; memb. for *Berkſhire*

8. Mr. *James Mendez*, a wealthy *Jew* merchant.

Mr. *Abraham Francia*, an eminent *Jew* wine-merchant.

Hon. *Bryan Fairfax*, Eſq; uncle to the lord *Fairfax*, and one of his majeſty's commiſſioners of the cuſtoms.

11. *Thomas Jenour*, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for *Middleſex*.

12. Enſign *Gardner*, of col. *Leighton's reg.* of foot.

Mr. *Elton*, a common-council-man of the ward of *Farringdon Within*, and deputy to Mr. Alderman *Blachford*.

17. Mr. *Chriſtopher Hudſon*, an agent of the army.

20. Maſter *Scott*, aged 5 years, ſon of the Rt. Hon. the earl of *Dalkeith*.

Chriſtopher Jeffreſon, Eſq; member for *Cambridge*.

John Stevenſon, Eſq; at *Newton* in *Cambridgeſhire*, in the commiſſion of the peace for the ſaid county.

Sir *Charles Tyrrel*, of *Thornton* in *Bucks*, bart. whoſe family has been of knightly degree ever ſince the conqueſt, he being the 25th in deſcent from Sir *Walter Tyrrel*, who is ſaid to have ſhot K. *William Rufus* in the *New Foreſt*.

22. *Matthew Concannon*, Eſq; ſome time ſince attorney-general at *Jamaica*, and author of ſeveral pieces of poetry.

23. Dr. *John Conningham*, an eminent and learned phyſician.

25. *James Lever*, Eſq; one of the directors of the *Bank*.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

DR. *Taylor*, preſented to the chapel in the *Broad Way*, *Weſtminſter*, in the room of Dr. *Wilſon*, who reſign'd; and Mr. *Downs*, appointed aſſiſtant preacher to the ſaid chapel.—Mr. *Gibbons*, B. D. to the rectory of *Charlton* in *Eſſex*.—Mr. *Thomas Stringer Norton*, to the rectory of *Holſworthy* in *Devonſhire*.—*John Jago*, M. A. to the rectory of *St. Peter Tavoy* in *Devonſhire*.—*George Henning*, B. A. choſen miniſter of *Poole* in *Dorſetſhire*.—Mr. *George Greene*, of *St. John's*-college, *Cambridge*, choſen divinity profeſſor in that univerſity, in the room of Dr. *Whalley*, deceaſed.—*John Carter*, M. A. preſented to the rectory of *Southcove* in *Suffolk*.—Mr. *Barker*, to the rectory of *Range* in *Suſſex*.—Mr. *Drake*, to the rectory of *Bliteking* in *Devonſhire*.—Mr. *May*, to the rectory of *St. Botolph* in *Cambridge*.—Dr. *Creſſet*, made biſhop of *Llandaff*, in the room of Dr. *Gilbert*, promoted to the ſee of *Saliſbury*.—*John Dalton*, M. A. made a prebendary of *Worceſter*.—Abp. of *York*, made his majeſty's high almoner.

PROMOTIONS *Civil* and *Military*.

HIS grace the duke of *Richmond*, appointed high ſteward of *Chichеſter*, in the room of the late duke of *Somerſet*.—Sir *William Milner*, Bart. made receiver general of the licences to publick houſes, in the room of *William Poyntz*, Eſq; deceaſed.

[*The other* Promotions *and* Bankrupts *in our next.*]

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PRICES *of* STOCKS *in* JANUARY, BILL *of* MORTALITY, *&c.*

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	4 *per* Cent. 1746.	4 *per* Cent. 1747.	Bank An. 1748.	3 *per* Cent. B. Annu.	India Bonds præm.	B. Cir. *p. l. s. d.*	*Wind at* Deal.	*Weather* London.
1	Sunday											S.W.	warm
2	126 1/2			100 3/8 100			96 3/4 1/2	97 7/8 98		198 a 17	1 5 0	S. by W.	clo. mild
3	126		107 1/4	100 3/8 100			96 1/2 1/2	96 3/4 1/2		178 a 19	1 5 0	S.W.	clo. mild
4	126 1/2	177 1/2		100 1/8	101		96 1/2	96 3/4 7/8		181 a 22	1 5 0	S.W.	warm
5	126 1/8	178		100 1/8 1/4	100 3/4		96	96 7/8 97	91	215 a 23	1 5 0	S.W.	rain
6				100 1/8 1/4	101	98 1/8	97 1/8	96 7/8 97	91	238 a 26	1 7 0	S.W.	fair cool
7				100 1/8 1/4	101	98 1/8	97 1/8	96 7/8 97	91	269 a 23	1 7 6	W. by N.	fair cool
8	Sunday											S. hard	cold rain
9	126 1/2	178		100 1/8 1/4	101	98 1/8	97 1/8 96 7/8	96 7/8	91	248 a 23	1 10 0	S.S.W.	fair rain
10	127 1/4	178		100 1/8 1/4	101 1/4		97 1/4 1/2	97 7/8 3/8	91 1/2	228 a 24	1 10 0	W.S.W.	rain
11		178		100 1/8 3/8	101 1/4		97 1/4	97	91 1/2	228 a 24	1 10 0	S. W. hard	ſtormy
12	127 1/4	178		101 1/8 1/4	101	98 1/4	97 1/4	97	91 1/2 1/4	238 a 22	1 10 0	S. W. hard	fair
13	128 1/4 1/2			100 1/8 7/8	101 1/4	98 1/4	97 1/4 1/8	97 1/4 1/8 3/8	91 1/2 1/4	248	1 10 0	W.	fair
14		178		100 7/8 101	101 1/8		97 1/2	97 1/8 1/2	91 1/2 1/4	238	1 10 0	W.S.W.	fair clou.
15	Sunday											S. W. hard	very wet
16				100 1/8 7/8	100 3/4		97 1/4 1/8	97 1/4 1/8	91 1/2 1/4	238	1 10 0	S. W. hard	wind rain
17	128	178		100 1/8 1/4	101 1/4 3/8	99	97 1/4 1/8	97 1/4	91 1/2 1/4	238 a 24	1 12 6	W. by N.	very fair
18	127 1/2			100 1/8 1/4		99 98 7/8	97 1/4 1/8	97	91 1/2 1/4	238 a 24	1 12 6	N. E.	fair cold
19	127 1/2 1/4	177 1/4	107	100 1/8 1/4		98 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/8 1/4	90	248 a 25	1 12 6	S.W.	cold rain
20	127 1/2 1/4	174	107	100 1/8 1/4	100 1/8	98 1/4	97 1/4	97	89 1/2	248 a 25	1 12 6	W.	rain win.
21	127 1/2			100 1/8 1/4	100 1/8	98 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4 1/8	89 1/2 1/4	248 a 25	1 15 0	W. hard	wind rain
22	Sunday											W.	fair
23		174 1/4		100 1/8	100 1/8	98 1/4 1/8	97 1/4 1/2	97 1/4 1/8	89 1/4	248 a 25	1 15 0	N. W. hard	windy
24	127 1/2 1/4	174 1/2		100 1/8	101 100 7/8	96 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4 1/8	89 1/4 3/8	258 a 23	1 15 0	W.N.W.	fair froſt
25	127	174 1/2		100 1/8 1/4	100 7/8	96 1/4	97 1/4	89	89 1/4 1/8	228 a 23	1 15 0	S. by W.	ſnow
26	127			100 1/8 1/4	98 1/4 3/8	96 1/4	97 1/4 1/2	97 1/4	89 1/4 1/8	238 a 24	1 15 0	E. N. E.	clo. cold
27		174 1/2 1/4		100 1/4 1/8	98 1/4	96 1/4 97 1/8	97 1/4	97 1/4	89 1/4	248 a 25	1 15 0	N. E.	deep ſnow
28				100 1/8	98 1/4 99	97 1/8	98	97 1/4 1/8	89 1/4	248 a 25	1 15 0	N. by W.	froſt
29	Sunday											N. N. E.	gent. thaw
30				100 1/4	98 1/4	97	98	97 1/4	89 1/4	238 a 24	1 15 0	N.	thaw rain
31				100 1/4	99	97 1/8	97 1/4	97 1/4	89 1/4	248 a 25	1 15 0	N. E.	cloudy

BILL *of Mortality from* Dec. 27, *to* Jan. 24.

Chriſt.	Males 544, Femal. 566	1110
Buried	Males 933, Femal. 928	1861
Died under 2 Years old		551
Between 2 and 5		187
5 and 10		51
10 and 20		49
20 and 30		147
30 and 40		224
40 and 50		225
50 and 60		157
60 and 70		127
70 and 80		91
80 and 90		41
90 and 100		11
		1861
Buried: Within the Walls		179
Without the Walls		453
In *Mid.* and *Surrey*		831
City & Sub. *Weſt.*		398
		1861
Weekly *Jan.* 3		461
10		470
17		444
24		486
		1861

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1*l.* 10*d.*
Wheat 28*s.* to 30*s. per* Quar.

WHILST the prince ſtadtholder was in *Frieſland*, the ſtates of *Holland* iſſued two placaerts; by the firſt of which they declared, That the duty on beer was not, as ſome people imagined, of the number of thoſe duties, which were in *June* laſt ſuppreſſed, when the pachts were aboliſhed, and therefore they renewed and confirmed all the placaerts, by which thoſe duties were impoſed; and prohibited the ſetting up of any new brewhouſes, or any perſons to brew that were not publick brewers. And the other placaert is, for encouraging the brewery within that province, by reviving the duties upon beer imported, which ceaſed ever ſince the abolition of the pachts, and which are now to be levied by collectors employed by the ſtates.

His ſerene highneſs the ſtadtholder returned to the *Hague* from *Frieſland* on the 31ſt ult. N. S. late at night, after having by his proclamations made ſeveral new regulations in that province, particularly one for reſtoring the nobility to all their antient rights, and preventing any perſon's pretending to that rank, who cannot make out his title; and another for preventing all unlawful practices in the election of their deputies to the ſtates general: After which a general indemnity, without any exceptions, was publiſhed for all perſons concerned in the late commotions; and, in conſequence thereof ſeveral perſons, who had been taken up on that account, were ſet at liberty.

Since his highneſs's departure, the ſtates of *Frieſland*, by his advice, have iſſued 3 placaerts; by the firſt of which they have re-eſtabliſhed the revenues of the little ſeal; by the ſecond they have re-eſtabliſhed the poll-tax, chimney-tax, land-tax, and the tax upon horned cattle and horſes; and by the third, to replace the aboliſhed pachts upon the neceſſaries of life, they have impoſed upon all perſons not reputed abſolutely poor, a monthly contribution, upon each perſon, in proportion to the quantities of thoſe neceſſaries he uſually conſumes; all which taxes are to be levied by collectors appointed by the ſtates, and not farmed out to pachters as formerly, and each perſon's proportion to the laſt is to be ſettled by an officer appointed by his ſerene highneſs; which gives him a ſort of unlimited power over the eſtate of every man in the province, and is worſe than the tax called the *Taille* in *France*, becauſe the nobility as well as the commons are ſubject to it.

A moſt dreadful fire happened, the beginning of this month, at *Fluſhing* in *Zealand*, which conſumed the arſenal, the prince of *Orange*'s houſe, the great church, and a conſiderable part of the town.

The mortality bills at *Amſterdam* for laſt year amounted to 9770, being 1347 more than the year 1747.

The evacuation of the towns in the *Netherlands*, was, for ſome reaſon or other, on a ſudden countermanded by the *French*; ſo that a new convention became neceſſary, and in conſequence thereof the *Auſtrian* troops have ſince taken poſſeſſion of *Tirlemont* and *Louvain*.

Paris, *Dec.* 30, N. S. The king has made a promotion of 94 lieut. generals, 89 major-generals, 79 brig. generals of foot, 43 of horſe, and 7 of dragoons.—The pregnancy of madam the dauphineſs is now publickly known, and that princeſs is in a perfect ſtate of health.

Madrid, *Jan.* 7, N. S. In order to ſtrengthen the good underſtanding between their *Britannick* and Catholick majeſties, a ſcheme is on foot, according to which *Great-Britain* is to reſtore *Gibraltar*, in conſideration of an equivalent being given to her in the *Weſt-Indies*, which, 'tis ſaid, is to be the iſland of *Porto-Rico*. If this ſcheme ſhould take effect, the limits for the navigation of the *American* ſeas will be much eaſier regulated.

Geneva, *Jan.* 12. When the young pretender arrived at *Pont-Beauvoiſin*, he ſeemed to be taken very dangerouſly ill, and every body imagined he was ſo in reality; but after he was in bed, one of his attendants aſſumed his place, and in the morning early he ſlipt away dreſs'd like a merchant, with one ſervant only, and made the beſt of his way on foot to *Avignon*, where he arrived on the 24th ult. incog.

Avignon, *Jan.* 5, N. S. His royal highneſs the infant don *Philip* arrived here the 31ſt ult. and on the 2d inſt. departed for *Aix*. The young pretender has been here ever ſince the 24th ult. but continued incog. till the day of the royal infant's departure, when he made a publick entry.

The congreſs at *Nice* ſtill continues very buſy about ſettling the affairs of *Italy*; but as a ſtop was put to the evacuations in *Flanders*, thoſe in *Italy* were likewiſe countermanded, ſo that no one has yet been made either in *Italy* or *Savoy*. However, an exchange of priſoners has been effected, and the *Auſtrians* that were priſoners at *Genoa*, to the number of about 1700, are returned to *Milan*, as are the *Genoeſe* hoſtages to *Genoa*; all the other priſoners are on both ſides ſet at liberty, and returned to their reſpective countries.

Vienna, *Jan.* 4, N. S. In the night of the 14th ult. a large mountain cover'd with vines, in the neighbourhood of *Feedwar*, about midway between *Buda* and *Peterwardein*, fell with a prodigious noiſe into the *Danube*, in the midſt of which river it now forms two little hills, the paſſage between them being equally dangerous and dreadful.

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CONTROVERSY *and* DIVINITY.

1. THE philoſophical and theological Works of *J. Hutchinſon*, Eſq; Vol. II. pr. 5*s*. in Boards. *Hodges.*

2. Thoughts on the *Hebrew* Titles of the Pſalms, and ſome of thoſe in the Septuagint. By *G. Fenwicke*, B. D. *Longman.*

3. De Uſu Dialectorum Orientalium, Oratio habita Oxon. à *Tho. Hunt*, S. T. P. pr. 1*s*. *Rivingtons.*

4. A Review of the Hiſtory and Evidence of the Reſurrection of *Jeſus Chriſt*. By *M. Pilkington*, L. L. D. pr. 1*s*. 6*d*. *Rivingtons.*

5. The Sequel of the Reſurrection of *Jeſus*, pr. 6*d*. *Page.*

6. The true and proper Prieſthood of Chriſt. By *D. Millar*, A. M. pr. 2*s*. ſew'd. *Hett* and *Ward.*

7. Second Thoughts concerning the Sufferings and Death of Chriſt as a propitiatory Sacrifice, pr. 6*d*. *Noon.*

8. Obſervations on Mr. *Chubb*'s poſthumous Works. By *C. Fleming*, price 2*s*. *Noon.*

9. The Promiſe of the Hundred-Fold, *Matt.* xix. 29, explain'd in a Letter from a foreign Divine to one in *England*, pr. 6*d*. *R. Baldwin*, jun.

10. Remarks on the full, true, and comprehenſive View of Chriſtianity, *&c.* pr. 3*s*. ſew'd, or 4*s*. bound. *Auſten.*

11. A Letter to Mr. *S. Chandler*, againſt his Reflections in his Caſe of Subſcription, *&c.* By *J. White*, B. D. pr. 1*s*. *Davis.*

12. The Diſſenting Gentleman's third and laſt Letter to Mr. *White*, price 1*s*. *Noon.*

13. The Layman's Letter, proving the Efficacy of Chriſt's Death for the final Salvation of all Men, pr. 1*s*. *Robinſon.*

14. A Letter to a Fellow of a College; being the Sequel of a Letter to a young Gentleman at *Oxford*. By *Edward Bentham*, B. D. pr. 1*s*. *Birt.*

ENTERTAINMENT, PLAYS, *and* POETRY.

* 15. A Collection of Novels and Tales of the Fairies. Third Edition. In 3 Vols. 12mo. pr. 7*s*. 6*d*. *Brotherton, Meadows, Ware, Aſtley*, and *Hodges.*

16. The Governeſs; or, Female Academy. By the Author of *David Simple*, pr. 2*s*. 6*d*. *Millar.*

17. A Letter to a Lady, concerning the Education of female Youth, price 6*d*. *Batburſt.*

18. Remarks on *Clariſſa*, pr. 1*s*. *Robinſon.*

19. The Book of Fate. From the *French* of *Voltaire*, pr. 2*s*. 6*d*. *Brindley.*

20. Supplement to the Letters, written by a *Peruvian* Princeſs, price 6*d*. *Brindley.*

21. *Coriolanus*. A Tragedy. By the late Mr. *Thomſon*, pr. 1*s*. 6*d*. *Millar.*

22. *Catilina*, Tragedie, par M. de *Cribillon*, pr. 1*s*. 6*d*. *Brindley.*

23. *Lethe*. A dramatick Satire. By Mr. *Garrick*, pr. 1*s*. *Vaillant.*

24. An Antidote againſt Melancholy; or, a Collection of 80 merry Songs, price 2*s*. *Browne.*

25. The Vanity of human Wiſhes; being the tenth Satire of *Juvenal* imitated. By *S. Johnſon*, pr. 1*s*. *Dodſley.*

26. The Teſt of Love, pr. 6*d*. *Sheepey.*

27. A Naval Panegyrick, price 6*d*. *Sheepey.*

28. The Hoſtages. An Hiſtorico-Satirical Poem, price 6*d*. *Fox.*

MEDICINAL *and* MISCELLANEOUS.

29. The Young Gauger's Inſtructor. By *I. Overley*, pr. 5*s*. Printed by *C.* and *J. Ackers* in *St. John's-Street*; and Sold by *R. Baldwin*, jun. *Reeve*, and *Wickſteed.*

30. Oratio Anniverſaria in Theat. Col. Med. *Lond.* à *Tho. Lawrence*, M. D. pr. 1*s*. *Whiſton.*

31. An Account of the ſore Throat attended with Ulcers. By *J. Fothergill*, M. D. pr. 1*s*. *Davis.*

32. A Remonſtrance againſt the miſchievous Abuſe of Phlebotomy. By *Tho. Godman*, Surgeon, pr. 6*d*. *Owen.*

33. Reflections on antient and modern Muſick, pr. 1*s*. 6*d*. *Cooper.*

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POLITICAL.

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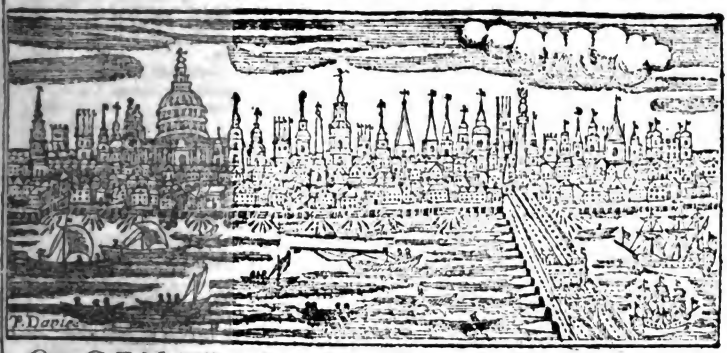

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The Plan we ſome Time ago received from our Correſpondent J——n M——n, *is now engraving, and ſhall be inſerted the firſt Opportunity.*

We hope Ruricola *will excuſe our not inſerting his* Ænigma, *becauſe we imagine it both to long and too eaſy to be ſolved; and deſire the Continuance of his Favours.*

Errat. SONG, *p.* 86, *l.* 12, *for* clain, *r.* chain.

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THE

LONDON MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1749.

A Book having been lately publiſhed, which has given great Amuſement, and, we hope, Inſtruction to the polite Part of the Town, we think ourſelves obliged to give our Readers ſome Account of it.

THIS intitled, *The Hiſtory of* TOM JONES, *a Foundling, by* Henry Fielding, *Eſq*; * being a novel, or proſe epick compoſition, and calculated to recommend religion and virtue, to ſhew the bad conſequences of indiſcretion, and to ſet ſeveral kinds of vice in their moſt deformed and ſhocking light. This piece, like all ſuch good compoſitions, conſiſts of a principal hiſtory, and a great many epiſodes or incidents; all which ariſe naturally from the ſubject, and contribute towards carrying on the chief plot or deſign. Through the whole, the reader's attention is always kept awake by ſome new ſurprizing accident, and his curioſity upon the ſtretch, to diſcover the effects of that accident; ſo that after one has begun to read, it is difficult to leave off before having read the whole.

The principal hiſtory is that of *Tom Jones* the foundling, who is the hero, and of Miſs *Sophia Weſtern*, who is the heroine of the piece; which is as follows.

Thomas Allworthy, Eſq; of *Somerſetſhire*, was a man of an agreeable perſon, a ſound conſtitution, a ſolid underſtanding, a benevolent heart, and of one of the largeſt eſtates in the county. He was a widower without any children, and therefore his ſiſter, Miſs *Bridget*, lived with him as his houſe-keeper, being then a maiden lady of no great beauty, about 30. This gentleman returning home, after having been three months at *London*, and ſtepping into bed, found in it an infant wrapt up in ſome coarſe linen, on which he called his ſiſter's maid, and ordered her to take care of the child; but next morning, at the deſire of his ſiſter and her maid, an enquiry was made in the neighbourhood after the mother, when one *Jenny Jones* confeſſed, upon the firſt challenge, that ſhe was the mother. This *Jenny* had lived ſome years as ſervant-maid in the family of a ſchoolmaſter in the pariſh, named *Partridge*, by whom ſhe had been taught not only to read *Engliſh*, but underſtand *Latin*, and being a girl of quick parts, ſoon got ſo much learning as to make her the envy of the neighbourhood; which was increaſed by her appearing lately at church in a new ſilk gown and lac'd cap, from whence, and from her being turned out of her place by the jealouſy of her miſtreſs, a ſuſpicion aroſe, that ſhe was the mother of the child. When ſhe was brought before

* *Printed for* A. Millar, 6 *vols.* 12mo. *Price* 18*s. bound.*

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before Mr. *Allworthy*, as a juſtice of the peace, ſhe confeſſed her being the mother, but ſaid ſhe was bound by the moſt ſolemn oaths not to diſcover the father, for that time at leaſt, which oaths no puniſhment ſhould force her to break; and he, in conſideration of her firmneſs, as well as frankneſs, and to prevent her utter ruin, ſent her to a remote part of the country, where ſhe was not known, inſtead of ſending her to the houſe of correction; reſolving, at the ſame time, to take care of the child, to whom he gave the name of *Thomas Jones*.

Tho' this proceeded entirely from his benevolent diſpoſition, yet it raiſed a ſuſpicion, that he himſelf was the father of the child; which he long neglected. In the mean time, as he was a man of great hoſpitality, he had always in his houſe ſome gentlemen, whoſe fortunes conſiſted only in their learning or wit, which in moſt countries is a ſort of coin not current at any common market. Among the reſt was one Dr. *Blifil*, who ſoon diſcovered, that Miſs *Bridget*, notwithſtanding her age, longed much for what few women can eaſily live without; but as he had himſelf a wife, he could make no addreſſes; therefore he introduced his brother Capt. *Blifil* into the family, who ſoon prevailed with miſs to marry him privately, and the doctor got him reconciled to the 'ſquire; ſo that from that time till his death he lived in the family, from which he very ſoon moſt ungratefully baniſhed his brother; and having, ſoon after the marriage, a ſon by his wife, he was at the ſame pains, but not with the ſame ſucceſs, to get the foundling, *Tom Jones*, baniſhed, by directly accuſing the ſchoolmaſter, *Partridge*, with being the father, which obliged Mr. *Allworthy* to make an enquiry into the fact; and tho' *Partridge* ſtoutly denied it, yet upon the evidence of his wife, he was found guilty; which brought ſo many misfortunes upon him, that he was forced to fly the country.

However, Mr. *Allworthy* continued to provide for the foundling, and had him brought up and educated in his own houſe, with young Mr. *Blifil* his nephew. Tho' theſe two were brought up together, they ſoon appeared to be of a very different character: *Jones* was a lad of quick parts, high metal, a benevolent diſpoſition, and a free open temper; by which he made himſelf very agreeable, but was often led into little raſh indiſcretions. On the other hand, *Blifil* was of ſlow parts, a phlegmatick, reſerved temper, and an artful, cunning diſpoſition; but as he was the preſumptive heir of 'Squire *Allworthy*, he was the favourite of parſon *Thwackum* and Mr. *Square*; the former a zealous churchman their tutor, and the latter a moral philoſopher and freethinker, entertained at the 'Squire's houſe.

As *Jones* ſoon became an excellent ſportſman, he recommended himſelf highly to the favour of 'Squire *Weſtern*, a neighbouring gentleman of a great eſtate, and father of Miſs *Sophia Weſtern*, a man of a boiſterous, ſtupid, obſtinate nature, who neither loved nor knew any thing but hunting and drinking, yet had a great love, in his way, for Miſs *Sophia*, who was his only child, and a young lady of exquiſite beauty, great ſenſe, nice honour, and a moſt amiable temper.

Jones, by being her father's companion, was of courſe often in her company, and being moſt agreeable in his perſon, as well as converſation, without any deſign in either, they became, by degrees, deeply enamoured with each other; ſo deeply, that neither could ever baniſh the tyrant love from the heart, tho' both endeavoured it, becauſe they could never expect her father's conſent to a match.

In the mean time, Mr. *Allworthy* was taken dangerouſly ill of a fever, upon

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upon which he called his family about him, when he told *Blifil*, whoſe father had died ſome years before, and his mother was abſent on a viſit, that he had left him his whole eſtate, except the following legacies, *viz.* 500*l.* a year to his mother during her life, A 500*l.* a year, with 1000*l.* in money, to Mr. *Jones*, 1000*l.* to *Thwackum*, the like ſum to *Square*, ſmall legacies to his ſervants, and ſome charities. Whilſt he was giving this account, with ſome good advices, to his family, a footman came and B told him, that an attorney from *Saliſbury* was come with a meſſage, which, he ſaid, he muſt deliver to himſelf. As he was not in a condition to receive it, he deſired Mr. *Blifil* to go and receive the gentleman's meſſage; which he did, and they all retired to C leave the ſick gentleman to compoſe himſelf to reſt.

Upon Mr. *Blifil*'s return to them, he told them, with a melancholy countenance, that the attorney, whoſe name was *Dowling*, had brought an account of his mother's dying ſud- D denly at *Saliſbury*; on which it was debated, whether this ſhould be communicated to Mr. *Allworthy*. The phyſician oppoſed it, but Mr. *Blifil* inſiſted it ſhould, and upon hearing the news, he directed Mr. *Blifil* to take care of the funeral.

E Mr. *Allworthy*, however, recovered; but before he could come out of his room, a quarrel happened between *Jones* and *Blifil*, which not only increaſed the hatred of the latter, but was the cauſe of Mr. *Weſtern*'s ſiſter's diſcovering, that his daughter F *Sophia* was in love, either with *Jones* or *Blifil*, though as yet not certain which. Upon her communicating this ſuſpicion to her brother, he preſently reſolved to propoſe to Mr. *Allworthy* a match between his daughter and Mr. *Blifil*, which the G other agreed to, on condition, that the young people liked each other; but Mr. *Weſtern*, who had not half his ſenſe, nor any of his humanity, reſolved within himſelf to force his daughter to ſay ſhe liked the match, whether ſhe did ſo or not.

In the mean time, the aunt diſcovered, that *Sophy*'s love was for *Jones*; and upon communicating this to her brother, they both reſolved, that *Sophy* ſhould, as ſoon as poſſible, be married to *Blifil*, and poor *Jones* was baniſhed the houſe. But this was not the only misfortune that befel him. Mr. *Weſtern* flew in a rage to acquaint Mr. *Allworthy* with what had been diſcovered. The latter fell into a paſſion at *Jones*, who was abſent; and *Blifil* being preſent, took that opportunity to tell all the bad ſtories he could think of relating to *Jones*; all which he got *Thwackum* and *Square* to confirm, and upon this *Jones* was baniſhed that houſe alſo, and ordered never to ſee Mr. *Allworthy*'s face any more.

Jones's firſt deſign was to go to ſea, and for that purpoſe he took the road to *Briſtol*; but in the way, meeting with a party of ſoldiers going to join the army under the duke, then marching againſt the rebels, he reſolved to go and ſerve as a volunteer in the army. In his way thither he, by accident, met with *Partridge*, who begg'd and obtained leave to accompany him as a ſervant. After paſſing *Glouceſter*, they loſt their way in the night aud came into a wood, where *Jones* reſcued a lady, by knocking down a fellow who had tore all the cloaths off of her back, and was going to murder her. This lady he conducted to *Upton*, where he diſcovered, by ſome ſoldiers, that the lady's name was *Waters*, the wife or miſtreſs of a captain in their regiment; and the lady was ſo grateful, when they were alone together, as to make broad ſigns, that he might, after the people were gone to bed, ſlip into her room and have a ſhare of hers, if he pleaſed, which offer he had too much gallantry not to embrace.

After their arrival, a coach and four

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four came in with two ladies from *Ireland*, who intended to refreſh there, and ſet out again to *Bath*; but the coachman got ſo drunk, that he could not ſet forward, and conſequently the two ladies were forced to take up their lodging there, which made them very uneaſy. However, to bed they went, and Mr. *Jones* and Mrs. *Waters* went likewiſe to the chambers provided for them; but Mr. *Jones* ſoon left his own, and ſlipt into that of Mrs. *Waters*. Whilſt they were in bed together, one Mr. *Fitz-patrick* arrived from *Ireland* in purſuit of his wife, who was a couſin and intimate aquaintance of Miſs *Sophia Weſtern*'s and had run away with and married Mr. *Fitzpatrick*, but was ſo ill uſed by him, that ſhe was obliged to elope. This gentleman, upon hearing a deſcription of Mrs. *Waters*, preſently imagined her to be his wife, and being ſhewed her room, he broke open the door, and ruſhed in; on which Mr. *Jones* leaped out of bed, and a ſkuffle enſued, in which Mr. *Fitzpatrick* got ſome hearty knocks which he could not forget; but upon the maid's coming in with a candle, he found he was miſtaken, ſo begged pardon and retired. Upon his return to the kitchen, the coachman, who was now a little ſober, told him he had two empty places in his coach, which he and another *Iriſh* gentleman in the inn might have, to which they agreed; ſo that, if it had not been for the noiſe of the above fray, he might next morning have ſeen his wife in the coach; but as ſhe was awaked by the noiſe, and knew her huſband's voice, as ſoon as ſhe heard he was gone to bed, ſhe got up, and together with her maid went off on horſeback towards *London*.

Soon after this fray was over, arrived at the ſame inn Miſs *Sophia Weſtern* and her chamber-maid, ſhe having made her eſcape from her father's houſe, by the help of her maid, to prevent her being forced to marry *Bliſil*. Upon her arrival ſhe heard that Mr. *Jones* was in the houſe, and by bribing the maid, ſhe learned that he was in bed with a lady; on which, fired with diſdain, ſhe preſently ſet out again from thence, but left her muff with a bit of paper in it, on which ſhe wrote *Sophia Weſtern*, which ſhe deſired the maid to lay in his way, and by which he found, as ſoon as he got up in the morning, that ſhe had been in the houſe, and that ſhe had made her eſcape from her father. This made him inſtantly reſolve to go in purſuit of her, and tho' he had no knowledge of the road ſhe was to take, by ſeveral accidents he found that Miſs *Sophia* and her maid, together with another lady and her maid, (Mrs. *Fitzpatrick* and ſhe having fallen in company together upon the road from *Upton*) had met, at an inn upon the road, with an *Iriſh* peer of the other lady's acquaintance, who took them into his coach and ſix, and that they were all gone together for *London*.

Upon this, *Jones*, with his man *Partridge*, took poſt for *London*, where he arrived ſoon after his beloved *Sophy*, but was ſome days before he could find out where ſhe was, and much longer before he could ſee her; and he had but once, by great accident, got an opportunity to ſpeak with her; when her father having been informed where ſhe was, came to town, ſeized her, and carried her with him to his own lodgings. Upon which Mr. *Allworthy* and *Bliſil* being ſent for, they came both to town, ſo that poor *Sophy* was again in danger of being forced to marry the man ſhe hated, or to live a priſoner in her father's houſe upon bread and water, as he often threatned.

When Mr. *Jones* came firſt to town, he took lodgings at the houſe of Mrs. *Miller*, a clergyman's widow, who had been long ſupported by the charity of Mr. *Allworthy*, and with whom

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whom he always lodged; ſo that upon his coming to town, Mr. *Jones* was obliged to quit his lodging; but while he was there, he had done a ſignal ſervice to Mrs. *Miller*, and had ſo far recommended himſelf to her favour, that ſhe became a great inſtrument in reconciling him to Mr. *Allworthy*.

Mr. *Jones* being now in the greateſt diſtreſs about the danger to which his *Sophy* was expoſed, a revengeful project of Mrs. *Fitzpatrick*'s carried him to her lodgings, and as he came out from thence, he met Mr. *Fitzpatrick* in the ſtreet, who directly attacked him. They both drew, and he run *Fitzpatrick* thro' the body, on which he was committed to the *Gatehouſe*. While he was there, Mrs. *Waters*, who had come to town, and lived with Mr. *Fitzpatrick* came to ſee him. Here *Partridge* had time to look at her, which he never had while at *Upton*; and therefore, as ſoon as ſhe was gone, upon having heard, by their diſcourſe, that this was the ſame woman, Mr. *Jones* had been in bed with at *Upton*, he came trembling in to his maſter, and told him, that ſhe was his mother.

Whilſt *Jones* was in this agony, *Allworthy* received a letter from *Square*, upon his death-bed at *Bath*, confeſſing the villanies that had been ſet on foot againſt *Jones*, and the falſe evidence he had given againſt him; and upon the back of this he found, that *Blifil* had been endeavouring to ſuborn witneſſes againſt *Jones*, in caſe *Fitzpatrick* had died of his wound. In this *Blifil* had employed *Dowling*, whom Mr. *Allworthy* then employed as his ſteward, and had brought to town with him. As Mr. *Allworthy* was upon this enquiry, Mrs. *Waters* got acceſs to him, and informed him, that ſhe was not the real mother of *Jones*, but that Miſs *Bridget*, his ſiſter, was, and had hired her not only to drop the child where ſhe did, but to acknowledge her being the mother, and that his ſiſter often ſaid, ſhe would communicate the ſecret to him before ſhe died. Upon this, *Dowling* happened to come in; and Mr. *Allworthy*, after making him confeſs, that he was employed by Mr. *Blifil* againſt *Jones*, ſaid, he believed, that he would not have accepted of any ſuch employment, had he known that *Jones* was his nephew. I am ſure, anſwer'd *Dowling*, it did not become me to take any notice of what I thought you deſired to conceal.—How, cries *Allworthy*, and did you know then? Upon this he declared, that Mrs. *Blifil*'s laſt words were, to tell him, that *Jones* was her ſon and his nephew, when ſhe delivered him her letter which he brought from *Saliſbury*. What letter, cries *Allworthy*? The letter to you, Sir, anſwered *Dowling*, which I delivered with the meſſage to Mr. *Blifil*, when you was ill in bed; to which he added, that *Blifil* afterwards told him, he had delivered both letter and meſſage to his worſhip, but that out of regard to his ſiſter his worſhip intended to conceal it from the world.

This brought to light the whole truth relating to *Jones*, and the whole villany of *Blifil*; on which the latter was diſcarded the lodging, and would have been abſolutely abandoned by *Allworthy*, had it not been for the interceſſion of *Jones*, who was now declared ſole heir to his uncle's eſtate; and as *Fitzpatrick* was out of all danger, he was bailed out of priſon, and ſoon after married to Miſs *Sophia Weſtern*.

Thus ends this pretty novel, with a moſt juſt diſtribution of rewards and puniſhments, according to the merits of all the perſons that had any conſiderable ſhare in it; but this ſhort abſtract can only ſerve as an incitement to thoſe, that have not yet had the pleaſure of reading it; for we had not room for many of the ſurprizing incidents, or for giving any of them in their beautiful dreſs.

SICK-

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SICKNESS. *An* ODE.

AT midnight when the fever rag'd,
By phyſick's art ſtill unaſſwag'd,
And tortur'd me with pain;
When moſt it ſcorch'd my aching head,
Like ſulph'rous fire or liquid lead,
And hiſs'd thro' every vein:

With ſilent ſteps approaching nigh,
Pale death ſtood trembling in my eye,
And ſhook th' uplifted dart;
My mind did various thoughts debate,
Of this, and of an after ſtate,
Which terrify'd my heart.

I thought 'twas hard in youthful age,
To quit this fine delightful ſtage,
No more to view the day:
Nor e'er again the night to ſpend,
In ſocial converſe with a friend,
Ingenious, learn'd, and gay:

No more in curious books to read,
The wiſdom of th' illuſtrious dead,
All that is dear to leave;
Relations, friends, and *Mira* too,
Without one kiſs, one dear adieu,
To moulder in the grave:

Incirc'd with congenal clay,
To worms and creeping things a prey,
To waſte, diſſolve, and rot;
To lie wrapp'd cold within a ſhroud,
Mingled amongſt the vileſt croud,
Unnoted and forgot.

Oh horror! by this train of thought,
My mind was to diſtraction brought,
Impoſſible to tell;
The fever rag'd ſtill more without,
Whilſt dark deſpair, or diſmal doubt,
Made all within me hell.

At length with grave yet chearful air,
Repentance came, ſerenely fair
As ſummer's evening ſun;
At ſight of whom, ecſtatick joy
Did all that horrid ſcene deſtroy,
And every fear was gone.

If join'd in concert with one voice,
Angels at ſuch a change rejoice,
I heard their joy expreſt;
If there be muſick in the ſpheres,
That muſick ſtruck my raviſh'd ears,
And charm'd my ſoul to reſt.

The NATIONAL DEBTS.

OF *Britain*'s debts *three* branches have we,
The *civil*, *national*, and *navy*:
The *national*'s the greateſt evil;
The *naval* next, and leaſt, the *civil*:
But, tho' *deſtinguiſh'd*, we ſhall find
They make *one heavy burden*, join'd;
A burden that muſt quickly *crack*,
Without *good thrift*, poor *Britain's back*.

To her Grace the Dutcheſs of QUEENSBURY, *a poetical Addreſs*: *By* Teronce Connor, *in the Cells of* Newgate. (*See* p. 95; *and* Gahagan's *Poem*, p. 93.)

Laturam miſero te mihi rebar opem. Ovid.

THOU great protectreſs of th' *Aonian* train,
Support in each cotemporary reign:
Brighteſt devotreſs at the *Delian* ſhrine,
Oft ſung and courted by the ſacred *Nine*:
If e'er thy kindred, of immortal fame,
The *Muſes* lov'd, nor ſcorn'd a poet's name:
If e'er thyſelf vouchſaf'd to touch the lyre,
And join with equal voice the tuneful choir:
If on the canvas, to deſcribe the face
With animated bloom, and living grace,
To draw the vernal flow'r and tinging ſhape,
The peach, the melon, and the ripen'd grape,
To make each ſtory, holy or prophane,
Move in the landſkip, and to viſion plain:
If theſe, with courtly wit and eloquence,
Be gifts, *Apollo* did to thee diſpenſe,
Which ſure they are, in charity regard
The meaneſt of his ſons, a captive bard;
Far, far, alas! from home, and native clime,
The firſt, perhaps, that did in *Newgate* rhime,
The firſt, perhaps, beneath his dreadful doom,
That ever mounted the poetick loom.
O! born thyſelf of high *Pierian* blood,
Boaſt of their times, nor yet more learn'd than good,
Diſplay thy bounty, where a life's at ſtake,
And ſave the wretched for the poet's ſake;
The poet pent in narrow darkling cell,
With vagrants and banditties forc'd to dwell,
In pond'rous gives of iron rudely bound,
A ſtone his pillow, and his bed the ground:
One penny loaf the banquet of a day,
And chilling water to dilute his clay;
Broke ev'ry morning of his painful reſt,
The ſcorn of turnkeys, and the keeper's jeſt;
Sternly rebuk'd, if he the leaſt complains,
And menac'd with a double load of chains,
Thus, day and night, diſconſolate, I ſpend,
Unpitied, and debarr'd of every friend;
Deſerted by the *Muſes*, as by men,
Save *Elegeia*'s viſits now and then,
Daughter of grief! an ever-plaintive *Muſe*,
Taught only ſongs of ſorrow to infuſe:
Dire comfort! thankful yet am I, that ſhe
Inſpires theſe lines, O *Queenſbury!* to thee.
Thou then, from infant years brought up in courts, [ſports;
Directreſs of their houſhold, and their
The brilliant grace of both the *Georges* age,
In wit facetious, and in counſel ſage,
Allow, as heretofore, the ſame acceſs,
Pity this bard, and baniſh his diſtreſs;
Maintain the glory of thy former days,
And intercede to ſave a ſon of *Gay*'s;
Nor be it ever ſaid, in *Britiſh* land,
That a poor bard was mercileſsly hang'd.

JOURNAL

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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 17.

We had lately a Debate in our Club upon the Queſtion, Whether Pawnbroking ought in this Country to be eſtabliſhed and properly regulated by a publick Law; *which was opened by* Phocion, *who ſpoke in Subſtance as follows*, viz.

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

WHEN I riſe up to ſpeak in favour of the queſtion now under conſideration, I conſider myſelf as an advocate for the poor and the unfortunate part of mankind; and as every man, who has any tenderneſs in his heart, muſt be touched with compaſſion, when he ſpeaks in ſuch a cauſe, I hope, you will excuſe me, ſhould I be hurried into ſome expreſſions, that are more proper for moving the paſſions than convincing the reaſon of thoſe that hear me.

Sir, when I conſider the many misfortunes, which poor labouring people are liable to, and the diſtreſs they are often drove to by any little diſappointment; when I conſider the haughtineſs, the ſelfiſhneſs, and the avarice of many of the rich, eſpecially thoſe who are bred up in a mercantile way, I cannot help being ſurpriſed, that this buſineſs of pawnbroking has not long ſince been put under proper regulations, and authoriſed by law. I believe, it will be allowed, that the taking of a moderate intereſt for money lent, in proportion to the lender's trouble and riſk, is neither a crime nor a ſin; and I am ſure that a man's giving a pledge for ſecuring the repayment of what money he borrows, was never reckoned criminal or ſinful by the laws of any country, or the principles of any religion. For this reaſon, many great and good men have ſupported the maxim, that the rate of intereſt ought not to be aſcertained, or what is vulgarly called uſury prohibited, by the laws of any country. They admit, that a man who lets out his money, has not the ſame pretence for intereſt, that a man who lets out his houſe, his horſe, or any other periſhable commodity, has for rent or hire; but as he who lends his money, muſt be at ſome trouble, and generally runs ſome riſk, he has a right to inſiſt upon ſome premium, or price, for that trouble and riſk; which premium, or price, if it be left to its natural courſe, muſt, like the price of all other commodities, riſe and fall according to the demand, and according to the circumſtances of the buyer and ſeller, or borrower and lender; both which are liable to ſuch a multiplicity of variations, that it is impoſſible to regulate the price by a general law, without putting in moſt caſes a hardſhip upon the borrower or lender.

Now, Sir, tho' the wiſdom as well as juſtice of this maxim may be enforced by many powerful arguments, yet it has been the practice of moſt nations to aſcertain the rate of intereſt by a law, and to lay high penalties upon thoſe who take more. Whether this be prudent or no, I ſhall not now inquire; but this I will averr, that when this, which is called the legal intereſt, is very much below the natural, it always inhances the diſtreſs of the neceſſitous borrower; for in all countries there are two ſorts of borrowers, the voluntary and the neceſſitous. The former are thoſe who borrow money upon ſome ſcheme of trade, or improvement; and, if ſuch a borrower finds he muſt pay ſuch an intereſt for the money he borrows, as will eat up the profits he expects by his project, he lays his project aſide, and reſolves to borrow no money, when he finds he can thereby get nothing but his labour for his pains. On the other hand, the neceſſitous borrower

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is he who, by ſome misfortune or diſappointment, is brought into ſuch difficulties as he cannot ſurmount, without borrowing a ſum of money; and if ſuch a borrower finds he cannot have it at the legal intereſt, he muſt agree to pay whatever the lender demands, which demand will always be increaſed by the riſk he runs in treſpaſſing upon the laws of his country; whereas, if there were no ſuch laws, even the neceſſitous borrower might, very probably, find money to borrow at an intereſt very little above what is then eſtabliſhed as the legal.

The crying hardſhip of this caſe, Sir, is ſo evident that, I think, it deſerves our moſt ſerious attention. Uſurers, extortioners, and ſuch like monſters, will grind the face of the poor and neceſſitous, let us do all we can to prevent it; but, for God-ſake! do not let us, by prohibiting what we cannot prevent, ſharpen the claws, and whet the tuſks of theſe monſters. I ſhall not ſay, that there ought to be no law againſt uſury, no rate of intereſt ſettled by law; but this I will ſay, that ſuch a law ought not to be general, as to all ſums and all ſorts of ſecurities; becauſe there is a great deal of more trouble in lending ſmall ſums, than in lending great; and much more danger in lending upon ſome ſorts of ſecurities, than upon others. Therefore, ſome diſtinction ought to be made between the rate of intereſt allowed to be taken upon ſmall ſums, and that which is allowed to be taken upon large ſums; and a higher rate of intereſt ſhould be allowed to be taken upon perſonal ſecurity, than upon mortgages, or pledges: Then with regard to pledges, a difference ought to be made between pledges of jewels, of gold, or of ſilver, and thoſe of any other ſorts of goods or merchandize; for, as the inconveniences of lending upon the latter are much greater than thoſe of lending upon the former, a higher intereſt ought to be allowed.

If in your laws againſt uſury, you do not make theſe diſtinctions, Sir, one of theſe two conſequences muſt enſue: Either your legal rate of intereſt, with reſpect to large ſums and good ſecurities, muſt be a great deal above the natural, and conſequently can have no manner of effect; or upon ſmall ſums and bad or troubleſome ſecurities, it muſt be a great deal below the natural, and in that caſe you expoſe the poor and neceſſitous to the exactions and oppreſſions of cunning extortioners and uſurers, by rendering it impoſſible for any humane and good-natured man to employ his money in that way. Having ſaid, Sir, that a law, which fixes the legal intereſt of money at a rate much above the natural, can have no manner of effect, I think it neceſſary to explain myſelf a little farther upon this head; and in order thereto I muſt obſerve, that in all wiſe ſtates it is a maxim, to take every method that can be thought of, for compelling the rich to employ their money in trade or commerce. This is the true reaſon why in moſt countries uſury, or the taking of an intereſt or hire for the loan of money, has been abſolutely forbid, or reſtrained within certain bounds; and in determining thoſe bounds, ſome regard muſt always be had to the natural intereſt of money in that country, and at that time. For example, if the natural as well as legal intereſt of money were at 10*l. per cent. per ann.* a moneyed man would chuſe to lend his money at that intereſt, rather than give himſelf the trouble of employing it in any trade or buſineſs, by which he could expect no greater yearly profit: In theſe circumſtances, if a law ſhould be made for reducing the legal intereſt of money to 8*l. per cent.* with a penalty upon thoſe that took more, the moneyed man muſt then lend his money at the legal intereſt, or run the riſk of the penalty, by lending at the natural; and rather than lend at 8*l. per cent.* or

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or run the risk of lending at *ten*, some of the moneyed men at least will chuse to engage in any trade or business, by which they can make a sure yearly profit of 10*l. per cent.* and the rest who content themselves with lending at *eight*, will thereby encourage poorer men to engage in projects of trade, and to borrow money for that purpose, if by such projects they can get a certain yearly profit of 10*l. per cent.* whereas no man would ever borrow money for carrying on any such project, if he were obliged to pay 10*l. per cent.* interest for the money he borrows.

Thus, Sir, you see, that by settling the legal interest at a rate something below the natural, you produce a good effect, by increasing the trade and commerce of your country; but no such effect can ever be produced by settling the legal at a rate something above the natural. Such a settlement can never, indeed, be of any use; because no man will agree to pay the legal interest, as long as he can have what money he wants to borrow at a less. But as the natural interest of money is always different according to the different cases I have mentioned; That is to say, the natural interest upon small sums is always higher than that upon large sums, and the natural interest of money upon personal security is always higher than that upon pledge or mortgage; therefore to fix the legal interest at a rate a little above the natural interest upon large sums secured by mortgages, but a great deal below the natural interest upon small sums, can have no effect with regard to the increase of our trade and commerce, or with regard to the opulent moneyed men amongst us, and will always have a very bad effect with regard to the poor and necessitous; because no man will be at the pains to lend them what little sums they stand in need of at the legal interest, and consequently they must pay extravagantly for the risk those people run, that lend at any interest above the legal.

To illustrate what I have said, Sir, I shall consider the present circumstances of this country with regard to the interest of money. Every one knows, that as to the legal interest, it is at present fix'd at 5*l. per cent. per annum*, by a general law, and without any distinction as to the sum, or securities. A man that lends 5*s.* must content himself with that interest, or run the risk of the penalty; and a man that lends 500*l.* may demand and take the same interest, if he can find any man of credit that will agree to pay it: A man that lends 100*l.* upon personal security, must content himself with that interest, or run the risk of the penalty; and a man that lends the same sum upon double the value, of plate or jewels, as a pledge in hand, may demand and take the same interest. This, Sir, is the law at present; but nature is much more just: Nature has consider'd, and always will consider, the trouble and the risk of the lender; and if we add to that risk by penal laws against usury, nature will consider it, and add to the interest or value of that risk in proportion. In this case, it is absolutely impossible to prevent the operation of nature; for without a proof the law can punish no crime, and it is impossible to prove what passes between the borrower and lender. The former may complain, may exclaim against the extortion of the latter; but no jury will convict upon his single testimony, if unsupported by any circumstance.

Therefore, Sir, the natural interest of money will have its full swing, in spite of any laws we can make, and will rise in proportion to the severity of the laws we do make. There is no preventing this but by following nature, by making the same distinctions she makes, and by keeping the legal interest, in every distinct case, so little below the natural, as to render it not worth any man's while to transgress the laws of his country; in this we shall find, we

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have been extremely negligent, if we conſider the preſent rates of natural intereſt in this kingdom. From the current price of our publick funds, and from the practice as to mortgages of lands, or pledges of plate or jewels, we may conclude, that the natural intereſt of money upon large ſums, ſecured by mortgages or pledges, is not above 4*l. per cent.* and when a man of extraordinary credit wants a large ſum for a ſhort time, I believe, the natural intereſt of money, in that caſe, is much the ſame; therefore, as to all theſe caſes, our legal intereſt is by much too high: We can never expect, that any rich man will be thereby induced to employ his money in trade or commerce.

But, Sir, with regard to ſmall ſums, whether lent upon pledges, or upon perſonal ſecurity, the natural intereſt of money has by our penal laws againſt uſury, and our publick funds, been raiſed to a monſtrous height. Even upon pledges, it is now raiſed to above 30*l. per cent. per annum*; for all our pawnbrokers, by their ſales of goods without account, and by taking as much for a week, or a day, as they do for a month, do make a great deal above 30*l. per cent.* Then as to the natural intereſt upon ſmall ſums, lent on perſonal ſecurity, it is now come to exceed all bounds. I have been told by brokers, who deal in this way, that it is now uſual for the lenders to have *a ſhilling* in the *pound* premium, beſides legal intereſt for *three months*, which is 25*l. per cent. per annum*; and that ſometimes they have *a ſhilling* in the *pound* for *a month*, which is at the rate of 60*l. per cent. per annum*. It ſignifies nothing to make a new law againſt theſe practices: They proceed from the laws you have already made againſt uſury, and from your furniſhing every man, with an opportunity, to get near as high an intereſt for his money, by putting it in the publick funds, as he can get by lending it to his neighbours at legal intereſt. By this means you have confined the buſineſs of pawnbroking, and lending ſmall ſums on perſonal ſecuriry, to a few obſcure men of ſmall fortunes, who muſt make exceſſive profits, otherwiſe, they could not ſubſiſt by the produce of the ſmall ſtock they have to employ in that way; and by the ſame means, you have expoſed the neceſſitous poor to infinite hardſhips and oppreſſions; ſo that your preſent laws, for fixing the rate of legal intereſt, have done great miſchief to the poor, without being of any benefit to the nation, by increaſing either its trade or commerce.

As to our publick funds, Sir, it is certain, that beſides many other evils, they have contributed greatly towards enhancing the natural intereſt of money lent in ſmall ſums, either upon pledges, or perſonal ſecurity. If they could be all paid off and aboliſhed, the natural intereſt, upon ſuch ſums, would ſoon come to be but a very little above what is now the legal; the natural intereſt upon large ſums, eſpecially thoſe lent upon mortgages of land, would fall to a trifle; and the whole lands in *Britain* would ſell for near double the price they now ſell for; but this is a bleſſing we cannot expect for many years to come; and as little can we expect, that the natural intereſt of money lent in ſmall ſums, will fall much below what it is at preſent; there is, therefore, no one thing, in our whole frame of government, that requires a more immediate regulation, than what relates to the legal intereſt of money. I will be bold to ſay, that it would be better for us to have no legal intereſt at all, nor any laws againſt uſury, than to continue under our preſent regulation. Should we repeal all the laws we have, for fixing the rate of intereſt, and puniſhing uſury, neither our trade nor commerce

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merce could ſuffer; becauſe the natural intereſt of large ſums, upon good ſecurity, is now below the legal; and many of thoſe, who have now but a ſmall property in the publick funds, would draw their money from thence, in order to ſet up the trade of pawnbroking, or to lend their money at 8 or 10*l. per cent. per ann.* to their neighbours upon perſonal ſecurity, which would relieve, not only our neceſſitous poor, but alſo many an honeſt tradeſman, and ſhopkeeper, from the oppreſſions and difficulties they now groan under; and it would probably, in a ſhort time, bring the natural intereſt, even of ſmall ſums, to a rate very little above what is now the legal; becauſe it would increaſe the quantity of money, ready to be lent in that way, without increaſing the demand; which would, naturally, reduce the price of that commodity, as well as it does the price of every other.

This, Sir, would be the effect of repealing all the laws we have for fixing the legal intereſt of money; but a new law, for this purpoſe, if therein we follow nature as cloſe as poſſible, will produce ſtill a greater and better effect. If any ſuch law were to be thought of, we ought, certainly, to reduce the legal intereſt of money below what may now be got by putting it in the publick funds, with reſpect to all ſums lent upon a mortgage of lands, houſes or publick ſtocks, and with reſpect to all large ſums lent upon plate or jewels. With reſpect to large ſums, lent upon perſonal ſecurity, it may be fixed at the preſent rate; but as to ſmall ſums, lent upon ſuch ſecurity, the legal intereſt ought to be raiſed to at leaſt double what it is at preſent. Then, with regard to money lent upon a pledge of goods, as all who deal in that way are properly pawnbrokers, a particular law ſhould be made for regulating that buſineſs, and for fixing ſeveral diſtinct rates of intereſt, according to the ſum lent, which rates ought, I think, to begin with the rate now uſually taken by pawnbrokers, and to diminiſh gradually, till it be brought down to the rate of intereſt now fixed by law.

By ſuch a regulation as this, Sir, the effect I have already mentioned, with regard to the poor, would be increaſed, and it would have a very good effect upon our trade and commerce; for, by reducing the legal intereſt upon mortgages, we ſhould raiſe the price of our publick funds, which would force ſome of our rich men into trade, and prevent others from drawing their money out of that buſineſs, in order to veſt it in our funds, or upon mortgages of land; and the higher our funds were, the more ready would our ſmall proprietors be to ſell out, in order to lend their money at a high intereſt to neighbouring tradeſmen and ſhopkeepers; which would render bankruptcies leſs frequent than they are at preſent. Theſe bankruptcies, I know, Sir, are by many imputed to the preſent luxury and extravagance of our people: Perhaps ſome of them may be owing to that cauſe; but moſt of them, I am convinced, are owing to the difficulties our tradeſmen and ſhopkeepers meet with, in borrowing money to anſwer any preſſing demand. When a run of buſineſs, or a diſappointment of expected payments, forces ſuch a man to have recourſe to borrowing, he is generally thrown into the hands of exceſſive uſurers and extortioners, who ſwallow up more than his profits; by which means he is diſabled from ever getting out of their hands, till a ſtatute of bankruptcy, or an act of inſolvency, clears him from them, as well as from his juſt and honeſt creditors; ſome of whom are, by that diſappointment, perhaps, thrown into the ſame labyrinth, and forced to make their eſcape by the ſame means: Whereas, could tradeſmen readily borrow money

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money even at 10*l. per cent.* without injuring their credit, by having their notes hawked about among brokers, they could ſupport a diſappointment, or by retrenching for a year or two they could recover a loſs, and probably prevent their names ever appearing in the *London Gazette*.

Therefore, Sir, for the ſake of our country, for the ſake of our trade and commerce, and for the ſake of our neceſſitous poor, ſome new regulations ought to be made, both with regard to the legal intereſt of money, and with regard to the buſineſs of pawnbroking.

The next Speaker in this Debate was Æſchylus, who ſpoke to this Effect:

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

THE Hon. gentleman and I happen to differ very widely, in our opinion, about this queſtion. He ſays, he conſiders himſelf as an advocate for the poor by ſpeaking in its favour, and I look upon myſelf in the ſame light when I ſpeak againſt it; for I cannot but think, that it would be lucky for the poor, could we baniſh all pawnbrokers, and uſurers, out of the kingdom. As money is, of itſelf, quite barren, and never can produce any thing: As it is no periſhable commodity; and as it never can be made worſe by being made uſe of, I doubt much if, according to the principles of primitive chriſtianity, any intereſt, or hire, ſhould ever be demanded for the uſe of it. I think, the trouble of the lender in delivering it out, and receiving it back when he has uſe for it, is fully recompenced by the borrower's keeping it ſafe for him, during the time it is lent; and as to the riſk the lender runs, it is his own fault if he runs any, conſequently he ought not to deſire any man to pay for the danger he expoſes himſelf to by his own folly.

I ſhall readily grant, Sir, that when a man forms any project, by which he expects great advantage, and applies to a moneyed man to aſſiſt him with money for carrying it on, the latter may, in that caſe, juſtly inſiſt upon being a partner in the project, and upon having ſome ſhare of the expected profits; but, then, he ought to agree to loſe his money, in caſe the project ſhould fail of ſucceſs; for if he ſhould take the projector's bond to make the money good to him, whatever might become of the project, his inſiſting upon, or receiving any part of the profits, I ſhould look on as the height of injuſtice and extortion. What then would it be, ſhould he inſiſt upon the projector's being bound, not only to return him his whole money, but a certain yearly profit, or what we call intereſt, whether the projector makes any profits by his project or no?

Therefore, Sir, when the caſe of uſury, or intereſt, is ſtrictly examined, I am afraid, we muſt allow it to be, in ſome meaſure, *contra bonos mores*. But as it is the publick intereſt, that all the money the people have ſhould be employed in trade, or buſineſs, therefore, to prevent its being lock'd up, or buried by the rich, all countries have agreed to allow the lender to take ſomething for the uſe of his money, which we call intereſt; and this intereſt ſhould never be allowed to be more than juſt what is ſufficient to tempt rich men not to lock up or bury their money, but to lend it to thoſe who can make uſe of it, and upon whoſe ſecurity, for the payment of the intereſt and principal, they can depend; for to talk of allowing them a premium, or conſideration for the riſk they run, is to talk of what none but the lender can preſcribe bounds to, which would be an excuſe for the higheſt extortion a lender could be guilty of.

After having thus ſhewn, Sir, what I take to be the true cauſe, and, I

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think, the only juſt cauſe for the law's allowing any intereſt for money, you may perceive, that I ſhall make no ſcruple to join with the Hon. gentleman in that part of his ſcheme, which relates to the reducing the preſent legal intereſt of money. In this I ſhall moſt heartily concur; becauſe, I think, 5*l. per cent.* a great deal more than what is ſufficient for tempting the rich not to lock up or bury their money. I am perſuaded, that three *per cent.* is ſufficient for this purpoſe; and that every rich man in the kingdom would lend his money at this intereſt, rather than let it lie dead by him, and expoſed to the danger of being ſtol'n by ſervants, or violently taken from him by houſe-breakers, or robbers.

But, Sir, to increaſe the preſent legal intereſt of money in any caſe, or upon any conſideration, is what I ſhall never agree to, becauſe, I think, it would be unjuſt in itſelf, and deſtructive both to our trade and commerce; for, from the earlieſt hiſtories, to this very day, we may learn, that trade and commerce have always flouriſhed moſt in thoſe countries where no intereſt was allowed to be taken, or where the legal intereſt was extremely low; and that the moſt ready and effectual way for lowering the natural intereſt of money, has always been to reduce the legal; the reaſon of which is very plain: No man will chuſe to tranſgreſs the laws of his country, if he can, by any means, avoid it; therefore, by reducing the legal intereſt of money, you always force great numbers into trade, who would otherwiſe have choſe to live idly upon the intereſt of their money. This increaſes the number of merchants and tradeſmen, and vaſtly increaſes the national ſtock in trade; by which means ſuch a ſupply of ready money is yearly brought into the nation, and ſuch an addition made to the quantity of money ready to be lent at intereſt, that the natural intereſt of money ſoon becomes equal to the legal, and then it is full time to make a new reduction of the latter.

This, Sir, is an additional reaſon for making a new reduction of the legal intereſt of money, becauſe it is allowed, that the natural intereſt of money upon mortgages, is now come to be below the legal; and as to the diſtinction the Hon. gentleman was pleaſed to make, between the natural intereſt of large ſums lent upon mortgages, and that of ſmall ſums lent upon perſonal ſecurity, or upon pledges, I ſhall grant, that the former is generally a little lower, but the difference can never be near ſo great as he imagines: Therefore, I am apt to believe, that if a man cannot borrow a ſmall ſum at legal intereſt upon his perſonal ſecurity, it proceeds from his being reputed to be in bad circumſtances, or a bad manager, and not from any want of money ready to be lent in that way; and if a man cannot borrow at legal intereſt upon a pledge of goods to more than the value, it muſt proceed from his applying to ſome extortioner, and not to an honeſt neighbour, who has more money by him than he has at that time occaſion for; but I am fully convinced, that no man will apply to a common extortioner, except thoſe who are aſhamed of giving the true reaſon why they are then under ſuch a difficulty, or thoſe whoſe circumſtances are ſuſpected, or conduct queſtion'd in the neighbourhood.

It is, Sir, in my opinion, ſo far from being for the publick good, to give a looſe and a legal ſanction to theſe extortioners, that, if it were poſſible, we ſhould root them out of the land. If we cou'd do ſo, it would make every man more circumſpect in his dealings, and more careful of his character among thoſe of his acquaintance; and I can hardly think, that ever any man was ſaved from a bankruptcy by dealing with ſuch

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such lenders; for, if a man, by his imprudence or extravagance, once throws himself into their hands, it cannot prevent, but it may protract his ruin, by which he is enabled to draw in more creditors, and to make his fall more sensibly felt, by every man that had any dealings with him, which can never, surely, be of any advantage to the publick.

I am, therefore, surprised to hear any gentleman stand up as an advocate for giving a legal sanction to extortioners; for such I must call all those who take, or desire a greater interest, than what is now allowed by law; nor should I give them any other name, were such a law passed, as the Hon. gentleman proposes; because, I think, the present interest, allowed by law, is more than any man of a truly humane disposition would desire to squeeze from the necessities, or from the honest labour and industry of his neighbour. But I am still more surprised, when I hear a gentleman stand up as an advocate for pawnbrokers, and for giving a legal sanction to their extortion. I know, Sir, it is pretended, that their business is a great relief to the poor, and they have been at great pains to make the world think so; but I am convinced of the contrary. The business of pawnbroking is the bane and destruction of the poor. It encourages them in idleness, in debauchery, and all manner of wickedness. A poor labouring person may by sickness, or by some accident, be reduced to difficulties, and obliged to borrow a small sum of money; but such as are known to be sober, diligent, and industrious, never go upon such an occasion to the pawnbroker: They apply to some one of their acquaintance, or to their master, or to the parish; and from one or other of these, they can never fail of finding relief. Who are they, then, it will be said, that apply to the pawnbrokers? For that great application is made to them, every such shop in town will afford a melancholy proof. Sir, it is the idle, the extravagant, the drunkard, who are obliged to conceal their distress, because they are asham'd of the cause. But even to such, is their going to the pawnbroker really a relief? It is such a relief, Sir, as a dram is to one that has got a habit of dram-drinking: It yields a present momentary relief; but it brings certain death at last. Whereas, if the dram-drinker had, in time, been deprived of his beloved liquor, he would, no doubt, for some days, have been in great distress; but nature would at last have recovered it self, and he might have lived to a good old-age.

Even so, Sir, were it possible for us to put at once an absolute end to all manner of pawnbroking, publick or private, those who are now got into the habit of going to such shops, would, for some time, be in great distress; but this would give such a check to most of them, that they would give over their idleness, extravagance, or drunkenness, before being quite undone; and by industry, sobriety and œconomy, might soon recover, so far as to be able to stand the shock of any little misfortune, without being obliged to apply any where for relief.

Upon the whole, Sir, I must lay it down as a maxim, that for the encouragement of trade and commerce, and for the very salvation of the poor, or at least such of them as the publick ought to have any concern for, no higher interest ought ever to be allowed by law, than just what is sufficient for tempting moneyed men to let their neighbours have the use of their money, rather than let it lie dead by them; and as the present legal interest is more than sufficient for this purpose, you may reduce it if you will, but in no case, nor upon any pretence whatsoever, ought it, I think, to be raised. There may be, at pre-

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ſent, a little deficiency of money for ſupplying the demands of private credit; but as peace is now reſtored, and a free trade again opened, and as a great part of the annual ſavings of private men, all over *Europe*, will probably be thrown into our funds here, becauſe they cannot have ſo high an intereſt upon equal ſecurity at home, I believe, that deficiency will very ſoon be made good by the riſe of our ſtocks, which will tempt many of our own people to ſell out, in order to lend their money to their induſtrious neighbours at the legal intereſt. I therefore hope, that, in a ſhort time, no man will have reaſon to complain of a want of private credit, but they that neither deſerve, nor ever ought to have any; *I* therefore ſhall be againſt raiſing the legal intereſt in any caſe whatſoever, and particularly I ſhall be againſt giving any legal ſanction to pawnbrokers; becauſe ſuch of them, as are honeſt, and humane, that is to ſay, ſuch as are willing to lend their money to the poor upon pledges at legal intereſt, do not ſtand in need of any ſuch ſanction.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

The SPEECH *of a* GHOST, *to a certain* Club *near* St. J——'s.

IT was the dead hour of night. The ſenſible, the prudent, and the good, in undiſturb'd repoſe now clos'd their eyes: But in yon fane, where impious rites are nightly paid to that ſtrange ſorcereſs, whoſe malignant influence enſlaves the nobleſt, and corrupts the beſt, all were awake. Enthron'd upon a gorgeous ſeat the *Dæmon* ſate; doubt and anxiety were viſible in her haggard looks, impatience and uneaſineſs in all her motions. She was attended by two pages, *Idleneſs* and *Folly*. On one ſide of her roſe a pile of unopen'd cards, which *Idleneſs* diſtributed amongſt her votaries: On the other was ſpread a looſe diſordered heap, on which lay *Folly* building them into caſtles. Her left hand held a box and dice, an ebon wand waved in her right, and whom ſhe touch'd grew mad. From beneath her throne peep'd lurking *Avarice* big with expectation, and with an arm ſtretch'd out ſeem'd ready to ſeize a bag of gold; but *Fraud*, from under one of the altars where four pale votaries ſate in ſilent deep devotion, with a ſly and quick conveyance, ſnatch'd it from his hand: Whilſt *Laughter*, placing on the head of *Avarice* aſſes ears, points him to ſcorn; who, with an arch yet a malignant leer, exults at his diſappointment.

The croud of worſhippers were all intent on the myſteries of the place. There was profound ſilence. The tapers, inſtead of light, caſt round a gloomy dimneſs. When, lo, a blaze of lightning flaſh'd upon them; a ſudden burſt of thunder ſhook the temple; and in the midſt of this aſtoniſh'd croud appeared the Ghoſt of——. All roſe affrighted—— Fear ſhook their joints, and rais'd their trembling hands——they ſtood aghaſt——quick palpitations ſeized their hearts——they ſtar'd with horror, and ſcarce dar'd to breathe: Whilſt the pale phantom, in a hollow voice, thus ſpake with indignation.

"Are theſe the great, the nobles of the land, the gentlemen, the ſenators of *Britain?* Theſe! who, like her meaneſt ſons, like common ſharpers, thus conſume the night in riot and in gaming? Alas, poor *England!* what hait thou to hope, when thoſe, who, by their birth, their fortune, and their ſituation, ſhould look upon themſelves as guardians of the commonwealth, thus ſpend their time like its moſt idle, baſe, and worthleſs members? O reflect, conſider with your ſelves how meanly you're employ'd! The loweſt wretches, the moſt abandon'd pro-

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profligates, whose names shall disgrace the annals of *Newgate* in your future sessions-papers, are at this hour employ'd like you. But far, far more excusable are they, whom want, perhaps, compels to try the meanest arts and shifts for a subsistence; or whose uncultivated minds are not prepar'd to relish or enjoy more rational amusements; far more excusable, I say, than you, whom education has form'd with her best care, whom fortune has bless'd with affluence, and plac'd, ah! blindly plac'd, above the common herd.

What, in the name of madness, is this itch, this plague, which thus infests your minds? Is it the love of money? O! rather learn to cultivate your lands, if lands are yet in your possession; thus you with credit and with honesty may improve your patrimonies, and enlarge your incomes: But trust me, gentlemen, it is not all of you have parts enough to mend your fortunes by the mystery of gaming. This science, as the ingenious Mr. *H—yle* will call it, and can well inform you, requires some genius, memory, application; and most of you have but a small pretence to any of all these. Some few indeed, who can descend to drudge and make a trade of it, and whom nice honour binds not with too strict a hand, such as * Lord—Lord——the Earl of——and some others, may find or make it worth their while, in point of profit, to continue gamesters; especially whilst they have such bubbles as you, my Lord——or you——or you——to exercise their precious talents upon, and to convince of their superior skill, or more refin'd dexterity: But what pretence have you to game, who, ignorant of the laws of chance, know not the odds which lie against your fortune? Nay, grant your knowledge equal to the best, who, but a madman or an ideot, would stake for happiness or misery upon the hazard of an equal chance?

But you will say, perhaps, 'tis pleasure and amusement you pursue. Absurd, insipid pleasure! Dear children, why do you not return to pushpin, or to marbles? Or exercise your selves at leap-frog o'er each others backs down to St. *James*'s house? 'Twere far less infamous, and not much more ridiculous, if fame speaks truth of all the silly pranks, the idle schemes, and poor contrivances, which your deprav'd imaginations have found out, to ruin and confound your fortunes. Convinc'd, it seems, and truly sensible, how worthless and inconsiderable you are, tho' utterly unable to make your lives valuable to the publick, you have contriv'd, by wagering highly on each others deaths, to make them of some value to yourselves and your companions. This, truly, is a kind expedient for you, who otherwise might one half of you have dy'd, and no man car'd three farthings. Then you must strangely have perverted all good taste, or it can never be so exquisite a pleasure to toss up cross or pile with guineas; to bett whether a gentleman's coach or a hackney comes first along the street; to pluck out straws for fifty pounds a straw; to wager that a chairman——but I forbear, thro' shame, thro' pity of your follies, to expose them. Are these, are such as these fit pleasures for the nobility and gentry of a kingdom to pursue——and to pursue night and day, to the ruin of your selves and families, whom to support, when now your squander'd fortunes are exhausted, and independence lost, you

* Here the honest Ghost, knowing himself exempt from the laws which punish *scandalum magnatum*, took the liberty of mentioning several noble names, which it would not only be presumption, but rashness and impudence in a printer to transcribe: He therefore leaves these blanks to be fill'd up by the reader, as he can meet with information; having no desire or intention to stigmatize particular characters, or to offend any individual person.

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you are at length compell'd, by ſervile arts and every mean compliance, to ſeek precarious ſtipends from a court? Thus the vile mob, the wretched gamblers, who infeſt the ſtreets, when chuck and balls and thimbles have undone them, in humble imitation of their betters, endeavour to repair their loſſes on the king's highway.

'Tis true, when one conſiders how worthleſs in your ſelves, how ſhameful and ignominious to your friends, and how uſeleſs, if not miſchievous to your country, the generality of you are, who thus conſume your time and waſte your fortunes, the ruin and miſery that is brought upon yourſelves moves no compaſſion, no regret, in any human breaſt: But what conſideration can alleviate the ſevere unmerited diſtreſs of an innocent wife, whoſe fortune perhaps is ſquander'd away, or at leaſt whoſe peace and happineſs are thus deſtroy'd? How will you retrieve from poverty and ſhame a beggar'd offspring? Or what ſatisfaction can you make for the miſeries and diſtreſs of many an honeſt tradeſman and his family, whom your long bills unpaid have brought to ruin and deſtruction? For this, it ſeems, is one of thoſe upright and honourable maxims, which the rooks and ſharpers, who devour you, wiſely propagate and ſupport——That the debts, which are thus with ſhame and infamy contracted, are debts of honour, and muſt firſt, muſt inſtantly be ſatisfy'd. Prepoſterous and abſurd! Does not the tradeſman truſt to, and depend upon, your honour? You have from him too a valuable conſideration for your money, the product of his honeſt induſtry or labour; add to this, his credit as a trader, and his happineſs as a man, perhaps, depend on your juſt dealings with him. And ſhall an honourable raſcal, who from his ſuperior ſkill, or greater roguery, hath drawn you in to be his debtor, be preferably ſatisfy'd, and have his debt diſcharg'd before the other? You cannot anſwer it to your conſciences, to your reaſon, or to your honour.

But why do I talk of theſe to ſuch as you? As well to ſmugglers, to that lawleſs rout of bold aſſaſſins, who defy the laws of God and man, and with the bloody hand of force and murder, carry on the trade of fraud——as well to theſe might one declaim upon the villany of their proceedings, and, from conſiderations of publick good, and the injury they do the fair trader, hope to reclaim them from their practices. For whilſt there are amongſt you ſuch abandon'd wretches, as in the ſenate will give their votes to laws, which they have reſolved before they ſleep to break; what fear of ſhame, what plea of reaſon, what reſtraint of law can be contriv'd to bind you, awe you, or convince?

What therefore ſhall I ſay? Or with what words can I hope to move you to reflection? Yet, for ſhame awake, arouſe yourſelves from this lethargick ſlumber! Conſider who you are, and what the ſphere of human life in which you are to act; and if not with dignity, at leaſt with decency perform your parts. On you depends, too much depends, the ſinking virtue of your country. The examples which are ſet by you, will certainly be follow'd in ſome degree by all ranks of men. If you break thro' the laws, and laugh at order and at decency; licentiouſneſs is catching, there are now ready to commit the ſame irregularities, and quote from you excuſes for their own miſdoings. And how ſcandalous is it to be made the patterns of vice, of folly, of every ſpecies of wrong conduct, and contemptible behaviour? For your family's, your honour's ſake, learn to know and venerate yourſelves; and do not, by actions unbecoming even in your meaneſt vaſſals, diſgrace that dignity you are born to, nor fully thoſe honours which you ought

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to adorn. For your country's ſake, attempt to gain the praiſe of ſomething worthy, ſomething uſeful, ſomething becoming the high ranks and eminent ſtations you are to fill in life. How noble were it, and how eaſy in you, to protect and patronize the liberal arts; to raiſe publick works, to call forth and encourage private worth; to found academies for polite and uſeful ſcience; or to reward the poet's, the painter's, the ſculptor's amiable toils? Theſe, ſuch as theſe, were pleaſures and amuſements worthy of the great, the wiſe, the wealthy; beneficial to your country, and glorious to yourſelves.

Inſtead of theſe, what is it you purſue? What are your pleaſures? What are your employments? Alas! regardleſs, negligent of fame; deaf to the voice of virtue, to the call of honour; all noble emulation dead within your breaſts; you ſuffer yourſelves to be led blindfold to ſhame, by vice and folly; bewildered in your minds, embarraſs'd in your fortune, ſunk in your characters, and loſt to every uſeful, every noble purpoſe.

O yet return! Yet make one generous effort to recover! Rekindle once again the dying ſpark of virtue in your boſoms! 'Tis honour, 'tis your country, 'tis your friends that call upon you. Nay, 'tis the voice of heaven, who with a kind benevolent intent, hath thus appointed me, and doth permit my ſhade to break the ſilent manſions of the dead, and at this ſolemn hour to make one trial, if haply a departed friend ariſing from the grave, might have the power to win you back to reaſon. No more. My allotted time on earth is ſpent.—Adieu!"

To the Worſhipful the Benchers of ******** ***

The humble Petition *of your Worſhips Trees,*

Sheweth,

THAT your predeceſſors, of ever pious memory, having ages ago planted your petitioners; your petitioners, with great gratitude, have often with their ſhade ſkreened them from the ſcorching beams of the ſun, and rendered them all the duty and ſervices in your petitioners power.

That your petitioners have alſo many times, in ſpite of the unnatural mutilations of your gardeners, contributed in the ſame manner to the cooling and refreſhment of your worſhips, your wives, and daughters, and are willing and deſirous to continue ſo to do.

That your petitioners have been in great eſteem, and much reſorted to, and have often looked down with pride and pleaſure on the brilliant company walking in their ſhades.

That your worſhips gardener, envious of your petitioners proſperity, and deſirous of making faggots at your petitioners expence, has, in a very artleſs indecent manner, begun to lop ſeveral of your petitioners, inſomuch that there is ſcarce a branch left, nor will there be a leaf to cover your petitioners nakedneſs; and the reſt of your petitioners, who have yet eſcaped his deſtructive hand, are very apprehenſive of the ſame fate, unleſs your worſhips will be pleaſed to interpoſe, and ſave them from their intended deſtruction.

That if your worſhips are of opinion, that your petitioners have outlived their youth and pleaſantneſs, and now, like old ſervants, are to be diſcarded; your petitioners, tho' with great reluctance, ſubmit to their fate: But your petitioners beg leave to inform your worſhips, that tho' your gardeners have done them very conſiderable damages, and by their unſkilfulneſs ſhortned the days intended them by nature; yet they will (if permitted) live and flouriſh yet many years, and whatever your gardener may aſſert to the contrary, your petitioners ſhall be next ſpring ready to give evident proof thereof.

Your petitioners therefore humbly

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pray your worſhips to take their unhappy caſe into your immediate conſideration, and to make ſuch order for your petitioners preſervation and relief, as to your wiſdom ſhall ſeem meet.

And your petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS your *Magazine* is very juſtly in general eſteem, for the reception you give thoſe pieces eſpecially, which are calculated for the promotion of any publick good, I preſume you cannot but look on the encloſed in that light; and it is therefore ſubmitted entirely to you, to make what uſe of it you pleaſe, with this aſſurance, that in your inſertion of it, as ſoon as ſuits your convenience, you will oblige a number of your readers.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

Feb. 10, 1748-9. J. F.

The CASE *relating to an* HARBOUR *for Ships detained by contrary Winds in the* Downs, *which is an open Road, where Ships are expoſed to the Danger of being wrecked in ſtormy Weather.*

THE late violent ſtorm that happened on the 16th of *December* laſt, which occaſioned the loſs of ſo many lives of his majeſty's ſubjects, as well as the eminent damage ſuſtained by the trading part of the nation, manifeſtly evinces the neceſſity of re-aſſuming the matter, which heretofore was in part conſidered by the parliament, relating to the making an harbour of ſafety near the *Downs*.

On the laſt application to parliament for this purpoſe, it not being agreed, whether it would be more eligible to dig an harbour near *Sandown-Caſtle*, or to extend and carry out the two pier-heads at *Ramſgate*,

In *Jan.* 1744-5, a ſurvey was made by authority, of the coaſt near *Sandown-Caſtle*, and preſented to the houſe of commons, to which was annexed an eſtimate of the charge that would attend the making an harbour at that place.

But now 'tis demonſtrable by the ſeveral ſhips in the late ſtorm, getting ſhelter in the harbour of *Ramſgate*, that it may well be made an harbour of ſafety, and capable of receiving 200 ſail of full-built ſhips, or ſhips that will take the ground, there to lie ſecure whilſt waiting for proper winds to carry them out of the *Downs*, either round the *North* or *South Foreland*.

The greateſt part of the ſhips in *England*, are ſhips that will take the ground; and in peaceable times it is more eſpecially a rule, always to build ſuch ſhips.

And ſharp ſhips coming into this harbour may by ſhore-faſts lean againſt the pier-heads, ſo as to keep them from damage, or may go into the propoſed baſon, and lie a-float; and the very large ſhips which this harbour may not admit, will yet greatly benefit by having to themſelves a much clearer birth in the *Downs*, and by being freed from numbers, will not be ſo ſubject to fall foul of each other, as they now are, becauſe there is not any harbour thereabouts even to receive ſhips of ſmall burden or draught of water.

The preſent pier and harbour of *Ramſgate* have hitherto been of ſome advantage and uſe towards the ſecurity and preſervation of the navigation, in ſtorms and ſtreſs of weather, and are ſo commodiouſly ſituated, that they may very well be enlarged to anſwer the intended purpoſe, there being an exceeding good out-let, from whence ſhips bound to the weſtward may ſail with any wind that will carry them from out the *Downs*; and they will often get round the *South Foreland* ſooner than if they lay in the *Downs*, by help of the flood tide, under their lee, ſetting

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ſetting away to the E. N. E. and they may often get under way, when ſhips in the *Downs* cannot purchaſe their anchors.

The inlet alſo will be equally good and convenient for all ſhips detain'd in the *Downs*, or put from A their anchors by ſtreſs of weather, which generally happening at the firſt part of the flood, ſhips of a large draught of water may ſail for this propoſed harbour of *Ramſgate*, with any winds that detain them in the *Downs*, and the tide of flood makes B again in that harbour an hour and an half before high-water; and 'tis the only harbour which is or can be made there, wherein a ſhip will venture to take ſhelter in hard gales and boiſterous weather.

Now it is conceived, that by e- C recting two heads, one of them from the cuſtom-houſe watch, and the other from the ſouth cliff, the harbour of *Ramſgate* would be made to contain above 200 merchant-ſhips; and at the harbour's mouth will be ſix and an half feet water on a low- D eſt ebb of a ſpring tide, and 24 feet at high-water, and ſeldom leſs than 10 feet at the low-water, and 18 at high-water of neap tides; and all this without the expence of digging.

The ſoil of *Ramſgate* is hard chalk, yet it is well known, that E ſhips lying there will make a dock for themſelves without hurting their keels, it being a chalky foundation for near 20 feet deep; and ſhould it be thought proper to run out the propoſed pier-heads with piles, there is a good hold to drive them into, F and good materials on the ſpot, which mixt with flints and ſhingle, to be found about a mile to the eaſtward, will, at a ſmall expence, fill up between the piles.

There will be no need of a back-water, the ſhore being naturally clean; G and as the flood-tide runs ſo ſtrong to the northward, no beach or ſand can lie to make a bar; and no beach was ever known to come further northward than *Stone-End*, middle way between *Sandown-Caſtle* and *Sandwich-Haven*; and ſhould any drive towards *Ramſgate*, it would be received by *Sandwich-Haven*, till that was quite filled up; for *Sandwich-Haven* guards *Ramſgate* on one ſide, and *White Dike*, the *Querns*, *Brake*, &c. protect it on the other.

Indeed, at preſent there is a kind of ſea-weed or ſullage, which at one time of the year comes into the harbour; but the farmers immediately take it away at their own expence for tillage.

And a further reaſon why the want of a back-water can be no objection to this harbour, is, becauſe no ſand or ſhingle comes into it that can make a bar; but ſhould ſand or ſhingle drive in, it is a miſtaken opinion to alledge, that back-water would cleanſe it, becauſe the contention at the pier-heads between the tide of the flood and the running of back-water, would rather work it into a bar, than carry it off, as is manifeſted and proved by obſerving, that there are few or no harbours in *England* having a back-water, but what have a bar at the entrance; and on the contrary, the harbours of *Scarborough*, *White-haven*, *Mine-head*, &c. which have pier-heads carry'd out, and no back-water, are all free from bars at the entrance into them.

When it blows hard, there is ſo conſiderable a ſurf along the coaſt, from the *South Foreland* to *Sandwich-Haven*, that no boat, or other craft or veſſel can get out to ſea, of which we have two late inſtances of publick concern; the one was in the late rebellion, when admiral *Vernon* lay in the *Downs*, and expreſſes frequently came to *Deal*, they could not there get off, but were obliged to go over to *Ramſgate*, from whence they never fail'd to be directly convey'd to the admiral. The other was in *Jan.* 1747-8. The *Advice* man of war lay in the *Downs*, in great want of proviſions, the wind con-

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continuing to blow at N. E. made ſuch a ſurf at *Deal*, that the proviſions could not be ſent off from thence, and as it was a foul wind from *Dover*, could not get round the *South Foreland*; therefore the proviſion was brought over-land from *Dover* to *Ramſgate*, where it was immediately ſhipp'd and carried on board the man of war.

If the two piers were extended as propoſed, which alone makes the harbour, much larger craft than boats might always lie aſloat, and might get out of theſe pier-heads, almoſt at any time, with large anchors and cables, to aſſiſt men of war, and other great ſhips in diſtreſs; and for want of the conveniency of ſuch large craft being enabled to get out, numbers of lives, and ſhips, and cargoes have periſh'd.

And *Cuſtom-houſe* ſmacks may alſo always float ready to put out after ſmugglers, who generally put to ſea in ſtormy weather.

To obviate doubts and difficulties, and to bring about more expeditiouſly this general good to the nation, in favour and protection of the navigation, a draught hath been taken from the plan of the *Downs*, which was made by the ſurveyors appointed on the ſaid former occaſion, in behalf of an harbour at *Sandown-Caſtle*. And, for expedition's ſake alſo, it were well if all contention about the difference of expence of the different propoſed places, or about the certainty or uncertainty of the ſeveral foundations to build upon, could be avoided.

A perſon able and experienced in his profeſſion, hath ſurvey'd the harbour, and bored the foundation, and hath eſtimated that the two pier-heads may be carry'd out 1460 foot north and ſouth, and about 2900 foot in circumference; and a croſs head of 300 foot, with gates for a baſon, may be compleated with timber and filled up between with chalk, flints and ſhingle, for the ſum of 36,000*l.*

A duty of 3*d. per* tun on all merchant ſhips, not exceeding the burthen of 300 tuns, that ſhall paſs or repaſs, come in, or go out of the harbour of *Ramſgate*; and of 1*d. per* tun on thoſe of a larger ſize; 3*d. per* tun on all foreign ſhips, which came not laſt from a *Britiſh* Port, or have not paid on their taking ſhelter in this harbour: Theſe ſeveral duties to be paid by the maſter or owner, and to be re-paid them by charging 3*d.* or 1*d. per* tun on the merchandize wherewith the ſhip is laden; and it is ſuppoſed that ſuch duties would bring in 2500*l. per ann.* and upwards, comparing it by the produces from the like duties now paid for *Dover* and *Rye* harbours, in peaceable times. And by granting annuities for lives on this new duty, ſufficient would immediately be raiſed to defray the expence of this uſeful work.

An ingenious Pamphlet has been lately publiſhed, under the fictitious Title of, Some Account of the *Roman* Hiſtory of *Fabius Pictor*, from a MSS. lately diſcover'd in *Herculaneum*, the underground City near *Naples*; in a Letter from an *Engliſh* Gentleman reſiding at *Naples*, to his Friend at *London*. *Of this we have thought proper to give our Readers the Subſtance, and have added ſome Notes as a Key to it.*

THE letter begins with telling, how this pretended manuſcript was diſcover'd, by the workmen employ'd in ſearching for curioſities in that ſubterranean city, which was ſwallow'd up by an earthquake in *Pliny*'s time*: That upon examination by proper judges, it appear'd to be the three volumes of *Fabius Pictor*'s hiſtory; upon which the king ſent the famous Monſ. *Baiardi* to *Portici*, with an order to have them deliver'd into his hands, for his majeſty's inſpection. With this gentleman, the letter-writer ſays, he had a long and intimate acquaintance, and ſo made him

* *See* London Magazine, *for* 1747, *p.* 362, *&c.*

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him a viſit on this occaſion; when he found him with thoſe books before him, and from the 2d vol. heard him read the account of a tranſaction, wholly omitted by other hiſtorians; which he took the firſt opportunity of tranſlating, in order to ſend it to his friend. The letter then proceeds thus:

What we were reading, was an affair that happened in the very beginning of the conſulate of *Marcus Valerius* * and *Poſthumius Tubertus* †; while the *Tarquins* ‡ were yet living, in exile; and after they had in vain brought two wars into the bowels of their country, in hopes of recovering the throne, that they had forfeited by their tyrannies and indiſcretion. The conſul *Valerius* (ſays *Fabius*) ſummoned ſeveral of his friends to a private conference at his own houſe. There was his collegue, *Tubertus*; his brother, the famous *Poplicola* §, and about 20 more of the moſt conſiderable of the ſenate; to whom *Valerius* addreſſed himſelf in the following manner:

"I have deſired this meeting of you, my friends, to conſult you in an affair, which very much concerns every one here preſent; and indeed the whole ſenate, and the very being of our ſtate itſelf. I know there is not any one of you but has been much ſurprized to find, that after we have expelled the *Tarquins* and recovered our liberties, there ſhould yet be ſo many in the commonwealth, that ſeem deſirous of reſtoring the tyrant and his family; and of rivetting thoſe fetters upon us again, from which we freed ourſelves by the aſſiſtance of the immortal gods, and the exertion of our own virtue. Such a deſire muſt be as aſtoniſhing, as it is preposterous. But I have lately diſcovered the cauſe of ſo amazing a behaviour, and can point out the root of all this evil to you. I could wiſh that it had fallen on perſons of a leſs reſpectable character; but one muſt forget characters, and perſons, where the ſafety of the ſtate is in queſtion. Yes, Fathers, 'tis in ſome of the moſt ſacred orders of men amongſt us, that we muſt look for theſe unnatural criminals againſt their country and their religion. A conſiderable number of the *Flamens* ‖, and the greater part of the *College of Augurs* **, are in this deteſtable catalogue. It is they, who have been the chief preſervers and fomenters of this infection amongſt the people. I have certain informations lodged in my hands, of ſome of their moſt ſecret converſations and cabals. 'Tis there, that they open all their malice againſt the ſtate; and lay their deſigns how beſt to bring about the ruin of our liberties and our religion. 'Tis there that they ſet up images of the tyrant, and his two ſons; and erect altars, on which they make frequent libations; and offer up their joint devotions, for the health of that deteſted family, and the reſtoration of all our calamities. This is what I can fully prove; and it was on this account, that I deſired this meeting, that we may conſider together, what is moſt adviſeable to be done, in ſo concerning a caſe."

This ſpeech was attended by a general murmur, that run thro' the whole aſſembly. They were ſtruck with the enormity of the crime; and yet more with the character of the chief criminals. Indignation held them, for ſome time, from anſwering; till at length *Tubertus* aroſe, and ſpoke as follows:

"I am more ſtruck with horror at the behaviour of theſe holy men, as they call them, than doubtful of the puniſhment their crimes deſerve; nor am I ſo much ſurprized at their iniquities in their private aſſemblies, and cabals, as ſome here ſeem to be. Have they not conſtantly been endea-

* *The duke of* N—wc—le. † *The duke of* B—df—d. ‡ *The pretender and his ſons.*
§ *Mr.* P—lh—m. ‖ *The clergy.* ** Ox:—rd.

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endeavouring to thwart us, in all our labours for confirming the liberties and happineſs of our country? Have they not, ever ſince we expelled the tyrant (wherever they have been concerned) given their own voices for the favourers of the *Tarquins*; and influenced as many of the people as they could, to do the ſame? Is it not well known, that, in the *College of the Augurs* in particular, it is looked upon as diſgraceful for any one to wiſh well to our eſtabliſhment, and that the few, who dare to own it, are the objects of the general hatred, and of the perſecuting ſpirit of their rulers? Do they not chuſe for their chiefs, in all caſes where they have any poſts of honour or truſt to diſpoſe of, ſuch as are moſt ſuſpected to be in the intereſt of the tyrant; and make their higheſt offices circulate thro' ſuch hands, as are ſuppoſed to be the moſt ready to plunge a dagger in the boſom of their country? And now we find, that, in their private aſſemblies, they go ſo far as almoſt to worſhip the pictures and images of the deſtroyers of our liberty; and offer up their devotions for thoſe, who are only waiting for an opportunity to enſlave them.—Weak, impious men! is this your religion?—How is it poſſible, that the *Tarquins* ſhould have thus far deceived you!—Was it their building the *Capitoline Temple**, with ſo much pride and magnificence, that has thus dazzled your eyes; or the various pomps and ceremonies, with which they have diſguiſed the pure religion of *Numa*; or the encreaſe of power and revenues, that you expect under their adminiſtration?—And are you then, that ſhould know the will of the gods, the moſt ignorant not only of their will, but even of the facts which paſs among men? Know you not, that the gods dwell not ſo much in temples, as in the heart; and that they delight not ſo much in ſacrifices, as in the purſuit of virtue; and in that higheſt exertion of it, the defence of our liberties and our country? Know you not, what all the world beſide knows, that the power and dignities, which you want, are long ſince deſtined for other hands than yours, after you have ſtained them with the blood of your fellow-citizens? There are prieſts enough in *Hetruria*†, almoſt enough at *Tarquinii*‡ only, for all the dignities that you gape for: They are already named, and all laid out, either for the followers or foreign friends of the exiles. Should you prevail in your moſt horrid wiſhes, and ſee *Rome* made captive by the enemy; after all the deva[illegible]ation of our country, and burnings of our palaces; after the carnage of your countrymen, and the murders and rapes of our wives and daughters; what would be the lot of you who may ſurvive, but the loſs of your liberty, and the diſappointment of all your hopes? But I forget myſelf, and talk as if the wretches were already before me.—Pardon me, Fathers!—What I intended to mention to you, was this: That whereas we have ſuch dangerous enemies, even within our walls, it is my deſign (if not diſapproved by you) to call the ſenate together to-morrow, in the temple of *Liberty*; there to ſet the iniquity of theſe *Flamens* and *Augurs* in its true light; and to propoſe the appointing a ſelect number of commiſſioners, to enquire into the faults of theſe delinquents; with full powers of depriving them of all their revenues, offices, and dignities; and of farther puniſhing them, according to the proportion of their ſeveral crimes, either with baniſhment, or death."

It was evident by their words and geſtures, that the greater part of the company where inclined to *Tubertus*'s opinion; when *Poplicola*, the brother of the conſul *Valerius*, aroſe.

* St. Paul's church. † France. ‡ St. Omer's.

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aroſe. " I am delighted, Fathers, ſays he, to ſee the indignation that you expreſs in your countenances: 'Tis an honeſt anger; for 'tis in the cauſe of liberty, and of our country; which tho' you all love ſo well, I hope I may ſay, no one here loves better than myſelf. But tho' I ſhare with you, *Lubertus*, in your juſt indignation of the crime; I cannot ſo eaſily join with you in your advice. I ſhall not put you in mind, how much mercy is preferable to ſeverity; for there may be ſome crimes beyond the reach of compaſſion: The only reaſon why I ſhould diſſent from your opinion, is my knowledge of the temper of the people; of their great attachment to the *Augurs*, in particular; and the dangerous conſequences that might attend our puniſhing thoſe criminals, ſo much as they deſerve, and in the method you propoſe. Was not this making out of temporary commiſſions, and diſpoſſeſſing perſons of a ſacred character contrary to the uſual courſe of juſtice, one of the chief crimes in *Tarquin*'s own adminiſtration; that which firſt alienated the minds of the people from him, and helped, as much as any thing, to precipitate him and his family into the diſgraces they now deſervedly ſuffer? And if we ſhould act as he did, may not the people be as ready to join him againſt us, as they were to join us againſt him? The *Flamens* are in poſſeſſion of the minds of the moſt ignorant of the people (which is always much the greateſt part of any people) and if they, and the ſacred college, were to be puniſhed ſo far as they deſerve, the vulgar, who always confound the profeſſors of religion with religion itſelf, would think we were deſtroying the latter, while we were only weeding it of perſons that are a ſhame to all religion. We ſhould ſoon hear them in a full cry again (as we have on ſome former occaſions) that *the temple, the temple, is in danger!* But beſide the vulgar, it might offend ſome other perſons of higher conſideration. All the different claſſes of holy men among us (however they may diſſent from one another in other things) look upon themſelves as united together, in one common tye and intereſt. Thus in exerting all the ſeverity of juſtice on ſuch of the *Flamens* and *Augurs* as are againſt us, we ſhould not only wound all the reſt of each of thoſe orders who are for us, but the *Pontifices* * too, and the *College of the Salii* †; who are generally at preſent in the intereſt of us and of their country: We may therefore give up ſomething of the demerits and puniſhment of the guilty, to the merits and concern of the innocent. Were we actually alarmed with the enemy's bringing fire and ſword into the bowels of our country, more violent methods might be neceſſary; but we have twice repulſed their moſt violent attacks; and they ſeem now to have quitted us, in a deſpondency of any return. The *Latins* ‡ are quite tired out; and, as they are a prudent people, I dare ſay, muſt think they have ſuffered loſſes and diſappointments enough, without embarking again on ſo dangerous a bottom. Their *Tarquins* have never brought any thing but ruin and afflictions to them. King *Porſena* § too has lately abandoned their cauſe, and they are baniſhed the ſecond time; from *Hetruria* now, as they were before from our domains. All have given them up, except a few madmen here at home; who have ſo far loſt their ſenſes, as ſtill to long to be in chains. But this madneſs is gradually wearing away too, even among the holy inſpirers of it themſelves; and a little more forbearance, and good uſage (which they begin already to be ſenſible of, in all their lucid intervals) muſt in time recover them out of their infatuation. But ſuppoſe

* *The Biſhops.* † Cambridge. ‡ *The Scotch.* § *The French king.*

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ſuppoſe they ſhould not otherways recover, the very object of their folly muſt ceaſe and deſert them in a ſhort time. *Tarquin*, the father, is now old. His younger ſon *Titus* (they ſay) has lately made a ſolemn vow to heaven never to marry; and *Sextus* ſeems not at all inclined to change his ſtate. So that they, who are mad only after the name of the *Tarquins*, may in a few years not have even that name to incite them to act againſt their country. Do not underſtand me, as if I would perſuade you to be negligent of theſe deſerted enemies of our ſtate, within our own walls. Our two moſt vigilant conſuls here preſent, and the reſt of our honeſt and worthy magiſtrates, will, I doubt not, have a conſtant eye over them, and all their motions. When they go ſo far as to act againſt the laws already in force, thoſe laws will puniſh them; but I would not have you take any illegal ſteps, and imitate *Tarquin*; leſt we ſhould fall, as the *Tarquins* did."

The hiſtory adds, that this ſpeech of *Poplicola* had ſo much effect with his brother *Valerius*, and the reſt of the company, that they prevailed on *Tubertus* to drop his deſign; and that by the mildneſs and good management of *Poplicola* afterwards, ſeveral of the *Augurs* were convinced of their folly, and quitted their bad practices againſt the ſtate; that many of the *Flamens* followed their example; and that, in the compaſs of a very few years after, the race of the *Tarquins* became wholly extinct (as *Poplicola* had foretold) and conſequently, all remains of the epidemical madneſs occaſioned by that name, were totally diſſipated. "They who had continued the longeſt infected with it (ſays *Fabius*) then looked back on all their paſt deſigns, as perſons recovered of a frenzy do on all the horrors and miſchiefs they have planned in it; or as a man does, on his moſt dangerous and irrational chimæras, when juſt awakened out of a troubled dream."

There is juſt publiſhed a very curious book, which not only contradicts and confutes many opinions hitherto prevailing, in relation to the tranſactions in *Scotland*, at the beginning of the late rebellion, but contains likewiſe a moſt particular and authentick account of the riſe and progreſs thereof, till the battle of *Preſton-Pans*. The book is intitled, *The Report of the Proceedings and Opinion of the Board of general Officers, on their Examination into the Conduct, Behaviour, and Proceedings of Sir* John Cope, *&c. With a Preface, containing the Reaſons for this Publication.* For want of room, we ſhall not enter into the particulars of this work, but ſhall content ourſelves with tranſcribing the preface, which will convey a general notion of the materials of which it conſiſts.

THE defeat at *Preſton-Pans* was attended by ſuch a train of miſchiefs, and laid the foundation of ſo many dangers, both to our own moſt excellent conſtitution, and the independency of *Europe*, that it was natural for every good ſubject, to treat, with the utmoſt marks of their diſpleaſure, all thoſe whom they conceived had contributed to this fatal event, either by cowardice, incapacity, or negligence. Indeed, upon this occaſion, indignation was the duty of every honeſt mind; for none could conſider this diſgrace with calmneſs, but ſuch as were ſecretly leagued with our enemies, or ſuch as were inſenſible of the ineſtimable prerogatives, which diſtinguiſh a ſubject of *Great-Britain*, from the inhabitants of all the reſt of the globe.

From the beginning of the rebellion, and the firſt motion of the king's troops in *Scotland*, it was generally believed, that Sir *John Cope* had acted with leſs vigilance than he ought to have done; and all the advantages of the rebels, previous to the battle of *Preſton-Pans*, were, by the publick, imputed to his miſmanagement; ſo that I think myſelf

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ſufficiently authoriſed, by the concurrent opinion of mankind, to declare, That I conſider'd all the difficulties in which the rebellion, afterwards, involved us, as entirely owing to the miſconduct of Sir *John Cope*. And, that I may not be accuſed of having formed a confuſed and vague judgment, without having conſidered the particularities of the matter in queſtion, I muſt beg leave to give a ſhort journal of the proceedings of the king's troops, till the battle of *Preſton-Pans*, together with a diſtinct account of the cenſure of the publick on each part: Whence it will appear, that, whether our opinions were, or were not, well founded, yet we could not be accuſed of dealing in general ſurmiſes, only.

About the beginning of *Auguſt* 1745, it was firſt ſuſpected by the government, that the pretender's ſon was either landed, or propoſed to land in the *Highlands* of *Scotland*. By the 8th or 9th of *Auguſt*, it was confirmed that he was on the *Highland* coaſt. On the 20th, Sir *John Cope* marched northward from *Stirling*, with all his foot. On the 26th, he arrived at *Dalwhinny*, where the great road divides into two; that on the right, leading to *Inverneſs*, and that on the left, paſſing over a remarkable mountain, call'd the *Corriarrick*, goes to *Fort-Auguſtus*. At *Dalwhinny* intelligence was received, that the rebels had poſſeſſed themſelves of the paſſes of the *Corriarrick*, (the road our troops intended to take) and on this Sir *John Cope*, inſtead of purſuing his march to *Fort-Auguſtus*, as he had propoſed, turned off by the right-hand road, and arrived at *Inverneſs* the 29th. By this means the king's troops being all to the northward, except two regiments of dragoons, which were left about *Stirling* and *Edinburgh*, the rebels immediately marched ſouthward, and the dragoons giving them no interruption at the paſſage of the *Forth*, they croſſed that river, and approach'd *Edinburgh*, the dragoons retreating, always, with great precipitation before them. On hearing that the rebels intended to advance towards the *Low-lands*, Sir *John Cope* left *Inverneſs* on the 4th of *September*, and arrived with his troops at *Aberdeen* on the 11th; there they were embarked on board the tranſports which had been collected for that purpoſe, and putting to ſea, on the 15th, they on the 17th landed at *Dunbar*, where they were joined by the two regiments of dragoons. The 18th, the getting the artillery on ſhoar was compleated; and the 19th, the army marched towards *Edinburgh*, which had been delivered up to the rebels the very day the tranſports arrived off *Dunbar*. On the 20th, Sir *John Cope* came in ſight of the enemy, who had marched their whole force from *Edinburgh* to meet him: And the 21ſt, in the morning, the fatal battle of *Preſton Pans* was fought, in which all the foot of the king's army were either killed, taken priſoners, or diſperſed, and Sir *John Cope*, with no more than 450 dragoons, retreated to *Berwick*.

In this month's tranſactions, thus briefly related, the publick have ſeverely cenſured almoſt every ſtep taken by the general. For it hath been believed, that the troops did not march from *Stirling* ſo ſoon as they might have done, nor made that expedition in their march, as was expected; by which means the rebels were enabled to collect their numbers, to confirm their wavering friends, to animate their party, to march to the ſouthward of *Fort-Auguſtus*, and to take poſſeſſion of the *Corriarrick*. It was farther believed too, that notwithſtanding all theſe advantages, neither the ſtrength, nor poſition of the enemy was ſuch, when Sir *John Cope* arrived at *Dalwhinny*, as ſhould have deterred him from proſecuting his march over the *Corriarrick*, and endeavouring to diſlodge

lodge them; and even had this meaſure appeared too raſh, yet, the marching to *Inverneſs* ſeemed the moſt imprudent ſtep that could poſſibly be taken; for it obviouſly left *Edinburgh*, and the whole ſouth of *Scotland*, to the diſcretion of the rebels, as there was no other force to check their progreſs than two regiments of dragoons. To this march towards *Inverneſs*, all the future formidable ſtate of the rebellion hath been uſually aſcrib'd; it being ſuppoſed, that the arms the *Highlanders* met with at *Edinburgh*, and the reputation and courage they acquired by their progreſs in the ſouth, were the principal circumſtances which emboldened them to attack the king's troops at *Preſton-Pans*, and were the ſource of all the encouragement they afterwards received, both from our domeſtick and foreign enemies. But how ſtrongly ſoever the publick expreſs'd their diſapprobation of the meaſures purſued by Sir *John Cope*, previous to the battle of *Preſton-Pans*, this was far ſhort of their cenſures of his conduct in that action; ſince it was almoſt univerſally thought, that the troops under his command had been attack'd before they were formed, and were, in ſome ſort, ſurprized, by an enemy who had continued within a mile of them, for at leaſt twenty hours preceding the battle. It was believed too, that inſtead of endeavouring to retrieve, by his activity, and preſence, the confuſion and rout, which, it was ſuppoſed, his own miſmanagement had occaſioned, the general was the firſt who abandon'd the field, and, leaving his troops to the mercy of the enemy, retired with the utmoſt precipitation to a place of ſafety.

This is, I preſume, a faithful abſtract of the opinions of the majority of the nation, with regard to the behaviour of Sir *John Cope*; ſo that, when in the latter end of the ſummer 1746, his majeſty was pleaſed to appoint a board of general officers, to examine into the conduct of that gentleman, it was matter of no ſmall joy to the publick, as they expected to find all their ſuſpicions irrefragably confirm'd, and thence to have had ſpeedy and exemplary juſtice on thoſe they conſider'd as the authors of their paſt calamities.

This enquiry was indeed managed with a ſtrictneſs, and ſolemnity, that excluded all ſuſpicion of bias, or partiality. The general officers who preſided, were, field-marſhal *George Wade* preſident, lieutenant-general *Charles* lord *Cadogan*, lieutenant-general *John Folliot*, lieutenant-general *Charles* duke of *Richmond*, and lieutenant-general *John Guiſe*. None of theſe gentlemen had, at any time, been ſo much as ſuſpected of a behaviour the leaſt reſembling that charged on Sir *John Cope*; but, were all of them of unblemiſhed honour, and diſtinguiſhed juſtice, and were competent judges of the matters entruſted to their examination. Every officer who had march'd with the army from *Stirling*, or had been at the battle, were order'd to attend, except a few whoſe ſervice could not be diſpenſed with, and whoſe letters, therefore, were permitted to be read. The volunteers too, who were preſent at *Preſton-Pans*, were deſired to appear, and to declare all they had obſerved. The examinations were taken publickly, in the great room at the horſe-guards, where any gentleman was permitted to enter, and where there were never leſs than one hundred and fifty auditors. The enquiry laſted five days, from ten in the morning, till three in the afternoon. There were above forty witneſſes examined, and the board frequently enquired, if there were any officers who had ſerved under Sir *John Cope*, who had not been ſummoned. But they found, that except a few who could not be ſpared, but, whoſe written evidence was read, there

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were none. In the courſe of the proceedings publick notice was often given, that if any perſon, either knew, or had been informed, of any fact, or circumſtance, contradictory to the evidence then given, it was a duty he owed to his king and country, to acquaint the board therewith: The board at the ſame time declaring, that all ſuch voluntary witneſſes might be aſſured of protection, and might, at their own option, either give their information in publick, or in a private room by themſelves. I muſt add too, that the board were ſo extremely attentive to every matter, even the minuteſt, that might tend to throw any light upon the enquiry they were engaged in, that they ordered the whole of the correſpondence between the ſecretary of ſtate for *North Britain* and Sir *John Cope*, to be read, and to be annexed to their report, leſt the letters omitted ſhould contain ſuch particulars as might explain the detach'd paſſages in a different ſenſe from what they bore when conſidered apart. Nay farther, when the enquiry was, in all appearance, finiſh'd, and the board had adjourned to a diſtant day, in order to give their opinion of the report, which was then, in good meaſure, drawn up, one of them having accidentally heard that there was a perſon who aſſerted, he had been preſent in the battle of *Preſton-Pans*, and who was ſaid, to relate many things, differently from the witneſſes examined by the board, a ſummons was hereupon immediately ſent him, and his examination was taken, and annexed to the report *.

As I conſtantly attended the board, and as I had been, myſelf, ſtrongly perſuaded, that the general cenſure of Sir *John Cope*'s conduct was well grounded, it was no ſmall ſurprize to me, to find, on the enquiry, that the various matters with which he had been charged, appear'd ſo very different from my prepoſſeſſions about them. I could not, indeed, impute this, either to the partiality of the judges, the management of the accuſed, or the colluſion of the evidences, ſince, the methods of proceeding, already deſcribed, were inſuperable obſtacles to all theſe artifices. However, as opinions once ſtrongly imbibed are not eaſily departed from, I could not immediately perſuade myſelf, that a perſon, whom I had long conſidered, as extremely blameable, was, really, ſo totally free from reproach, as the reſult of theſe examinations ſeem'd to conclude; and therefore ſtill ſuſpecting ſome fallacy, I did not reſt ſatisfied till I had procured an authentick copy of all the evidence, ſuch as is contain'd in the following ſheets, and ſuch as it was deliver'd to his majeſty by the board: And now, having the whole matter before me, which I could compare and review, with more attention and deliberation, than could be done by only hearing the examinations, I at length was fully perſuaded, that the reproach and odium thrown on Sir *John Cope* by the publick voice, were altogether groundleſs; and that no part of our misfortunes in *Scotland* could, with the leaſt ſhew of juſtice, be imputed to him.

For it will appear to every one who peruſes the enſuing ſheets, with care, that, from the firſt hour when Sir *John Cope* was informed of the pretender's ſon being landed in *Scotland*, he loſt no time in putting the troops in motion, and in making all neceſſary preparations for a march to the northward; that, as ſoon as his bread, and money, were ready, which was in ten days, he actually march'd from *Stirling*, firmly perſuaded that he ſhould be joined on the way, by ſome of the well-affected clans, for whom he had provided arms: That this march was continually retarded by the loſing of his proviſion-horſes, and the deſertion of their drivers, which no precautions could prevent: That, at

* *See the ſubſtance of this* Report, *as printed in the* Gazette, *in our* Mag. *for* 1746, *p.* 569, 570.

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at *Creif*, he found himſelf diſappointed of the ſuccours he had expected from the well-affected clans in that neighbourhood, and would, therefore, have ſuſpended his march, had he not been tied down by poſitive orders: That at *Dalwhinny*, he received advice of the rebels having poſſeſſed themſelves of the faſtneſſes of the *Corriarrick*, where they propoſed to wait for him; and that thereupon, after the moſt ſerious deliberation, and maturely weighing the conſequence of every other meaſure, it was unanimouſly reſolved in a council of war, to march towards *Inverneſs*.

And that this laſt ſtep may be viewed in its true light, it is neceſſary to deſcribe the road acroſs that mountain, whence it will appear, how great the riſque would have been of attempting that paſſage. The ſouth ſide of the *Corriarrick* is of ſo very ſharp an aſcent, that the road traverſes the whole breadth of the hill ſeventeen times before it arrives at the top. The road in deſcending on the north ſide is flank'd for a conſiderable ſpace by a wood, and is croſſed by a large hollow, which is the bed of a torrent, and whoſe banks are ſo extremely ſteep, that it is not paſſable but by a bridge, which was poſſeſſed by the rebels, and could have been broke down in a very ſhort time, if they had found it neceſſary. From this deſcription it is plain, that a very ſmall force, who were maſters of this hill, were capable of ſtopping, or even defeating a conſiderable army that ſhould attempt to diſlodge them. For, each traverſe, in aſcending, is commanded by that above it; ſo that even an unarmed rabble, who were poſted on the higher ground, might, without expoſing themſelves, extremely harraſs the troops in their march. Whence, the attempting to force ſeventeen traverſes, every one of them capable of being thus defended, was an undertaking which it would have been madneſs to have engaged in, with a number, inferior to the enemy, eſpecially as the *Highlanders*, from their knowledge of the country, their natural agility, and their attachment to ambuſhes and ſkirmiſhes, would, in this ſituation, have indulged their genius, and would, doubtleſs, have proved moſt formidable opponents. Beſides, could it be ſuppoſed that by the bravery of the troops, or an uncommon ſhare of good fortune, all theſe paſſes had been cleared, and the army had arrived on the top of the *Corriarrick*, yet, the deſcent would have been ſtill more hazardous, and, if the forementioned bridge was broken down, became abſolutely impoſſible; for then neither a carriage, nor a baggage horſe could have croſſed the hollow.

The paſſing the *Corriarrick*, then, proving impracticable by the time Sir *John Cope* arrived at *Dalwhinny*, and his orders being poſitive to march to the chain of forts, *Inverneſs* was the only part of that chain to which the army could proceed. But, even independent of the orders of the ſecretary of ſtate, the march to *Inverneſs* (whatever its conſequence might prove) appeared the moſt prudent meaſure that could be, at that time, purſued. It was impoſſible to remain at *Dalwhinny*, for there was only three days bread in the camp, and none could be procured at that place. To have march'd back towards *Stirling* or *Creif*, would have been conſtrued as abandoning all the king's friends in the north, to the fury of the rebels, and would have furniſhed an excuſe to numbers to have joined the enemy, under pretence of being forced to it againſt their inclination. It would have had the air of a retreat, and would, doubtleſs, have dejected the friends of the government, and have increaſed the inſolence of its oppoſers. Whereas, by the march to *Inverneſs*, the army would be in the neighbourhood

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hood of the greateſt part of the well-affected clans, who chiefly inhabit that ſide of the country, many of whom had given ſtrong aſſurances of their readineſs to join the king's troops, and had, in ſome ſort, requeſted the general to advance that way. It was not, at that time, certain, that the rebels would venture to the ſouthward, and, if they did, it was hoped, that by aſſembling a body of the well-affected, at *Inverneſs*, and ſending it upon the rebels lands, all their views of advancing to the *Low-lands* would inſtantly vaniſh, and they would immediately return back to take care of their own defence. It is true, the ſuppoſed general arming of the well-affected about *Inverneſs*, proved a mere chimera, and all the advantages expected from thence, fell to the ground. But, I appeal to every impartial perſon, who carefully conſiders the following report, whether, before the event, the reaſons and inducemeuts for this march were not ſuch, as would have expoſed the general to the cenſure of having wilfully ruined his maſter's affairs, had he not reſolved on it.

I have dwelt the longer on this article, as it was, I confeſs, a matter which had appeared to me, from common fame, to be of moſt miſchievous conſequence. But it is time to have done with it, and to follow the report, in what relates to Sir *John Cope*'s conduct, after his arrival at *Inverneſs*.

It appears, by the enſuing examination, that when the rebels advanced to the ſouthward, and the propoſal for forcing them back by a diverſion, proved abortive, Sir *John Cope* loſt no time in endeavouring to get into the neighbourhood of *Edinburgh* before them. As the returning by land was tedious and hazardous on account of the difficult country, and rivers which lay in his way, where the rebels might deſtroy the roads, break down the bridges, ſink the boats, and harraſs the troops; it was therefore thought moſt prudent to march to *Aberdeen*, and thence, to paſs the army by ſea, to the ſouth ſide of the *Forth*. In executing this project, it is proved, no time was loſt, and indeed it had, well nigh, ſecured the city of *Edinburgh*, for the troops landed at *Dunbar* the very day that *Edinburgh* was given up to the rebels.

But the moſt extraordinary part of the enſuing report, and what, I conceive, will be digeſted by the publick, with the moſt reluctancy, is, the account therein given of the battle of *Preſton-Pans*. For, ſurely, after the prepoſſeſſions which have ſo long prevailed, it will not be eaſily credited, that the field of battle for the king's troops, was well choſen; that their diſpoſition was prudent, that the army was perfectly formed before the rebels attack'd it; that after the dragoons, both on the right and left, went off, the foot ſtood, and were broken, gradually, from the right, as the enemy who firſt attacked the right, moved up the line: That Sir *John Cope* remained with the foot till they were utterly routed, and exerted himſelf all he could, to have rallied them, and, if poſſible, to have retrieved the affair; that at laſt, ſeeing the foot totally diſperſed, he then, and not till then, rode to the dragoons, whoſe flight had been retarded by a park wall in the rear, and try'd his utmoſt, tho' in vain, to rally them and to march them againſt the enemy. That, indeed, when they had ran through the village of *Preſton*, 450 of then were collected, and perſuaded to ſtand; but a party of the rebels appearing in ſight, their old panick return'd, ſo that all the intreaties of Sir *John Cope*, and the officers who were with him, could not prevail on them to charge; that therefore, as nothing was then to be expected from them, no other ſtep could be taken than to march them

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them to *Berwick*. All these circumstances of the battle, how well soever supported by the most unquestioned evidence, will yet, I presume, be insufficient, immediately, to destroy the contrary opinions, which have, so long, possessed mens minds; and therefore, as I have myself found it difficult to master my prepossessions, and impartially to weigh the veracity of these facts, I will lay before my countrymen, the reasons, which, in opposition to my former sentiments, have prevailed on me to assent to the report, and to believe, the conduct of Sir *John Cope* at the battle of *Preston-Pans* to have been unexceptionable.

That the troops were perfectly formed before the attack of the rebels, and that Sir *John Cope* continued with the foot, endeavouring to animate them, till they were entirely dispersed, are matters attested by such a number of witnesses, that, unless it can be supposed they were all instructed beforehand, and resolved to concur in the same tale, these two points, (the most material in question) cannot be controverted. But if it be consider'd, that the evidences are, all the officers of the army that were in the action, the greatest part of them, never accused, or suspected, of having any misconduct of their own to answer for, and yet, great sufferers by the unhappy event of that day; it will, I suppose, be allow'd, that their losses, wounds, and imprisonment, and other disadvantages to which they were exposed, by belonging to ruin'd regiments, were such incitements to them to have laid open the faults of their general, as it was not in his power to have diverted, or mitigated, especially, as he was far removed from all influence over their fortunes, or preferment. Indeed, when I consider, that the fact of the army's being in excellent order before the attack, is proved by every officer on the line, who all assert, that the particular body they belong'd to, was compleatly formed; and when I farther consider the number of those who depose, they saw Sir *John Cope* active amongst the foot, and endeavouring to rally them, after the first confusion; I cannot but own, that these proofs appear to me, beyond the power of collusion, or management of any kind, and consequently, I cannot but affirm the conduct of Sir *John Cope* in the action, to have been unexceptionable, especially too, as amongst all those who were examined, there is but one single evidence to the contrary; and he having, in matters of an indifferent nature, deposed, what could not possibly be fact, and almost every article he asserts, being denied by those who were on the spot, I cannot think his single testimony of the least weight.

Thus have I briefly gone through the principal matters contained in the ensuing report, tho' with much less force and distinctness, than what they there appear with. As I had not spared to treat the character of Sir *John Cope* with great freedom, whilst I believed him culpable, I thought it my duty, as an honest man, to make him the best reparation in my power, by publishing to the world the very same materials which had convinced me of my error, strongly persuaded, that the following sheets will have the same effect upon all who will attentively peruse them. Whilst we were obliged to trust publick fame for our information, and the interesting nature of the subject would not permit us to keep our judgment in suspence, we were not, perhaps, to be blam'd for forming such opinions of this gentleman, as tallied with the faulty accounts we could procure, But, as the following report furnishes more authentick materials in relation to his conduct, than can, perhaps, be met with, in any other inquisition of a like nature; every one who is appriz'd of the

the importance of reputation, and who believes the wanton deſpoiling an innocent man of his character to be a crime, is now bound in honour to ſuſpend thoſe cenſures of Sir *John Cope*, which former imperfect relations may have given countenance to, till he has carefully peruſed the following ſheets, and has impartially conſider'd in his own heart, whether, prepoſſeſſion and prejudice apart, there can be urged the leaſt ſhadow of a reaſon for diſbelieving the concurrent evidence there given, and conſequently, whether Sir *John Cope* is not clearly abſolved from the numerous accuſations, with which he hath been ſo continually, and confidently burthened.

I have only to add, that, how deſirous ſoever I may have been to lay the enſuing report before the world, yet I was deterred from publiſhing it ſooner, leſt it might have failed of having its full force. For, during the war, the attention of the nation was ſo entirely ingroſſed by the military events on the continent, that the re-examination of a matter, which every one had already decided in his own thoughts, was a ſubject too trite, and barren, to merit even a peruſal, eſpecially as it was known, that its reſult was oppoſed to the general opinion, and, it had thence, ſo prodigious a weight of prejudice to encounter. But ſince the publick tranquillity is happily reſtored, and the ſtriking occurrences of new marches, new ſieges, and new battles, are ceaſed; it is preſumed the annexed authentick account, though it be of tranſactions long ſince finiſh'd, may, in the preſent leiſure of mankind, be conſidered. Beſides, as precipitate judgments are uſually attended with a vehement obſtinacy, which, confutation, and contradiction, ſerve only to inflame, I believed that this diſpoſition like all other violent paſſions was only to be calmed by time; and that until mens minds had been ſuffered to grow cool, they would not bear to be told how ſtrangely they had been deceived. I conceive, too, that on other accounts, the preſent conjuncture is the moſt proper that can be choſen, ſince, as we are now at peace with all foreign powers, no imputation of impropriety can be urged againſt the diſcloſing to the world, any of the facts or correſpondence contain'd in the report and its appendix.

From all theſe conſiderations, then, it may be hoped, that the following ſheets may, now, have ſome chance, at leaſt, of being read; and, that they ſhould be attentively read, is, I imagine, all that is neceſſary to fix the opinion of the world for ever, with regard to the conduct of Sir *John Cope*.

To the FOOL.

SIR,

THAT men ought to ſpeak well of their governors is true, while they deſerve to be well ſpoken of; but, to do publick miſchief, or to connive and wink at it, without hearing of it, is only the prerogative of tyranny: A free people can only ſhew that they are ſo, by laſhing, with freedom of ſpeech, the mal-practices of vile miniſters and publick traitors to their country. This ſacred privilege is ſo eſſential to our free government, that the ſecurity of our property, and the freedom of ſpeech, always go together. In the wretched countries where a man can't call his tongue his own, he can ſcarce call any thing his own; and therefore publick traitors, who would overthrow the liberty of a nation, muſt begin firſt by ſubduing and ſmothering the freedom of ſpeech, which is terrible to all baſe miniſters. In the reign of *Charles* I. which was a ſeries of errors, it was judg'd diſaffection, and puniſh'd as ſedition, to ſpeak or write about religion, to talk of parliaments or wicked miniſters, the ſtate having combin'd to ſuppreſs truth by law, and to make laws againſt truth and reaſon, in order to cook up tyranny. When *James* II. was duke of *York*, he went avowedly to maſs; yet honeſt men were fined, impriſoned, and undone, for ſaying he was a *papiſt*; becauſe he was firſt miniſter, and heir apparent to the crown.

The adminiſtration of government is nothing elſe but the attendance of the truſtees of the people; and, as all publick buſineſs ought to be tranſacted for the people, it is the

the buſineſs, the right, and perogative of the people, to ſee whether it be ill or well tranſacted. Honeſt and good magiſtrates will be glad to have their deeds openly examined and ſcann'd: Only wicked governers dread what is ſaid of them; *audivit Tiberius probra quæ lacerabatur, atque perculſus eſt*; the publick cenſure was true, A else he had not felt it bitter,

It is only guilt that dreads liberty of ſpeech, which drags it out of its lurking-holes, and expoſes its deformity and horror to day-light. *Horatius, Valerius, Cincinnatus*, and other virtuous magiſtrates of the *Roman* commonwealth, were not afraid of liberty of ſpeech: Their adminiſtration, upon examination, was brighten'd, and B gain'd by enquiry. When *Valerius* was accuſed, upon ſlight grounds, of affecting the diadem, or ſovereignty, he did not accuſe the people for examining thoroughly into his conduct; but proved his innocence in a ſpeech to them, gave them full ſatisfaction, and gained himſelf ſuch popularity, as to get him a new name, viz. *Publicola*, ſignifying he was the favourite of the people.

Things afterwards, however, took another turn: *Rome*, with the loſs of its liberty, loſt its fredom of ſpeech: Then mens words began to be feared and watch'd; informers, hirelings, villains, mercenary varlets, and the ſcum of the earth, were D encouraged and enrich'd under the vile miniſtry of *Sejanus, Tigellinus, Pallas*, and *Cleander*.

The beſt of princes always encourag'd freedom of ſpeech; they knew that upright meaſures would defend themſelves, and all upright men will defend them.

Old *Spencer* and his ſon, who were the betrayers and miniſters of *Edward* II. E would have been glad to have ſtopp'd the mouths of all the honeſt men in *England*. Theſe vile men dreaded to be call'd traitors, becauſe they were ſuch; but I dare ſay, Q. *Elizabeth*'s *Wilſingham* was never afraid of reproach, becauſe he was conſcious that he deſerved none. Honeſt meaſures ought to be publickly known, that they may be publickly commended; and if they be knaviſh or dangerous, they are to be expoſed publickly, that they may be the object of publick hatred,

Freedom, then, of ſpeech is the great bulwark of true liberty; they proſper and die together. This freedom is the terror of traitors and oppreſſors, and is a barrier againſt them. It produces excellent writers, and encourages men of fine genius. The *Roman* commonwealth bred great authors, who wrote with great boldneſs and eloquence: When *Rome* was enſlaved and corrupted, thoſe great wits of *Rome* were no more; *poſtquam bellatum apud Actium, atque omnem poteſtatem ad unum conferri pacis interfuit, magna illa ingenia ceſſere*; tyranny uſurped the place of equality, which is the ſoul of liberty, and deſtroy'd publick courage. Mens minds are always terrify'd by unjuſt power, and ſo degenerate into the vileneſs of ſervitude and its methods; ſycophancy, and blind ſubmiſſion, were then the only means, as they now in ſome places be, for preferment: Ignorance and flattery made the man! *Pliny* the younger obſerves, that this dread of tyranny had ſuch an effect, that the great *Roman* ſenate, or parliament, became at laſt ſtupid and dumb; hence, ſays he, our ſpirit and genius are ſtupify'd and ſunk for ever. Speaking of the works of his uncle, he makes an apology for 8 of them, as not written with the ſame ſpirit as the reſt, becauſe his ſpirit of writing was cramp'd by fear of that cruel vile fellow *Nero! Sub Nerone — cum omne ſtudiorum genus paulo liberius & erectius periculoſum ſervitus feciſſet*. Therefore thoſe miniſters of ſtate only, who were or are C oppreſſors, have been, and will be, loud in their complaints againſt freedom of ſpeech, and the licence of the preſs. In conſequence of this, writers are browbeaten, they are puniſh'd violently, and againſt law, and their works burnt; and all, becauſe truth alarms wicked doers.

Of this *Tacitus* gives a famous inſtance: *Cremutius Cordus*, in his annals, prais'd *Brutus* and *Caſſius*; this gave offence to vile *Sejanus*, the firſt miniſter, and ſome other underling hirelings in the court of *Tiberius*; being conſcious of their own characters, they took the praiſe beſtow'd on every brave *Roman*, as ſo many reproaches caſt upon themſelves; they complain'd of the book to the ſenate; and the ſenate, or parliament, being now only the machine of tyranny, condemn'd the book to be burnt; but, ſays *Tacitus*, *Manſerunt tamen occultati & editi*. The more the book was cenſur'd, the more it was ſought after; for the puniſhment of bold and brave writers gains credit to their writings; *Punitis ingeniis gliſcit auctoritas*.

Dear *Engliſhmen*, freedom of ſpeech is of ſuch infinite importance to the preſervation of liberty, that every one who loves liberty ought to encourage freedom of ſpeech. Let us always cheriſh this matchleſs bleſſing, almoſt peculiar to ourſelves, that our poſterity may, many ages hence, aſcribe their freedom to our zeal: The defence of liberty is a noble and a heavenly office, which can G only be perform'd where liberty is.

Marcellus, the *Roman* conſul, complained, in a popular aſſembly, of the overgrown power of *Pompey*; the people anſwer'd him with a ſhout of approbation: Upon which the conſul told them, *Shout on, gentlemen, ſhout*

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ſhout on; uſe theſe bold ſigns of liberty while you may, for I do not know how long they will be allow'd you.

An ASTRONOMICAL QUESTION.

AT *London*, the 21ſt inſtant 45 minutes after 2, the ſub-ſtile of an erect ſouth dial declining eaſt caus'd a ſhade exactly equal to 8 $\frac{3}{5}$ of itſelf: What angle did the plane make with the ecliptick at that time?

Another SOLUTION *of the* QUESTION *in* Dec. *laſt*, p. 536, *which requires the greateſt Parallelogram, that can be inſcribed in a given Ellipſe.*

BY the 12th of the theorems *de maximis et minimis*, in *Simpſon*'s *Geometry*, the greateſt rectangle that can be inſcrib'd in a circle, is a ſquare, each of whoſe ſides is the chord of 90 degrees.

Let, therefore, the given ellipſe be circumſcrib'd by a circle; and let the greateſt rectangle be inſcrib'd therein, perpendicular to the tranſverſe diameter of the ellipſe; alſo, connect the extremities of thoſe 2 ordinates of the ellipſe which lie in the ſides of the ſquare with lines parallel to the tranſverſe: So will what was required be conſtructed. For, ſince any ordinate in the ellipſe, is to a chord in the circumſcrib'd circle (at the ſame diſtance from the center) in a conſtant ratio; and ſince both rectangles have one ſide common (namely, the diſtance of the ordinates) it follows, becauſe the area of the one is the greateſt poſſible, that of the other is ſo likewiſe. *Q. E. D.*

Note, That ſide of the parallelogram, which is equal to the ſide of the ſquare, is to the tranſverſe diameter, as the chord of 90 deg. to the diameter of the circle; that is, (if t be put for the diameter) as $t\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} : t$, that is (both being divided by t) as $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$ is to 1; which is the ſame proportion as was found by fluxions.

MORTON.

To the FOOL.

Dear Couſin,

AS it hath always been the cuſtom in antient and celebrated families to congratulate each other on any remarkable honours or emoluments, which may have arrived to them; nay, I have been told that it was formerly the principal concern of the poets to compliment their patrons on the honours and antiquity of their predeceſſors; and tho' it is beneath the dignity of us to be converſant with ſuch old-faſhion'd obſolete authors, yet I remember a few words, which I am informed are a proof of it. *viz. Mæcenas atavis edite regibus*, &c. (if they are wrong ſpelt, pray, coz, get them corrected) I therefore could no longer forbear rejoicing with you for the prodigious reputation and grandeur at which we are arrived; with what zeal and ardour very many are daily, as it were, preſſing and crouding to be admitted amongſt us! This muſt appear to any one who frequents moſt of our publick diverſions and amuſements, particularly the *Italian Opera*, where you may hear ſome laughing, clapping hiſſing, and criticiſing an entertainment they do not underſtand a word of: But ſure, nothing could redound more to our honour and glory, than a late moſt memorable event, whether we conſider it with reſpect either of the dignity, politeneſs, numbers, or genteel behaviour of the aſſembly. (*See* p. 34, 35.) How agreeably have I been entertained at a coffee-houſe, in attentively liſtening to the many learned arguments, and wiſe conjectures, it has occaſioned! But how hath my heart been warmed with a ſecret rapture, to obſerve the wondrous prevalency of truth in our favour, when, after all their debates and diſputes, it hath obliged them at laſt to confeſs, *That none but a company of* fools *could have been ſo impoſed on!*

It was with great concern I heard of the illuſtrious *Don Jumpedo*'s misfortune, who in practiſing ſome curious feats of activity in a gallon-pot, by a ſlip diſlocated his ſhoulder, which, for the preſent, renders him incapable of performing; but I am aſſured by an eminent ſurgeon, who hath the care of him, that he will be able in a little time to oblige the publick with his moſt ſurprizing dexterity in tumbling, jumping, *&c.* to the incredible delight and ſatisfaction of our fraternity.

You may perceive, dear couſin, how zealous I am for the honour of our houſe, how ſolicitous to promote any acceſſion of grandeur or magnificence to it; and being always attentive to any thing which may advance its luſtre, I ſhall endeavour to oblige any one, who is fond of aſſociating with us, by ſetting and placing his tranſactions in the moſt conſpicuous and advantageous light, that my poor abilities are capable of.

Your moſt affectionate kinſman,
SIMON SIMPLETON.

From the FOOL, *Feb.* 11.

Couſin Fool,

BEING deſtitute of all employment, I was one day launtering up the road that leads to *London*, when by chance I met with one of our near relations juſt come from thence; whereupon I aſked him if he had brought any good news with him? Couſin *Jack*, quoth he, you know, our fa-

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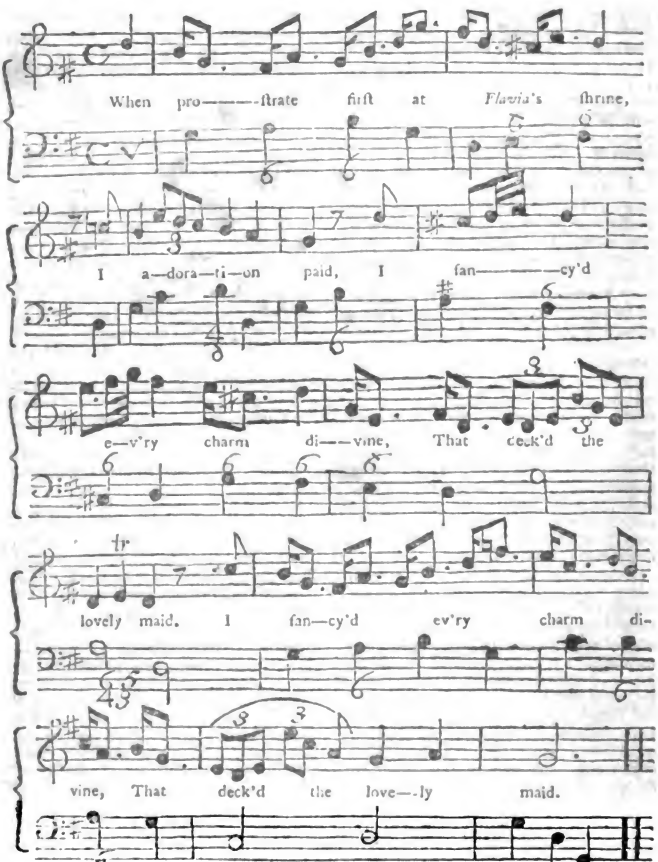
family have never been accounted politicians; and, for my part, I am no newſmonger, being a very bad reader and a ſad reaſoner; but, when I was at *London*, I heard ſome of our relations talking of a ſort of a peace, and an *infinitive treatite*, and I know not what other hard names they gave it; for I was a ſtranger to ſuch names: But one thing I took great notice of, and then you jump'd into my mind. Pray, couſin, quoth I, what could that be for? Why, couſin *Jack*, quoth he, do not you remember, that a few years ago, we had bonfires, ringing of bells, and throwing of ſquibs, (when our couſin *Harry* happened to be one of the by-ſtanders, and having his mouth wide open for admiration, a roguiſh fellow, that was come from *London*, threw a ſquib into his mouth, that had like to have choaked him) about the taking of ſome great ſtrong place from the *French*, that was to ruin their trade for cod-fiſh and cat-ſkins, which they, amongſt others, had ſtole from us, but I have forgot the name on't. And now at this ſort of a peace they want to ſend a couple of *hoſtlers* about it, to be given back again to the *French*; and I, knowing you to have been an hoſtler formerly, thought you might ſtand fair for ſuch an employment; for I knew, and you are not inſenſible of it, that you had loſt your reputation in the world, and that you are very poor into the bargain, that ſuch a thing might anſwer for you.

Now, couſin, I own what our relation ſaid to be true; for, as well as the children, our family tell the truth; for I was horſe-whipp'd by a gang of coachmen, out of the *George-Inn* in *Northampton*, for ſtealing corn from my maſter's gueſts, and ſelling it to the higlers for a trifle; ſo thinks I may get into this preferment. But after our couſin had got a little way from me, he turn'd his head upon his left ſhoulder, and with a mouthful of teeth wide open, (a poſition common to our family) he laughs out, Couſin *Jack*, I had forgot to tell you one thing about this place. Why, couſin *Harry*, quoth I, pray let me know what it is. Why, couſin *Jack*, quoth he, you muſt go to the *French* king with a halter about your neck, a chain of iron about your arm, and be led up to him by two *French* ſcaramouches, with ſhort-ſkirted coats, and a great bag upon their ſhoulders, ſomething like our *Merry-andrews* in *England*; thoſe to take the grand monarque's orders wherein what priſon you are to be ſtowed till the bargain is perform'd. Well, couſin, as mean a fellow as I knew myſelf to be, and my circumſtances ſo very deſperate, theſe ſayings ſhock'd me; but, as I had no honour to loſe, nor had I any notions of any diſgrace it might be to our poſterity, and being deſperate by poverty, recollecting I had a halter ready, which I ſtole from a ſtring of horſes going from *Yorkſhire* up to *London*; and I thought thoſe that ſent me would furniſh me with a chain; I reſolved to try for it; ſo away I trudged up to *London*; and, when I got there, I went amongſt the *Yorkſhire* hoſtlers at all the inns, but could not find one fool and knave enough to join with me in this unheard-of enterprize. At laſt I met with a very old one, and telling him my buſineſs, quoth he, Fellow, you are miſtaken, it is not a couple of *hoſtlers* but a couple of *oſtriches* that are wanted. Then I ſcratch'd my head, and began to think, what a fool I was indeed, to run after the name of ſomething that had never been heard of in *England* before: And, ſays the old one, I am the dad of the *Yorkſhire* and *Lancaſhire* hoſtlers, and, as low as our vocation is, firrah, I would have you know, there is none of them baſe enough to undertake ſuch a thing as would be a by-word to all hoſtlers for ever; and you ought to be ſoundly horſe-whipp'd and horſe-ponded for your baſeneſs, that your poſterity may remember how you ought to have been ſerv'd on the occaſion: Which ſentence being pronounced, he ſet his foot againſt my breech, and ſhov'd me out with contempt, and ſhut the door againſt me, I ſneaking away like a dog that has burnt his tail. I ſtrolled along, and happened to ſee you, Couſin, ſtuck up upon a poſt at the gate of an inn (for I thought none of our family had been in this town) and that you was become a great author, forſooth, which I was highly rejoiced at; and, as you appear in publick print, pray, Couſin, advertiſe me, or recommend me to the court, or elſewhere, ſince I have failed in my firſt project: If it is to do any ſort of dirty work, rather than ſtick out, I'll do it as well as the tip-top of them all; and you know there is generally a knaviſh part attends the actions of our family, which may be of great uſe to my employers: So, dear Couſin, pray don't forget me, as you need not be aſhamed of your kindred; for our noted anceſtor, *Tom Fool*, was my great great grandfather.

Your loving kinſman,
JACK FOOL.

One thing I had almoſt forgot, and that is, to beſpeak me a good many places and ſtands in the *Green-Park*; for I underſtand (tho' money be ſcarce, and trading very dull) ſeveral of our relations will be there, and I muſt ſee ſome ratee-ſhews and farces, now I am here, that I may crack of them, when I get into my own native part of our country, if ever I have the good luck to go there again.

A New SONG. Set to Muſick *by Mr.* KILBURN.



Each ſmile and frown diſpatch'd a dart,
Whilſt they her thoughts declare;
That ſooth'd with love my captive heart,
This pierc'd it with deſpair.

Thus for a while I wore her chain,
With love and fears poſſeſs'd;
And calmly ſuffer'd her to reign
Sole miſtreſs in my breaſt.

The *Muſes* too, thoſe friends to love,
I ſummon'd to my aid;
And left no art untry'd to move
The fair obdurate maid.

But when I found ſhe mock'd my pain,
And lov'd another *He*,
I bravely ſnatch'd my heart again,
And vow'd I wou'd be free.

Unheeded now, thoſe charms I view,
Which once I did adore;
Have chang'd my goddeſs for a new,
And worſhip her no more.

The

The Judgment of HERCULES.

Taken from a Print in the Earl of Shaftſbury's *Characteriſticks.*

Mutum eſt Pictura Poema.

AS great *Alcides*, in the prime of years,
When life's fair dawn her gayeſt liv'ry wears,
Faint with the toil and labour of the day,
Bore from the ſilvan chace the ſavage prey,
Propt on his club the godlike heroe ſtood
Beneath the covert of a gloomy wood:
A ſacred horror conſecrates the ſhade,
For infant thought and contemplation made;
On *Zephyr*'s wings the ſportive breezes play,
To moderate the fervor of the day.
Penſive, and loſt in thoughtfulneſs profound, [ground;
His eyes, unmov'd, were fix'd upon the
A ſerious ſadneſs on his brow appears,
Stern were his looks, and grave beyond his years; [preſs'd,
Now weighty cares the anxious youth op-
And jarring tumults heav'd within his breaſt: [view,
Life's various ſcenes preſent themſelves to
And all their moſt engaging colours ſhew:
Long in ſuſpence, the doubtful heroe's mind
From thought to thought rov'd free and unconfin'd. [in ſight,
When lo! two beauteous forms appear
Of birth celeſtial, and divinely bright,
Pleaſure and *Virtue*, ſtrife-engend'ring pair, [ſhare;
Who jointly o'er mankind their empire
They both at once the penſive youth addreſs,
And ſtrive by diff'rent means to win ſucceſs.
Low at his feet enchanting *Pleaſure* lies,
And all her arts the fair diſſembler tries;
Naked ſhe lay, her limbs all over charms,
To tempt the youthful heroe to her arms;
Majeſtick dignity and heav'nly grace,
In ſmiles eternal, dwelt upon her face;
Love ſhone in all her looks, her ſprightly mien [queen.
Might well compare with beauty's ſov'reign
At length the tempting *Syren* ſilence broke,
And in ſweet accent thus the charmer ſpoke: [blifs I came
Know, gen'rous youth, from realms of
To meet thee here, and *Pleaſure* is my name.
From me alone do all theſe bleſſings flow,
That mortals taſte, of happineſs, or know;
Perpetual joys attend my happy reign,
No cares diſturb me, and no tortures pain:
Ten thouſand charming youths my levee wait, [ſtate;
To grace my triumph, and augment my
For me the lily and the fragrant roſe
At large their aromatick ſcents diſcloſe;
Mine are the products of ten thouſand fields,
And all that *India* or *Arabia* yields,

Haſte then, dear youth, with my deſires comply,
My palace enter, and theſe ſweets enjoy.
There ready ſtands prepar'd the laughing bowl,
To raiſe the ſpirits, and enlarge the ſoul;
There muſick warbles from the artiſt's hand,
And blooming virgins wait on thy command;
From nymph to nymph promiſcuous thou may'ſt rove,
To crown the various ſeaſons of thy love;
Immortal tranſport there ſhall ever reign,
And joys in circles meet new joys again;
There each deſire its full enjoyment meets,
There you'll enjoy a wilderneſs of ſweets:
To theſe a thouſand others I ſhall join,
And all, *Alcides*, ſhall be freely thine!
Come then, my charming youth! and haſte away,
No more in thought conſume the lazy day!
See! how the circling years unceaſing run,
And finiſh life e'er it is well begun!
Indulge thy genius then, and freely give
Thy luſts their due, and as they dictate, live!
Say, why did nature all her ſtores produce,
Unleſs for lordly man's ſupport and uſe!
Know, vain is *Virtue* to direct thy ways
Thro' certain danger, to uncertain praiſe!
Poor abject name! thee muth and freedom flies,
Abhorr'd by all the truly great and wiſe!
No more intrude with thy lean holy face!
Since nobler joys and objects are in place;
Be gone! and, cavern'd in ſome lonely cell,
Secure with *anchorets* and *hermits* dwell!
There preach thy dull morality and rules!
Such ties ſhall never fetter free-born ſouls.
Here ceas'd the fair. With wonder and ſurprize
Th' enamour'd heroe roll'd his ardent eyes,
And now ſo deeply ſmitten with her charms,
Could ſcarce refrain from ruſhing to her arms. [won
When *Virtue*, griev'd to ſee the victory
Without a conteſt, thus at length begun:
Preſumptuous man! the raſh attempt forbear!
O fly with caution from the fatal ſnare!
Tho' ſweetly flows the *Syren*'s warbling ſtrain, [vain,
Her joys, her pleaſures, and her boaſts are
By which ſhe means unwary minds to cheat, [ſare.
And draw her vaſſals headlong to their
Tho' gay awhile may bloom the infant year,
And nature's face her richeſt beauties wear,
Soon angry ſtorms and tempeſts will ariſe
From all the jarring quarters of the ſkies:
The cloud, that gilt and painted now appears, [tears.
Will ſoon diſſolve, and weep in floods of
O liſten then attentive to my tale,
And o'er thy paſſions let my words prevail!

Know, *Pleasures* ever in enjoyment fly!
Like morning mists, evaporate and die;
Around the beautiful illusions play,
When grasp'd, the airy phantoms glide away;
Joys unallay'd were ne'er on man bestow'd,
But shine as sun-beams thro' a wat'ry cloud:
Virtue alone procures thy earthly bliss,
And thy whole knowledge is in knowing this.
Hail, happy youth! for nobler ends design'd,
To be the pride and glory of mankind;
Still may thy bosom glow with ardent heat,
To follow *Virtue* to her close retreat!
Virtue, which none but purest minds can taste,
And which shall down to distant ages last.
If into fate's futurity I see,
Valour and *Virtue* shall revive in thee!
Men yet unborn shall bless the friendly ray,
That shone propitious on thy natal day.
Soon martial toils and conflicts shall engage
The op'ning dawn of manhood's riper age,
When harras'd realms, to liberty restor'd,
Shall bless the pow'r of thy victorious sword.
Low at thy feet the prostrate *Hydra* lies,
And *Giants* now no more assault the skies;
Vile *Cacus* trembles from his inmost den,
No longer now the dread of herds and men.
Such are the toils thy valour shall pursue,
If rigid *Virtue* guides th' unerring clue.
See there yon steep advancing to the skies!
There the rough craggy road to *Virtue* lies,
Where rais'd to *Fame* a hallow'd temple stands,
Which the full prospect of a world commands;
Tempests and storms around its forehead beat,
The destin'd lot of all that's high and great.
Hard is th' ascent and difficult the road,
That lifts th' advent'rous heroe to a god;
But when with labour and whole years of pain,
The tow'ring summit of the steep you gain,
Then the long series of thy woe shall cease,
And all be transport, harmony and peace;
There lasting streams of pleasure ever roll,
Divine, and suited to the heroe's soul,
The soul, that now no more encloss'd in clay,
Exults in realms of everlasting day;
There all the truly great of human-kind
The due reward of their long suff'rings find.
From thence, unmov'd, you'll look serenely down
On all the dazzling splendor of a crown,
And learn how vain all sublunary things,
The pride of empire and the pomp of kings:
Thence you'll unfold the wise designs of fate,
And all the woes of man's unhappy state;
See thousands strive the steep ascent to gain,
And, wanting courage, drop to earth again;
Mazes and labyrinths appear in view,
More winding paths than *Crete*'s fam'd empire knew,
Where flatt'ring objects of some vain delight
Make man mistake the *crooked* for the *right*.
Go then, illustrious youth! with glory crown'd,
And heav'n and earth thy praises shall resound;
There lies the road to *Virtue* and to *Fame*,
And to th' immortal honours of a *name*.
Here ceas'd the sage. The heroe's bosom glow'd
With ardent warmth to climb the rugged road.
The phantoms vanish, and *Alcmena*'s son
The deathless labours of his life begun.

Oxon, Jan. 22. *A. M.*

ISIS: An ELEGY *. Written in the Year 1748.

By Mr. *MASON*.

FAR from her hallow'd grot, where mildly bright
The pointed crystals shot their trembling light,
From dripping mofs where sparkling dew-drops fell,
Where coral glow'd, where twin'd the wreathed shell,
Pale *Isis* † lay; a willow's lowly shade
Spread its thin foliage o'er the pensive maid;
Clos'd was her eye, and from her heaving breast
In careless folds loose flow'd her zoneless vest;
While down her neck her vagrant tresses flow
In all the awful negligence of woe;
Her urn sustain'd her arm, that sculptur'd grace
Where *Vulcan*'s art had lavish'd all its vase;
Here, full with life was heav'n-taught mein:
Science seen,
Known by the laurel wreath and musing brow
There cloud-crown'd *Fame*, here *Peace* sedate and bland,
There olive wand;
Swell'd the loud trump, and wav'd the
While solemn domes, arch'd shades, and vista's green,
At well-mark'd distance close the sacred scene.
On this the goddess cast an anxious look,
Then dropt a tender tear, and thus she spoke:
Yes, I cou'd once with pleas'd attention trace
The mimic charms of this prophetic vase;

* *An interpolated copy of this poem, scandalously misrepresenting the author's principles, having been printed in a country news paper, occasion'd the publication of this true copy.*

† *The principal river at* Oxford. (See p. 21, 22.)

Then

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Then lift my head, and with enraptur'd eyes
View on yon plain the real glories riſe.
Yes, *Iſis!* oft haſt thou rejoic'd to lead
Thy liquid treaſures o'er yon fav'rite mead;
Oft haſt thou ſtopt thy pearly car to gaze,
While ev'ry *Science* nurs'd its growing bays;
While ev'ry youth with *Fame's* ſtrong impulſe fir'd
Preſt to the goal, and at the goal untir'd,
Snatch'd each celeſtial wreath to bind his brow,
The *Muſes*, *Graces*, *Virtues* cou'd beſtow.
E'en now fond *Fancy* leads th' ideal train, [plain;
And ranks her troops on *Mem'ry's* ample
See! the firm leaders of my patriot line,
See! *Sidney*, *Raleigh*, *Hamden*, *Somers* ſhine.
See *Hough*, ſuperior to a tyrant's doom,
Smile at the menace of the ſlave of *Rome*.
Each ſoul whom truth cou'd fire, or virtue move, [love,
Each breaſt ſtrong panting with its country's
All that to *Albion* gave the heart or head,
That wiſely counſell'd, or that bravely bled,
All, all appear; on me they grateful ſmile,
The well-earn'd prize of every virtuous toil
To me with filial reverence they bring,
And hang freſh trophies o'er my honour'd ſpring.
Ah! I remember well yon beachen ſpray,
There *Addiſon* firſt tun'd his poliſh'd lay;
'Twas there great *Cato's* form firſt met his eye,
In all the pomp of free-born majeſty.
" My ſon, he cry'd, obſerve this mein
" with awe, [" draw;
" In ſolemn lines the ſtrong reſemblance
" The piercing notes ſhall ſtrike each *Bri-*
" *tiſh* ear, [" tear;
" Each *Britiſh* eye ſhall drop the patriot
" And rous'd to glory by the nervous ſtrain,
" Each youth ſhall ſpurn at *Slav'ry's* ab-
" ject reign,
" Shall guard with *Cato's* zeal *Britannia's*
" laws, [" *Freedom's* cauſe."
" And ſpeak, and act, and bleed, in
The hero ſpoke, the bard aſſenting bow'd,
The lay to *Liberty* and *Cato* flow'd;
While *Echo*, as ſhe rov'd the vale along,
Join'd the ſtrong cadence of his *Roman* ſong.
But ah! how *Stillneſs* ſlept upon the ground, [ſound;
How mute *Attention* check'd each riſing
Scarce ſtole a breeze to wave the leafy ſpray,
Scarce trill'd ſweet *Philomel* her ſofteſt lay,
When *Locke* walk'd muſing forth; e'en now I view
Majeſtick *Wiſdom* thron'd upon his brow,
View *Candour* ſmile upon his modeſt cheek,
And from his eye all *Judgment's* radiance break.
'Twas here the ſage his manly zeal expreſt,
Here ſtript vain *Falſhood* of her gaudy veſt;
Here *Truth's* collected beams firſt fill'd his mind,
E'er long to burſt in bleſſings on mankind;
E'er long to ſhow to reaſon's purged eye,
That " *Nature's firſt beſt gift was Liberty.*"
Proud of this wond'rous ſon, ſublime I ſtood,
(While louder ſurges ſwell'd my rapid flood)
Then vain as *Niobe* *, exulting cry'd,
Iliſſus † ! roll thy fam'd *Athenian* tide;
Tho' *Plato's* ſteps oft mark'd thy neighb'ring glade,
Tho' fair ‡ *Lyceum* lent its awful ſhade,
Tho' ev'ry *academic* green impreſt
Its image full on thy reflecting breaſt,
Yet my pure ſtream ſhall boaſt as proud a name,
And *Britain's Iſis* flow with *Attic* fame.
Alas! how chang'd! where now that *Attic* boaſt?
See! *Gothic Licence* rage o'er all my coaſt.
See! *Hydra Faction* ſpread its impious reign,
Poiſon each breaſt, and madden ev'ry brain.
Hence frontleſs crouds, that not content to fright [night,
The bluſhing *Cynthia* from her throne of
Blaſt the fair face of day; and madly bold,
To *Freedom's* foes infernal orgies hold;
To *Freedom's* foes, ah! ſee the goblet crown'd, [ſound;
Hear plauſive ſhouts to *Freedom's* foes re-
The horrid notes my reſluent waters daunt,
The *Echoes* groan, the *Dryads* quit their haunt;
Learning, that once to all diffus'd her beam,
Now ſheds by ſtealth a partial private gleam,
In ſome lone cloiſter's melancholy ſhade
Where a firm few ſupport her ſickly head;
Deſpis'd, inſulted by the barb'rous train,
Who ſcour, like *Thracia's* moon-ſtruck rout, the plain; [proves,
Sworn foes, like them, to all the *Muſe* ap-
All *Phœbus* favours, or *Minerva* loves.
Are theſe the ſons my ſoft'ring breaſt muſt rear? [my care,
Grac'd with my name, and nurtur'd by
Muſt theſe go forth from my maternal hand
To deal their inſults thro' a peaceful land,
And boaſt, while *Freedom* bleeds, and *Virtue* groans,
That " *Iſis* taught rebellion to her ſons?"
Forbid

* *See the ſtory of* Niobe, Hom. Il. 24, *and* Ov. Metam. *B.* 6.
† *A river in* Attica. *See* Stat. Theb. *B.* 4.
‡ Ariſtotle's *ſchool near* Athens.

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Forbid it heav'n! and let my rising waves
Indignant swell, and whelm the recreant slaves,
In *England*'s cause their patriot floods employ,
As *Xanthus* * delug'd in the cause of *Troy*.
Is this deny'd? then point some secret way,
Where far, far hence these guiltless streams may stray; [spreads
Some unknown channel lend, where nature
Inglorious vales and unfrequented meads;
There where a hind scarce tunes his rustic strain,
Where scarce a pilgrim treads the pathless plain,
Content I'll flow; forget that e'er my tide
Saw yon majestick structures crown its side;
Forget that e'er my wrapt attention hung
Or on the *Sage*'s or the *Poet*'s tongue;
Calm and resign'd my humbler lot embrace,
And, pleas'd, prefer oblivion to disgrace.

Fragments *of a* RHAPSODY *on the Art of Preaching: In Imitation of* Horace's *Art of Poetry.*

By the late Rev. Mr. Pitt, *Translator of* Virgil, Vida, *&c.*

SHOULD some fam'd hand, in this fantastick age,
Draw *Rich*, as *Rich* appears upon the stage,
With all his postures, in one motley plan,
The god, the hound, the monkey and the man;
Here o'er his head high brandishing a leg,
And there just hatch'd, and breaking from his egg, [piece,
While monster crowds on monster thro' the
Who could help laughing at a sight like this?
Or as a drunkard's dream together brings
A court of coblers, and a mob of kings;
Such is a sermon, where, confus'dly dark,
Join *Sharp*, *South*, *Sherlock*, *Hoadley*, *Wake*, and *Clarke*.
So eggs of different parishes will run
To batter, when you beat six yolks to one;
So six bright chymic liquors if you mix,
In one dark shadow vanish *all* the *fix*.
This licence priests and painters ever had
To run bold lengths, but never to run mad;
For these can't reconcile God's grace to sin,
Nor those paint tygers in an ass's skin;
No common dauber in one piece would join
The fox and goose—unless upon a sign.
Some steal a page of sense from *Tillotson*,
And then conclude divinely with their own;
Like oil on water mounts the prelate up,
His grace is always sure to be a-top;
That vein of mercury its beams will spread,
And shine more strongly thro' a mine of lead.
With such low arts your hearers never bilk,
For who can bear a fustian lin'd with silk?
Sooner than preach such stuff, I'd walk the town
Without my scarf in *Whiston*'s daggled gown,
Ply at the *Chapter* and at *Child*'s to read
For pence, and bury for a groat a head.
Still to your hearers all your sermons sort,
Who'd preach against corruption at the court?
Against church pow'r at visitations bawl?
Or talk about damnation at *Whitehall*?
Harangue the horse-guards on a cure of souls? [*Rolls?*
Condemn the quirks of chancery at the
Or rail at hoods and organs at St. *Paul*'s?
Or be, like *David Jones*, so indiscreet,
To rave at usurers in *Lombard-Street*?
Begin with care, nor, like that curate vile, [style.
Set out in this high prancing stumbling
Whoever with a piercing eye can see
Thro' the past records of *futurity*;
All gape—no meaning—the puft orator
Talks much, and says just nothing, for an hour.
Truth, and the text he labours to display,
Till both are quite interpreted away;
So frugal dames insipid water pour,
Till *green*, *bohea*, and *coffee* are no more.
His arguments in giddy circles run
Still round and round, and end where they begun; [round,
So the the poor turnspit, as the wheel runs
The more he gains, the more he loses ground. [find,
No parts distinct, or general scheme, we
But one wild shapeless monster of the mind. [fail
So when old *Bruin* teems, her children
Of limbs, form, figure, features, head or tail;
Nay, tho' she licks the ruins, all her cares
Scarce disembroil the lumps, and bring 'em *but* to bears. [town
Ye country vicars, when you preach in
A turn at *Paul*'s, to pay your journey down,
If you would shun the sneer of every prig,
Lay by the little band, and rusty wig:
But yet be sure, your proper language know,
Nor talk as born within the sound of *Bow*.
Speak not the phrase that *Drury-Lane* affords, [words.
Nor from *Change-Alley* steal a cant of
Coachmen will criticise your style, nay further,
Porters will bring it in for wilful murder.
The dregs of the *Canaille* will look askew
To hear the language of the town from you; [posset,
Nay, my lord may'r, with merriment
Will break his nap, and laugh among the rest,
And jog the aldermen to hear the jest.
Multa desunt.

Prologue

* *The river* Xanthus, *See* Hom. Il. 12 *and* 21.

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Prologue *and* Epilogue *to* IRENE, *a new Tragedy, by Mr.* Samuel Johnſon, *now acting with great Applauſe at the* Theatre-Royal *in* Drury-Lane *.

PROLOGUE.

Spoken by Mr. BARRY.

YE glitt'ring train! whom lace and velvet bleſs,
Suſpend the ſoft ſollicitudes of dreſs;
From grov'ling buſineſs and ſuperfluous care,
Ye ſons of avarice! a moment ſpare:
Vot'ries of fame and worſhippers of pow'r!
Diſmiſs the pleaſing phantoms for an hour.
Our daring bard, with ſpirit unconfin'd,
Spreads wide the mighty moral for mankind.
Learn here how heav'n ſupports the virtuous mind, [reſign'd.
Daring, tho' calm; and vigorous, tho'
Learn here what anguiſh racks the guilty breaſt,
In pow'r dependent, in ſucceſs depreſt.
Learn here that peace from innocence muſt flow;
All elſe is empty ſound, and idle ſhow.
If truths like theſe with pleaſing language join;
Ennobled, yet unchang'd, if nature ſhine:
If no wild draught depart from reaſon's rules,
Nor gods his heroes, nor his lovers fools:
Intriguing wits! his artleſs plot forgive;
And ſpare him, beauties! tho' his lovers live.
Be this at leaſt his praiſe; be this his pride;
To force applauſe no modern arts are try'd.
Shou'd partial cat-calls all his hopes confound;
He bids no trumpet quell the fatal ſound.
Shou'd welcome ſleep relieve the weary wit,
He rolls no thunders o'er the drowſy pit.
No ſnares to captivate the judgment ſpreads;
Nor bribes your eyes to prejudice your heads. [rail;
Unmov'd, tho' witlings ſneer and rivals
Studious to pleaſe, yet not aſham'd to fail,
He ſcorns the meek addreſs, the ſuppliant ſtrain,
With merit needleſs, and without it vain.
In reaſon, nature, truth he dares to truſt:
Ye ſops be ſilent! and ye wits be juſt!

EPILOGUE.

Spoken by Mrs. CIBBER.

MARRY a *Turk!* a haughty, tyrant king, [ſing
Who thinks us women born to dreſs and
To pleaſe his fancy,—ſee no other man—
Let him perſuade me to it——if he can:
Beſides, he has fifty wives; and who can bear
To have the fiftieth part her paultry ſhare?
'Tis true, the fellow's handſome, ſtrait and tall;
But how the devil ſhould he pleaſe us all!
My ſwain is little—true—but be it known,
My pride's to have that little all my own.
Men will be ever to their errors blind,
Where woman's not allow'd to ſpeak her mind;
I ſwear this eaſtern pageantry is nonſenſe,
And for one man—one wife's enough in conſcience.
In vain proud man uſurps what's woman's due;
For us alone, they honour's paths purſue:
Inſpir'd by us, they glory's heights aſcend;
Woman the ſource, the object, and the end. [receive,
Tho' wealth, and pow'r, and glory they
Theſe are all trifles, to what we can give.
For us the ſtateſman labours, hero fights,
Bears toilſome days, and wakes long tedious nights: [alarms,
And when bleſt peace has ſilenc'd war's
Receives his full reward in beauty's arms.

An Anſwer to A Caveat to the Fair Sex, *in the* Mag. *for* Dec. 1748, *p.* 568.

HUſband, and *fool*, we often ſee,
In every thing, but name, agree:
As when a man, in thoughtleſs fit,
Urg'd on by love, and want of wit;
Cloy'd with the bliſs, *a ſingle life*,
Has took ſome froward *dame* to wife;
Once ſtrongly hamper'd in the net,
Finding it vain to ſtorm and fret;
For ſake of quietneſs and eaſe,
Sues to his haughty *ſpouſe* for peace.
Says he "My dear, and loving wife,
"Thou greateſt comfort of my life;
"I now am bleſt to that degree,
"I aſk no happineſs but thee.
"No more I'll offer to controul
"The dictates of thy mighty ſoul;
"Thy *female* wit is, ſure, divine,
"So far it paſſes *maſculine*;
"To thee henceforth I yield the ſway,
"Thou ſhalt direct, and I'll obey."
By this, inſtead of gaining peace,
He daily feels his woes increaſe;
His brawling *mate* (tho' bad before)
Grows more a termagant, by power;
Slips no occaſion, when ſhe can
Abuſe and vex her eaſy man;
Still galls him with tyrannick rule,
Proud to have found a peaceful *fool*.
Tho' ſome high *dame*, in angry mood,
(Whoſe precepts ſpeak her foe to good;)
Has

* *Printed for* R. Dodſley, *at* Tully's-Head, Pall-Mall.

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Has took occaſion to rehearſe
Some peeviſh hints, diſguis'd in verſe;
Yet ſure ſhe err'd from reaſon wide,
When ſhe commends to *females*, *pride*;
Like men, who oft bequeath their ſtore
To them, that were too rich before.

On ſeeing Mrs. WOFFINGTON *appear in ſeveral Tragick Characters.*

DElightful *Woffington!* ſo form'd to pleaſe,
Strikes every taſte, can every paſſion raiſe,
In ſhapes as various as her ſexes are,
And all the woman ſeems compriz'd in her:
With eaſy action and becoming mien
Diſtinguiſh'd ſhines, and ſhines in ev'ry ſcene.
The prude and the coquet in her we find,
And all the foibles of the fairer kind, [own,
Expreſs'd in characters themſelves would
The manner ſuch as might the vice atone:
Her taking graces gain them new eſteem;
They're chang'd to virtues, or like virtues ſeem.

If tragick airs in ſolemn ſtrains ſhe ſhews,
The pitying audience feel the mimick woes:
The ſoft infection ſwims in guſhing tears,
We weep the ills of twice two thouſand years. [fair,
When warlike *Pyrrhus* woos th' afflicted
Then all *Andromache*'s diſplay'd in her:
The ſprings of nature feel her pow'rful art,
She moves the paſſions, and ſhe melts the heart:
Her noble manner all the ſoul alarms,
When ſorrow ſhakes us, and when virtue charms,
Sincere emotions in each boſom riſe,
And real anguiſh knows no mock diſguiſe.
Who would not beauty's falling fate deplore,
Who ſees her faint, and droop, and ſink in *Shore*?
The dying fair excites ſuch gen'rous pain,
What boſom bleeds not when ſhe begs in vain?
Extreme diſtreſs ſo feelingly ſhe draws,
She ſeems to challenge, not to court, applauſe.
Secure of worth, nor anxious of her claim,
She coolly draws a careleſs bill on fame.
The nobleſt ſentiments, by her diſplay'd,
In all the pomp of *Milton*'s muſe array'd,
Emphatick beauties from her hand receive,
Adorn'd by graces which they us'd to give:
Envy herſelf extorted tribute pays,
And candour ſpreads, and juſtice crowns her praiſe.

To Mr. GARRICK.

PROTEUS had never ſuch unerring ſkill,
Both to transform himſelf, and charm at will;
Changes, like you, he multiply'd with eaſe,
But his oft frighted, yours for ever pleaſe;
No metamorphoſis exceeds your art,
In you, all characters engage the heart;
The wide extremes you play with ſure renown,
Whether a ſcepter'd monarch, or a clown;
With equal juſtneſs, and with equal fame,
You feign the hero's, or—the lover's flame;
With like deſerv'd applauſe can tread the ſtage,
In *Frihble*'s * folly, or in *Richard*'s † rage.

The PARSON *puzzled at* Badminton.

A TALE.

Inſcrib'd to her grace the dutcheſs of Beaufort.
By Dr. L. P—l, *of* A—n H—ll, Oxon.

PRAY, doctor, which d'ye think moſt pretty,
Or lady *Anne*, or lady *Betty*?
Said an arch maiden, whoſe a riddle
Loves well, as I do *Deweil*'s fiddle,
And when ſhe runs old Sir on ground,
Then ſees her own wit moſt abound.
The doctor meant no harm, 'twas plain,
So quickly anſwer'd——Lady *Anne*——
Whether the ſun ſhines, can you doubt?
Pray, quoth the drole, Sir, turn about.
Behind was playing, pretty, witty,
Lovely, lithping, lady *Betty*.
The doctor paus'd and gaz'd——I vow
You're right ——I ſee my error now—
What grace tranſports in ev'ry air?
Her voice how ſweet? Her face how fair?
How ſoft that look? How bright that eye
What mild attractive majeſty?
What ſenſible ſimplicity?
Would *Venus* ev'ry heart indear,
Such beauties, if ſhe could, ſhe'd wear,
And look, and laugh and lithp like her.
Now, cry'd the gipſey, turn again,
And ſee what comes of lady *Anne*.
He turn'd——and oh! what glad ſurpriſe
Perplex'd his ſoul, and fix'd his eyes?
Faultleſs ſhe ſhone in every part,
All nature perfect without art;
He could not raiſe, nor would depreſs
Or this or that, or more leſs,
But, raptur'd ſtood,——Nay now I'll ſwear
It ſeems I juſt before did err,
No beauty can excel what's here.
Well—turn again then, doctor—How!
Perfections all on this ſide now!
Can that exceed, while this excels?
Urganda ſure with all her ſpells,
However ſage, however good,
Has left yon manſion in the wood,
Reſolv'd t' exert her utmoſt pains
To torture a poor parſon's brains——,
Loud

* *A character in* Miſs in her Teens.

† Shakeſpear's Richard *the third.*

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Loud laugh'd the wag,——indeed you're caught,
No magick art theſe wonders wrought,
But much more powerful charms, than
Which ſage *Urganda* can diſcloſe; [thoſe
'Tis work of *Beaufort*, heav'n's beſt care,
The good, the great, the wiſe, the fair;
Look, lady *Harriot*'s coming on,
And ſhe'll inchant you too anon.
The tame bright charms in *Worceſter* ſhine,
All of one piece, and all divine——

Then ceaſe to urge ill grounded doubt,
And hear the riddle clear made out;
I aſk'd,—which prettieſt is—why, neither,
When abſent——but when preſent, either;
See one at once, and both will win,
For ſhe's ſtill faireſt, who is ſeen.

The following Lines are ſo remarkably circumſtanced, being wrote by a Man under Sentence of Death, and who was afterwards executed, viz. on Monday *the* 20th *Inſt. that we thought proper to give them a place here.*

To his Royal Highneſs Prince GEORGE, *Duke of* Cornwall, *and eldeſt Son of his Royal Highneſs* FREDERICK, *Prince of* Wales, *on his acting the Part of* Cato *at* Leiceſter-Houſe. (*See* p. 37.)

——*Twas jam regnat Apollo.* Virg.

HAIL! little *Cato*, taught to tread the ſtage,
Awful as *Cato* of the *Roman* age:
How vaſt the hopes of thy maturer years,
When in the boy ſuch manly power appears!
Say, what ſpectator but did pleas'd admire
To hear thee talk with ſage *Catonick* fire,
A tender ſtripling of the royal blood
Breathing his country's liberty and good;
What rapture warm'd thy princely father's breaſt! [teſs'd!
What joy thy ſcepter'd grandſire then con-
Beholding thee, a tyro from the ſchool,
Foreſhew the wiſdom of thy future rule,
And *Ned*, thy little *Juba*, play his part,
Half form'd by nature in *Bellona*'s art.

Well may we ſay, when royalty thus deigns
To grace the ſtage, that now *Apollo* reigns,
Whoſe tuneful hand-maids ſhou'd exult to ſee
Such regal honour done to them in thee;
Nor leſs thy ſhade, O! *Addiſon*, rejoice,
To find thy *Cato* made a *Cato*'s choice.

Lo! *Britain* glories, in thy years to trace
A buſkin'd hero of the *Brunſwick* race,
Her ſtage now trod (tho' *Collier*, once thy ſcorn) [born:
By deſtin'd monarchs, and high princes
Auguſta too, ſome king's allotted bride,
Adorns her ſcenes, and gives an equal pride;
But, Oh! when thou ſhalt once thy ſcepter wield,
And *Edward* ſhine dread leader of the field;
When thou a *Cato*'s, he a *Juba*'s taſk
Reform in real action, not in maſque;
At home, when thou'lt thy country's good enhance, [*France*;
While he abroad ſhall ſtem the pride of
When thou'lt eſtabliſh *Europe*'s will'd repoſe,
Returning be the gates of *Janus* cloſe;
Then, then *Britannia* may with reaſon boaſt, [coſt.
Nor think her blood or treaſure fruitleſs
O! may ſhe hail, (but late) the glorious day,
When exerciſing thus imperial ſway,
Of fire and grandſire's virtues thou poſſeſs'd
Shalt gentle rule, and make thy people bleſs'd;
When harraſs'd *Europe*, reſcu'd from alarms,
Shall owe her reſt to *George* and *Edward*'s arms. [vain,
Rous'd with the thought, and impotently
I now would launch into a nobler ſtrain;
But ſee! the captive Muſe forbids the lays,
Unfit to ſketch the merit, I would praiſe;
Such, at whoſe heels, no galling ſhackles ring, [ſtring;
May raiſe their voice, and boldly touch the
Cramp'd hand and foot, while I in goal muſt ſtay,
Dreading each hour the execution day;
Pent up in den, opprobrious alms to crave,
No *Dalkick* cell, ye gods! nor *Sibyl*'s cave;
Nor will my *Pegaſus* obey the rod,
With maſſy iron barbarouſly ſhod;
Thrice I eſſay'd to force him up the height,
And thrice the painful gives reſtrain'd his flight.

So when a fickly ſnake attempts to creep
And climb ſome ſlip'ry rock, or ditches ſteep; [ward falls,
Scarce half her length advanc'd, ſhe back-
And in ſlow volumes languiſhingly crawls.
Upſter Gabagan.

To HORTENSIA.

AH! my *Hortenſia*, you muſt always charm, [warm;
Whilſt wit has power to move, or beauty
Something divine, in all you ſay, appears,
And every ſmile uncommon ſweetneſs wears.
Strong, but harmonious all your accents prove,
Yet ſoft as down upon the wings of love.
When on ſo firm a baſis love is plac'd,
Reaſon conſents the joy ſhould ever laſt.
Wh n from ſuch merit our fond paſſions riſe,
No dull ſatiety our bliſs denies.
Our joys renew ſwift as our pleaſures waſte,
New blooming charms give freſh deſire to taſte. [pure,
No time can change, or damp a flame ſo
Whoſe pleaſing warmth muſt long as life endure. [true,
Then ſure ſuch vows are juſt, that love is
Which death alone has power to ſubdue.
CASTALIO.

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Monthly Chronologer.

ON *Jan.* 27, the *Laura*, bound to *Maryland*, with 135 convicts, was cast away near *Warmer-Caſtle*; of whom only 32 were ſav'd and ſecur'd; all the reſt being either drowned, or eſcaping. The maſter and crew were all preſerv'd, except the cabbin-boy. The 32 convicts that were ſav'd, were ſoon after brought up the river in a cloſe lighter, from which all but a ſick old woman, who is ſince dead, made their eſcape.

On the 31ſt, *Jonathan Brooks*, and a clergyman, were tried at *Guildhall*, for combining together, making an aſſault, and confining in an uninhabited houſe, in *Fenchurch-Street*, againſt her will, *Mary Redding*, ſpinſter, poſſeſſed in land, &c. to the value of 150*l.* with an intent to compel her, againſt her will, to be married to the aforeſaid *Brooks*; who being found guilty of the aſſault, and falſe impriſonment, was ſentenc'd to be confin'd in *Newgate* one year, and find ſecurities for his good behaviour for two years after. But the clergyman was acquitted.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 1.

His majeſty in council was pleaſed to appoint the following ſheriffs, *viz.* for *Bucks*, Henry Purefoy, of Shallſton, Eſq;—*Devon*, John Soale, of Mountboone, Eſq;—*Hereſ.* Moore Green, of Cagebrooke, Eſq;—*Worceſt.* Thomas Watſon, of Bewdley, Eſq; (*See* p. 42.)

THURSDAY, 2.

At ten o'clock this morning the officers of arms aſſembled at *St. James*'s gate, properly apparalled, on horſeback, when proclamation of his majeſty's declaration of peace was made, with the uſual ſolemnity. From thence they marched to *Charing-Croſs*, in the following order, *viz.* Guards to clear the way: Conſtables and beadles, two and two, bareheaded, with ſtaves: The high conſtable: The officers of the high bailiff of *Weſtminſter*: The high bailiff: The grenadier guards: Knights marſhals men, two and two: The king's trumpets: The ſerjeant trumpeter, bearing his mace: Purſuivants and heralds, two and two: *Norroy* king at arms, having on each ſide a ſerjeant at arms, with maces: *Garter* principal king at arms: The ſecond troop of horſe guards: At *Charing-Croſs* peace was proclaim'd a ſecond time. From thence they proceeded to *Temple-Bar*, where the officers of *Weſtminſter* retired. And within the gate the lord mayor, aldermen, recorder, and ſheriffs, performed the uſual ceremony, at their entrance into the city. Then proclamation was made a third time at the end of *Chancery-Lane*: Then at the end of *Wood-Street* in *Cheapſide*, where the croſs formerly ſtood: And the fifth and laſt time at the *Royal-Exchange*, during *Change* time. The peace was afterwards proclaim'd in all the cities and market-towns in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*; and alſo on board all his majeſty's ſhips of war.

A young *African* prince, and a youth of a great family, his companion, who were ſaid to be committed to the care of an *Engliſh* C——, on that coaſt, to be brought over to *England* for their improvement, but treacherouſly betray'd by him, and about to be ſold for ſlaves, having been providentially reſcu'd from their deſign'd bondage, and lately arriving here, were this night at the theatre royal in *Covent Garden*, to ſee the tragedy of *Oroonoko*, with which they were ſo affected, that the tears flow'd plentifully from their eyes; the caſe of *Oroonoko*'s being made a ſlave by the treachery of a captain being ſo very ſimilar to their own.

FRIDAY, 3.

A proclamation was publiſh'd, promiſing a reward of 100*l.* over and above all other rewards, to be paid by the lords of the treaſury, without any other warrant, upon conviction of the offender, to any perſon who ſhall diſcover and apprehend any one that has committed any murder or robbery (with open force and violence) in the ſtreets of *London* or *Weſtminſter*, or within 5 miles round the ſame, within theſe 3 months laſt paſt, or that ſhall be guilty of any within 15 months to come; and the ſame reward for apprehending *Thomas Jones*, otherwiſe *Harper*, who was lately reſcued from the *Gatehouſe*, or any of the perſons concern'd in the ſaid reſcue; and any one diſcovering or apprehending any of his accomplices (except the perſons actually giving the wound in a murder, and except the ſaid *Jones*) is promiſed his majeſty's moſt gracious pardon.

MONDAY, 6.

The *Stafford* and *Litchfield* rioters appear'd in the court of *King's-Bench*, to receive judgment for the offences whereof they were convicted at the laſt *Staffordſh* aſſizes, (*See* Mag. *for* 1748, *p.* 380.) when the right Hon. the earl *Gower*, on the behalf of his grace the duke of *Bedford*, and *William Chetwynd*, Eſq; appear'd in court, and, upon

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upon the submiſſion of the defendants, deſired that ſmall fines might be ſet upon them; and Mr. Attorney-general, on the part of the crown, conſenting thereto, the court was pleaſed to ſet a fine of *6s. 8d.* upon each of the ſaid defendants, and to diſcharge them.

The trial on an information againſt the vice-chancellor of *Oxford*, which was to be on this day, was put off till next term. (*See* Mag. *for* 1748, *p.* 522, 523.)

WEDNESDAY, 8.

A petition was preſented to the Hon. houſe of commons, ſigned by a great number of merchants, for conſtructing an harbour near the *Downs*, to receive ſhips detain'd by contrary winds, *&c.* (*See the Caſe at large*, p. 67—70.)

TUESDAY, 9.

The peace was proclaimed by the underſheriffs of the county of *Middleſex*, attended by the proper officers on horſeback, at *Holborn-Bars*, *Hicki's-Hall*, *Coſtwell-Street*, *Norton-Falgate*, *Spital-Fields-Market*, and in *Whitechapel*.

A pack of hounds belonging to the Hon. Mr. *Finch*, hunting at *Horkſield* in *Kent*, (where ſeveral noblemen were taking a day's ſport,) went in a cover where the *Welch* drovers had left a bullock dead of the contagious diſtemper, which the dogs feeding upon very greedily, it had ſuch a violent effect, that in a ſhort time they were taken with ſtaggering and convulſion fits, to ſuch a degree, that 8 couple died in two hours; and 'tis imagined the whole pack would have been carried off by the ſame, but by applying oils and proper medicines, they were preſerv'd.

WEDNESDAY, 15.

The addreſs of the lord mayor and the reſt of the commiſſioners of lieutenancy for the city of *London*, was preſented to his majeſty by the Rt. Hon. the lord mayor, attended by a great number of the ſaid commiſſioners; congratulating his majeſty on the preſent peace, and his ſafe and happy return to his *Britiſh* dominions.

THURSDAY, 16.

His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to an act for granting an aid to his majeſty, of 4*s.* in the pound, by a land-tax, for 1749; an act declaring the authority of the commiſſioners, appointed by his majeſty, under the great ſeal of *Great Britain*, for receiving, hearing and determining appeals in cauſes of prizes; to one road bill, and 5 private bills.

MONDAY, 20.

Six of the malefactors condemn'd in the three laſt preceding ſeſſions were this day executed at *Tyburn*, viz. *William Jefferies*, concerned in reſcuing a ſmuggler; *Thomas Jones*, for forging a draught on Meſs. *Ironſide* and *Belchier*, of 300 *l.* payable to Sir *Watkin Williams Wynne*; *John Frimley*, for robbing a man on *Smallberry-Green*; *Uſher Gahagan*, *Terence Connor*, and *Joſeph Mapham*, for high treaſon, in diminiſhing the current coin of this kingdom. *Gahagan* and *Connor* declared themſelves *Roman* catholicks, the reſt proteſtants. Moſt of them behav'd with great decency. Not many days before, was preſented to his grace the duke of *Newcaſtle* a *Latin* tranſlation of Mr. *Pope*'s *Temple of Fame*, and his ſacred eclogue of the *Meſſiah*, done by *Uſher Gahagan*, during his confinement in *Newgate*; where he alſo wrote the copy of verſes to prince *George*, (ſee p. 93.) likewiſe a copy of verſes addreſſed to the new recorder of *London*: At the ſame time *Connor* wrote a poetical addreſs to the dutcheſs of *Queenſbury* (See p. 56.) *Gahagan* is ſaid to have alſo wrote the following diſtich on himſelf:

Scriba, faber, vates, ſcripſi, ſculpſi, celebravi,
Syngrapha, ligna, duces, alite, celte, metro.

Engliſh'd thus, only the words in the laſt line revers'd:

Scrivner, mechanick, poet too,
Notes, tables, valiant men,
I've drawn, I've carved, I've dar'd to ſing,
With metre, tool, and pen.

TUESDAY, 21.

The birth-day of her royal and ſerene highneſs, *Mary* princeſs of *Heſſe*, fourth daughter of his majeſty, was celebrated; who then enter'd into the 26th year of her age.

The following inſcription is deſign'd for the monument of the late duke of *Argyll*, erected in *Weſtminſter-Abbey* by Mr. *Rouhillac*.

In luſtre of race equal to the firſt ſubjects;
In talents and accompliſhments ſuperior to moſt:
Diſtinguiſh'd from his youth with the higheſt publick truſts;
All diſcharg'd with ſignal honour:
An upright ſtateſman, a humane hero:
His addreſs, like his perſon, pleaſing:
A ſteady friend; too ſincere to feign affection:
A fair enemy; too brave to diſſemble reſentment:
Never making ſmall foes, never courting great ones:
A powerful orator,
Perſuaſive by being himſelf perſuaded:
Of wonderful ability to ſhake or to calm the human ſoul:
In office the man of dignity; out of it the eaſy companion;
Always the great man:
For the reſt I refer to records, in the Annals of *Europe*,
Concerning the illuſtrious
JOHN duke of ARGYLL and GREENWICH.

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There is on the monument the figure of *Hiſtory*, tranſmitting his grace's fame to poſteri'y; which occaſion'd the following lines, propos'd for an additional inſcription.

This ſacred ſhrine *Britannia* will revere,
Whilſt valour, truth and liberty are dear.
What in my *annals* is conſign'd to fame,
Read and admire; here 'tis enough to name
JOHN duke of ARGYLL and GREENWICH.

MONDAY, 27.

The following perſons receiv'd ſentence of death at the *Old-Bailey*, viz. *John Raven*, for ſtealing a ſilver quart mug; *Nicholas Mooney*, for a highway robbery; *Thomas Holley*, for robbing two women in the fields near *Limehouſe* church; *Benjamin Watts*, for ſmuggling; and *John Burk*, for aſſaulting and robbing a gentleman of a ſilk waiſtcoat and a hankerchief.

Mr. *Robert Dingley* hath paid into the hands of Meſs. *Honeywood* and *Fuller*, the benefactions following, *viz.*

To the hoſpital at *Bath* 50*l.* St. *Thomas*'s 50*l.* St. *Bartholomew*'s 50*l.* *London-Workhouſe* 50*l.* *Foundlings* 20*l.* For the relief of ſeamen diſabled in the merchants ſervice 40*l.* Towards a publick academy, for the encouragement of drawing, *&c.* 50*l.* For private charities 60*l.* In all 400*l.*

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Jan. 31. RT Rev. Dr. *Robert Drummond*, lord biſhop of *St. Aſaph*, to Miſs *Henrietta Orell*, a 30,000*l.* fortune.

Feb. 1. Sir *Edward Williams*, of *Gwernevett* in *Brecon*, Bart. to Miſs *Mary Lebeup*.

Mr. *Ellington*, an eminent ſurgeon in *Gracechurch-Street*, to Miſs *Jenny Taylor*, of *Lothbury*.

4. *William Aſhe*, Eſq; memb. for *Heytesbury* in *Wilts*, to lady *Katherine Paulett*, daughter to the Rt. Hon. the lord *Harry Paulett*.

Mr. *Henry Morris*, jun. ſilverſmith in *Fleet-Street*, to Miſs *Polly Boſley*, of *Fleet-Ditch*.

5. *William Ingram*, of *Melton-Mowbray*, Eſq; to Miſs *Mabbit*, a 30,000*l.* fortune.

6. *Joſeph Martyn*, Eſq; an eminent banker in *Lombard-Street*, to Miſs *Toranio*.

7. Mr. *Homer*, an eminent man-midwife, in *Great Pulteney-Street*, *St. James's*, to Miſs *Lalor*, of *Broad-Street*, a 10,000*l.* fortune.

Joſiah Wadſworth, Eſq; ſon to *Joſiah Wadſworth*, Eſq; merchant in *Mincing-Lane*, to Miſs *Robinſon* of *Hull*, a 20,000*l.* fortune.

John Rotheram, of *Dronfield* in *Derbyſhire*, Eſq; to Miſs *Elizabeth Fenton*, an heireſs.

8. —— *Duncombe*, of *Helmeſly*, in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq; to lady —— *Howard*, daughter to the earl of *Carliſle*.

16. —— *Mackenzie*, of *Upper-Groſvenor-Street*, Eſq; to lady —— *Campbell*, daughter to her grace the dutcheſs dowager of *Argyll*.

17. *Thomas Jekyll*, Eſq; a near relation and heir of the late Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*, Knt. maſter of the *Rolls*, to lady *Anne Montagu*, ſiſter to the earl of *Halifax*.

18. Mr. *Thomas Kilburn*, broker in *St. John's-Street*, and organiſt of *St. James's*, *Clerkenwell*, to Miſs *Sarah Willett*, of *Wood's-Cloſe*. (See *p.* 86.)

20. *John Shore*, Eſq; ſerjeant-trumpet to his majeſty, to Mrs. *Speed*, a 15,000*l.* fortune.

James Forteſcue, Eſq; of a large eſtate in *Somerſetſhire*, to Miſs *Charlet* of *Soho-ſquare*.

Jan. 23. Counteſs of *Carrick*, in *Ireland*, deliver'd of a daughter.

Feb. 1. The lady of *Tilman Henckell*, Eſq; of a daughter.

18. The lady of the Hon. *Richard Temple*, Eſq; eldeſt ſon to the lord *Palmerſton*, of a ſon and heir.

20. The lady of *Abraham Hume*, Eſq; memb. for *Steyning* in *Suſſex*, of a ſon.

21. The lady of Sir *Matthew Dickſon*, Bart. of a ſon and heir.

Queen of *Denmark*, of a prince.

DEATHS.

Jan. 19. LADY *Dunne*, relict of Sir *Patrick Dunne*, a phyſician in *Ireland*.

30. Capt. *John Bennet*, near *Cliefden* in *Bucks*. He was an old ſoldier, and a ſervant to the late earl of *Orkney*, in K. *William*'s wars: He was 88 years of age, and ordered his coffin to be made ſome time before his death, without either nails, ſcrews, or any iron work about it, only wooden pins. It was brought home on *Saturday* the 28th, and on *Sunday* he lay down in it to ſee how it would fit, and, notwithſtanding he was then in moderate health, he died the next day.

The lady of Sir *Robert Cocks*, of *Dumbleton* in *Glouceſterſhire*, Bart.

31. *Roger Morris*, Eſq; carpenter and principal engineer to the board of ordnance.

Hon. *William Williams*, of the iſland of *Jamaica*, Eſq;

Feb. 1. Mr. *Monamy*, reckon'd the fineſt painter of ſhipping in *England*.

Thomas Evelyn, Eſq; ſecond ſon of Sir *John Evelyn*, Bart.

4. Col. *Whitworth*, Lieut. Col. of horſe.

10. Mr. *Rawlinſon*, formerly high conſtable of *Weſtminſter*.

Mr. *Henry Holdman*, one of the ſurveyors of the hawkers and pedlars office; a place of near 200*l.* *per annum*.

Francis Taylor, of *Littleton* in *Worceſterſhire*,

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ſhire, Eſq; and fellow of univerſity college, *Oxford*.

11. *Edward Davies*, Eſq; alderman of *Queenhith* ward.

13. *Hugh Ellis*, Eſq; aged 98, who was under ſecretary to the duke of *Marlborough* in Q. *Anne*'s wars.

Mrs. *Abdy*, aunt to Sir *John Abdy*, Bart.

14. *William Radford*, Eſq; formerly an eminent optician.

Maynard Guerin, Eſq; agent to ſeveral regiments.

Miſs *Urſula Eldridge*, only ſurviving daughter of Mr. *Eldridge*, late of *Exchange-Alley*, who was, with his wife and two children, burned to death in the late dreadful fire there. (*See* Mag. *for* March *laſt*, p. 139, 140.)

Sir *Arthur Acheſon*, Bart. in *Ireland*.

George Holmes, Eſq; barrack-maſter of the *Tower*, and deputy-keeper of the records there, a fellow of the royal ſociety, and a member of that of the antiquaries, aged 87.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

JOSEPH *Middleton*, M. A. preſented to the vicarage of *Hornſey-Longa* in *Northumberland*.—*Jonathan Slipley*, D. D. made canon of *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxford*.—Mr. *J. Booth*, preſented to the rectory of *Maſſey-Lime* in *Cheſhire*.—Mr. *Trueman*, to the rectory of *Morſton-Hedge* in *Kent*.—Dr. *Pinfold*, jun. made commiſſary to the dean and chapter of *Weſtminſter*, in the room of his father, who reſigned.—Mr. *Hill*, preſented to the rectory of *Weſton* in *Cheſhire*.—*Oſmund Beavour*, M. A. to the vicarage of *Calne* in *Wiltſhire*.—*George Morriſon*, M. A. to the vicarage of *Eſtwood* in the diocese of *London*.—Mr. *Cooke*, to the rectory of *Hadeigh*, in the biſhoprick of *Durham*.—Mr. *James Evans*, to the vicarage of St. *Peter* in *Carmarthen*.—Mr. *Couliſon*, to the rectory of St. *Magdalen*, near *Rochester*.—Mr. *Price*, to the rectory of St. *Catherine*'s in *Lincoln*.—Mr. *Wilkis*, M. A. preſented by *Hertford-College*, *Oxford*, to the rectory of *Iſham* in *Bucks*, being firſt admitted to the degree of doctor in divinity.—Mr. *Knipe*, B. D. to the rectory of *Stoke* in *Oxfordſhire*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil* and *Military*.

CAPT. *James Wolf*, of *Barrell*'s reg. made major of lord *George Sackville*'s.—*James Creſſet*, Eſq; made auditor to her royal highneſs the princeſs of *Wales*.—Sir *Edward Lawrence*, of St. *Ives* in *Huntingdonſhire*, Knt. made a baronet of *Great Britain*; the dignity, in default of iſſue male, to go to his nephew, *Iſaac Woollaſton*, of *Leiceſterſhire*, Eſq;—*James Horſley*, Eſq; made collector of the cuſtoms for the *Iſle of Wight*.—*Slingſby Bethell*, Eſq; an eminent merchant, and one of the repreſentatives of the city of *London*, on *Jan.* 19, choſen alderman of *Walbrook* ward, in the room of *George Heathcote*, Eſq; who reſign'd.—*Tho. Potter*, Eſq; eldeſt ſon to the late archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, made ſecretary to the prince of *Wales*.—Capt. Lieut. *John Catillon*, made a captain in *Reade*'s Reg. Lieut. *Phineas John Edgar*, made capt. lieut. in his room; and enſign *John Travers*, a lieut. in the room of Mr. *Edgar*.—Lieut. *Lardner*, made a capt. in *Lee*'s reg. of foot.—Earl of *Lincoln* and his ſon the lord *Clinton* made comptrollers of all his majeſty's cuſtoms in the port of *London*, during life.—Capt. *Hudſon*, made col. of a company in the firſt reg. of foot-guards.—— *Duſſeaux*, Eſq; made major of gen. *Guiſe*'s reg. of foot.—Capt. *Henry Richardſon*, of *Naizon*'s dragoons, made major of that reg.—Enſign *Walmer*, of *Harriſon*'s reg. of foot, made a lieut. in the ſaid reg.—Lieut. *Howard*, made a capt. in *Graham*'s reg.—*Samuel Seddon*, Eſq; made ſollicitor to the admiralty and navy offices.—*James Morris*, Eſq; made carpenter, firſt engineer and builder of all his majeſty's caſtles, forts, &c.—Lieut. *Higginſon*, made a capt. in *Barrel*'s reg.—Sir *William Richardſon*, Knt. made inſpector of the proſecutions at the *Cuſtom-Houſe*.—*Joſeph Harris*, Gent. made the king's aſſay-maſter in the mint, in the room of *Hopton Haynes*, Eſq; who reſign'd—*Marſh Dickenſon*, Eſq; an eminent attorney, on the 31ſt inſt. elected alderman of *Queenhith* ward, in the room of *Edward Davies*, Eſq; deceaſed.—Sir *Robert Maule*, Bart. created lord *Maule*, of *Dundrum* in *Ireland*.—*Henry Johns*, of *Camburn*, Eſq; appointed by his royal highneſs the prince of *Wales*, high ſheriff of *Cornwall*, for the year enſuing.

Perſons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

WILL. *Jackſon* of *Marlborough*, failcloth maker.—*John Ewitt*, of the pariſh of *Chriſt-Church* in *Surry*, hat-maker.—*Nich. Ekeroth*, late of *Tower-Hill*, merchant and factor.—*John Smart*, of St. *Leonard Shoreditch*, brick-maker.—*Will. Coke*, late of *St. Albans*, cheeſemonger.—*Anth. Bradley*, of *Hallſfield*, in *Derbyſhire*, cheeſefactor.—*Ro. Leigh*, of *Aſpull*, *Lancaſhire*, chapman or dealer.—*Barth. Aiſton*, of *London*, merchant.—*Jo. Julien*, of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, wine merchant.—*Jer. Vickers*, of *Leeds*, ſtuff weaver.—*Will. Yates*, of *Edgworth*, in *Middleſex*, dealer.—*Jo. Harris*, of *Buckingham*, mercer and draper.—*John Ary*, of *Barton upon Humber*, in *Lincolnſhire*, dealer in cattle.—*John Cruikſhank*, of *Pulliter-Square*, merchant.—*Ro. Miller*, of *Topſham*, in *Devonſhire*, merchant.—*Jo. Gledhill*, of *Aberford*, *Yorkſhire*, mercer and grocer.—*Mary Locker*, of *Biſhopſgate-Street*, *London*, victualler.—*Fra. Roſely*, of *Wells* near the ſea, in *Norfolk*, merchant.

PRICES

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PRICES *of* STOCKS *in* FEBRUARY, BILL *of* MORTALITY, *&c.*

Days	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	SOUTH SEA STOCK.	SOUTH SEA Annu. old	SOUTH SEA Ann. new	4 *per* Cent. 1746.	4 *per* Cent. 1747.	Bank An. 1748.	3 *per* Cent. B. Annu.	India Bonds prem.	B. Cir. *pr* l.	s.	d.	*Wind at* Deal.	*Weather* London.
1	128 ¼	174 ½		100¼ 101⅛	99 ⅝ ⅞	98 99	98 ¾ 99 ⅞	99 ⅝	90¾ 91¼	268 a 26	1	17	6	S.W.	clo. rain
2	128 ¼		107	101 ⅛ ¼	99 ¼	99 ⅛	100 99 ⅝	99 ⅝ ⅞	91 ⅛ ¼	268 a 27	1	17	6	W. by S.	rain fair
3	128 ⅜	175 ¼	106 ¼	101 ⅛ ⅜	100½ ⅝ ¾	99 ¼	100⅛ 99¾	99 ⅝ ¾	91 ⅛ ¼	275 a 29	1	17	6	S. by E.	cold rain
4	128 ⅜	175			100 ⅝ ⅝		99 ¼	99 ⅝	91 ⅛ ¼	285 a 29	2	0	0	S. E.	clo. cold
5	Sunday													N. W.	clo. cold
6	128 ⅜	174 175	104 ¼	101⅜ 101⅝		99 ⅛ 99	99 ⅞ ⅜	99 ⅛ ⅝	91 ⅛	298 a 27	2	0	0	W. by N.	froſt fair
7	128⅛ 128	174 ⅛ ¼		101⅞ 102	100 ⅛ ⅛	99 ⅛ ¼	100⅛ 100	99 ⅛ ⅜	91 ⅛	288	2	6	0	S.W.	cloudy
8	128⅛ 127⅝	174 ¼ ⅜	104 ¼				100	99 ⅜	91 ⅛	278 a 26	2	6	0	W.S.W.	hail fair
9	127 ⅜	174 ⅛ ⅛	104 ¼	101 ⅞	100 ⅛ ⅜	99	100 99 ⅞	99 ⅜	91 ⅛ ¼	268	2	2	6	S. W. hard	clo. cold
10	127 ⅜	173 ⅜ ⅛		101⅞ 101	100 ⅛ ⅜	99 ¼ ½	99 ⅛ 100	99 ⅛ 100	91 ⅛ ¼	268 a 27	2	5	0	S. E. by S.	fair cold
11	127 ¼	173 ¼		102	100 ⅛ ⅜		100	100	91 ⅛ ¼	268 a 27	2	7	6	E. S. E.	fair
12	Sunday													E. by S.	fair
13	127 ½	173 ⅛ ⅛	104 ¼ ¼	101 ⅛ ½	100 ⅛ ⅛	99 ⅛ ¼	100 ⅛ ⅛	100	91 ⅛ ½	278 a 26	2	7	6	E.	foggy
14	127⅛ 128	173 ¼ ⅜	105 ⅛	102	101 ⅛		100 ⅛ ⅛	100⅛ ⅛	91⅛ 92½	278 a 28	2	7	6	N.	clo. cold.
15	127 ⅜	173⅛ 174	105 ⅛	102 ¼ ⅞	101 ⅛	99 ¼ ⅞	100⅜ 101	100⅛ 101	91⅛ 92¼	288 a 31	2	10	0	N. N. W.	froſty
16	128⅛ 129⅛	174¼ 175	105¼ 106¼		101⅛ 102⅛		101 ⅛ ⅜	101⅛ ⅛ ⅛	93 ⅛	318 a 34	2	10	0	N. by E.	froſty fair
17	129 ¼	174¾ 175	107	103⅜ 104⅜		101½ 102⅛	101 ⅜	101⅜ 102	94 ¼ 95	328 a 34	2	15	0	N. by E.	froſty fair
18	130 ⅛ ⅛			104⅛ 105	103 ⅛ ¼		102 ⅝ ⅜	102 ¼ ½	94 ¼ 95	348 a 37	2	15	0	E. S. E.	clo. cold
19	Sunday													N. E.	cloudy
20	130 ⅛	175⅜ 176	107 ¼	105 ⅜ ⅞	103 ⅛	102⅛ 102	102 ¼	102 ⅜ ⅝	95 94 ⅞	378 a 39	2	15	0	N. E.	miſling
21	130⅛ 129⅞	175 174⅝	107	104 ⅜ ⅝	103⅜ 103	101 ¼	102 ⅛	102⅛ 101⅝	95½ 94¾	388 a 37	2	15	0	E. N. E.	clo. cold
22	129 ⅜ ¼	174	107 106¾	105¼ 105	100 ⅛ ⅛	101⅛ 101	101 ⅛ ⅜	101 ⅜ ⅝	94 ¼ 94	378 a 32	2	15	0	E. N. E.	fair
23	129 ⅛	174			102 ⅛	100 ⅜ ⅝	101 ⅛	101 ⅜ ⅝		328 a 30	3	0	0	E. by S.	fair rain
24	129 ½	174¼ 174	107 106¾	104 ⅛ ⅜	102 ⅛ ⅝	101 ¼	101 ⅛	101 ⅛ ⅝	94 ⅜	308 a 31	3	0	0	N. W.	fair
25				104 ⅛	102 ⅝			101 ⅛ ⅝	94 ⅜ ¼	318 a 32	3	0	0	E. by S.	fair clou.
26	Sunday													S. E.	cloudy
27				104 ⅛	102 ⅜	101	101 ⅜	101 ⅜	94 ¼	318 a 32	3	0	0	S.	cold fog
28	129	174		104 ⅛	102 ⅛	101 ¼	110 ½	101 ⅛	94 ⅜	328	3	0	0	S. W.	clo. cold

BILL *of Mortality from* Jan. 24, *to* Feb. 21.

Chriſt.	Males 597	Femal. 548	1145
Buried	Males 1021	Femal. 1018	2039
Died under 2 Years old			624
Between 2 and 5			138
5 and 10			71
10 and 20			64
20 and 30			191
30 and 40			219
40 and 50			235
50 and 60			178
60 and 70			152
70 and 80			99
80 and 90			65
90 and 100			3
			2039
Buried: Within the Walls			161
Without the Walls			476
In *Mid.* and *Surrey*			941
City & Sub. *Weſt.*			461
			2039

Weekly *Jan.* 31 — 448
Feb. 7 — 504
14 — 572
21 — 515
2039

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 9d.
Wheat 24s. to 30s. *per* Quar.

THE ſtates of *Holland* not having yet fixt upon any new fund, for making good to their publick revenue, what it has loſt by the abolition of the farms or pachts, have, in order to ſupply their treaſury with ſome ready money, iſſued a placaert, by which they enjoin all the towns to pay into the reſpective *Comptoirs* of the province, all the arrears of the ordinary *Verponding*, or tax upon houſes, up to the year 1748 inclusive. The ſaid arrears up to 1745 inclusive, are thereby ordered to be paid in immediately; thoſe for 1746, before *March* 1. thoſe for 1747, by *April* 1. and thoſe for 1748, by *May* 1. and a deduction of 4 *per cent.* is to be allowed, by way of premium to thoſe towns that ſhall punctually comply with the terms preſcribed.

The minds of the people in the united provinces do not as yet ſeem to be at eaſe; for very lately the 18 companies of the burghers of *Groningen* aſſembled in a body, and demanded that a high court of juſtice ſhould be eſtabliſhed there, to take cognizance of all the publick affairs of the province. The truth is, the people think, they have been plundered and oppreſſed by their late miniſters, and therefore they conclude, that ſome publick examples ought to be made; but theſe are precedents that new miniſters are generally afraid of, becauſe they reſolve to follow the ſteps of their predeceſſors in power.

The proprietors of the *Dutch Eaſt-India* company having lately given in to the committee of the ſtates general, ſome propoſals relating to the terms, on which the chief direction of their company is to be offered to the prince ſtadtholder, the directors were ordered to deliver in their remarks upon thoſe propoſals, which they accordingly did on the 20th inſt. N. S. By one of theſe propoſals the proprietors offered to the prince ſtadtholder a ſettlement of 100,000 *Crowns* a year for the trouble he muſt undergo in the management of their affairs, but he generouſly refuſed to accept of any thing for his trouble, which is a manifeſt proof of his being reſolved to govern, if poſſible, by popular affection, and not by bribery and corruption; ſo that if he ſhould ever be obliged to have recourſe to the latter, it will be the fault of the governed, and not of the governor.

Since our laſt, the *French* have evacuated moſt of the *Auſtrian* and *Dutch* towns, both in *Flanders* and *Brabant*; the city of *Bruſſels*, capital of the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, having been evacuated by them on the 28th ult. N. S. *Maeſtricht* on the 3d inſt. *Ghent* and *Bruges* the ſame day, and the other towns ſoon after; but the evacuations of *Mons*, *Aeth*, and *St. Ghilain* in *Hainault*, and of *Charleroy* in the county of *Namur*, are again put off, becauſe the *French* pretend, that the inſtruments, which the empreſs-queen has ſent in favour of the republick of *Genoa*, and duke of *Modena*, are not drawn up in the manner agreed to. The evacuations in *Italy* and *Savoy* are likewiſe begun; for the *Spaniards* have evacuated moſt places in *Savoy*, and on the 6th inſt. N. S. general *d'Abumada* took poſſeſſion of the city and dutchy of *Parma*, in the name of the infant don *Philip*.

From *Paris* we have an account, that madame the dauphineſs has again miſcarried; and that on the 12th inſt. N. S. the general peace was proclaimed in all the publick places of that city, with the uſual ceremonies. Next day *Te Deum* was ſung in the metropolitan church there, and in the evening the fine fireworks erected at the *Greve*, were played off. The whole city was at the ſame time illuminated; and the fountains were kept running with wine, and bread and a variety of proviſions diſtributed to the populace for 3 days together. But what added much to the general joy, was an edict publiſh'd the ſame day, for aboliſhing the taxes on copper, hair, powder, wax, tallow, paper, and paſteboard. This joy had however ſome allay; for no leſs than 10 perſons were killed outright in the crowd; 3 more were killed by the fall of one of the great lamp-poſts, a woman was delivered in the crowd and both herſelf and child trod to death, and upwards of 40 were dangerouſly wounded and carried to the hoſpital.

From *Madrid* we hear, that their *American* dominions were ſo plentifully ſtored with all ſorts of *European* goods during the war, that they can be in no want of any for ſome time to come; and that therefore the time of the departure of the galleons from *Cadiz*, for that country, is not yet fixed.

From the 12th to the 20th of *Dec.* O. S. there was in *Ruſſia* a more ſevere froſt than was ever in the memory of man known, even in that country, before; ſo that on the 19th the cold exceeded by 20 degrees the utmoſt feverity of the cold in *Holland* in 1739—40 *. Above 100 perſons were frozen to death in the ſtreets at *Peterſburgh*; and in many of the villages in the more northern parts, every living creature was frozen to death, notwithſtanding ſome of the people were in their furs and ſtove-rooms, which always uſed to prevent the effects of the moſt intenſe cold.

All accounts from the north ſeem to prognoſticate an approaching war, and ſome ſay the *Ruſſian Coſſacks* have already made incurſions upon the *Swediſh Finland*.

The

* *See* London Magazine *for* February, 1740, p. 100.

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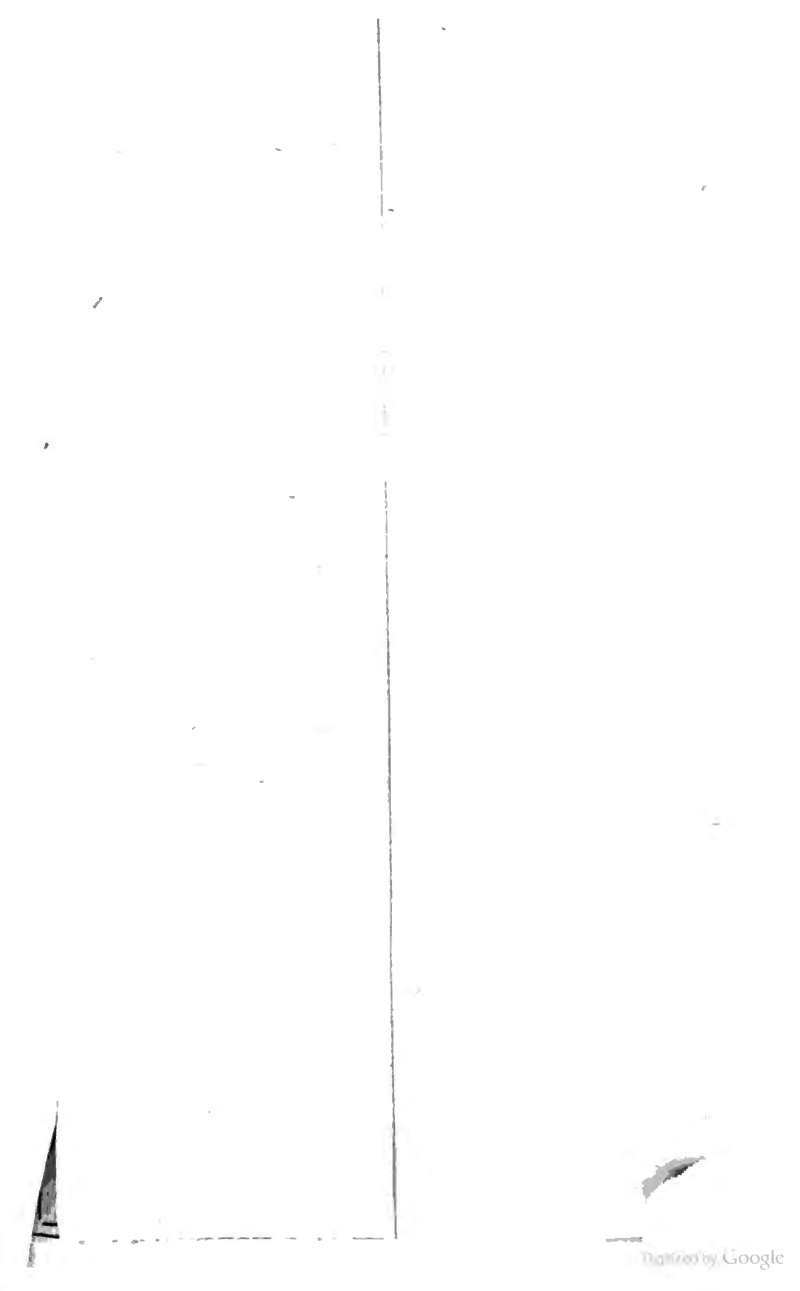

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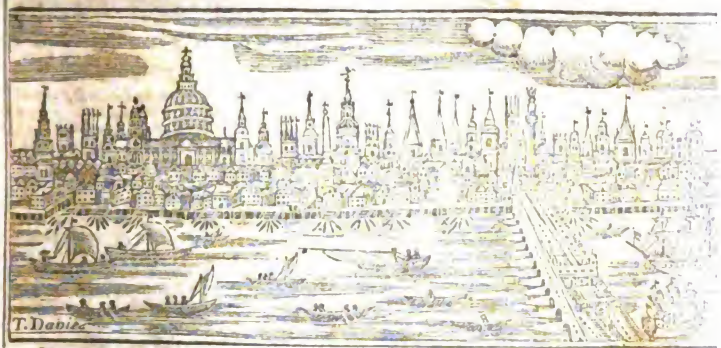

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Amicus may be aſſured, that what he ſo obligingly propoſes, ſhall be complied with the firſt Opportunity.—We thank *Ruricola* for the Continuance of his Favours, are much obliged to him for his Hints, and ſhall take Care to improve them.

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THE

LONDON MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1749.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS you inſerted in your MAGAZINE for *January* laſt (*ſee p. 3—10.*) *The Private* LIFE *of a* PRINCE, ſo I now ſend you *The* IDEA *of a* PATRIOT KING from the ſame Work; to which, I hope, you will not fail to pay the ſame Regard.

I am, &c.

I. *That a Patriot King ought to eſpouſe no Party.*
II. *The Evil of governing by one, either in a State united or divided.*

TO eſpouſe no party, but to govern like the common father of his people, is ſo eſſential to the character of a PATRIOT KING, that he, who does otherwiſe, forfeits the title. It is the peculiar privilege and glory of this character, that princes, who maintain it, and they alone, are ſo far from the neceſſity, that they are not expoſed to the temptation, of *governing by a party:* Which muſt always end in the government of a *faction*; (the faction of the *prince*, if he has ability; the faction of his *miniſters*, if he has not) and either one way or the other, in the oppreſſion of the people. For *faction* is to *party*, what the *ſuperlative* is to the *poſitive: Party* is a political evil, and *faction* is the *worſt* of all *parties*. The true image of a free people governed by a PATRIOT KING, is that of a patriarchal family, where the head and all the members are united by one common intereſt, and animated by one common ſpirit; and where, if any are perverſe enough to have another, they will be ſoon born down by the ſuperiority of thoſe, who have the ſame; which, far from making a *diviſion*, will but confirm the *union* of the little ſtate. That to approach as near as poſſible to theſe ideas of perfect government, and ſociable happineſs under it, is deſirable in every ſtate, no man will be abſurd enough to deny. The ſole queſtion is therefore, how near to them it is poſſible to attain? For if this attempt be not abſolutely impracticable, all the views of a PATRIOT KING will be directed to make it ſucceed. Inſtead of abetting the diviſions of his people, he will endeavour to unite them, and to be himſelf the center of their union: Inſtead of putting himſelf at the head of *one party* in order to govern *his people*, he will put himſelf at the head of *his people* in order to govern, or, more properly, to ſubdue *all parties*. To arrive at this deſirable union, and to maintain it, will indeed be found more difficult

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in ſome caſes than in others, but abſolutely impoſſible in none, to a wiſe and good prince.

II. If his people are *united* in their ſubmiſſion to him, and in their attachment to the eſtabliſh'd government, he muſt not only *eſpouſe* but *create* a party, in order to govern by *one*; and what ſhould tempt him to purſue ſo wild a meaſure? A prince who aims at more power than the conſtitution gives him, may be ſo tempted; becauſe he may hope to obtain in the diſorders of the ſtate what cannot be obtained in quiet times; and becauſe contending parties will give what a nation will not. Parties, even before they degenerate into factions, are ſtill numbers of men aſſociated together for certain purpoſes, and certain intereſts, which are not, or which are not allowed by others to be thoſe of the community. A more private or perſonal intereſt comes but too ſoon and too often, to be ſuper-added, and to grow predominant in them; and when it does ſo, whatever occaſions or principles began to form them, the ſame logick prevails in them as prevails in every church. The intereſt of the ſtate is ſuppoſed to be that of the party, as the intereſt of religion is ſuppoſed to be that of the church; and with this pretence or preſpoſſeſſion, the intereſt of the ſtate becomes, like that of religion, a remote conſideration, is never purſued for its own ſake, and is often ſacrificed to the other. A king, therefore, who has ill deſigns to carry on, muſt endeavour to divide an united people, and by blending or ſeeming to blend his intereſts with that of a party, he may ſucceed perhaps, and his party and he may ſhare the ſpoils of a ruin'd nation: Such a party is then become a faction, ſuch a king is a tyrant, and ſuch a government is a conſpiracy. A PATRIOT KING muſt renounce his character to have ſuch deſigns, or act againſt his own deſigns to purſue ſuch methods. Both are too abſurd to be ſuppoſed. It remains, therefore, that as all the good ends of government are moſt attainable in an united ſtate, and as the diviſions of a people can ſerve to bad purpoſes alone, the king we ſuppoſe here will deem the union of his ſubjects his greateſt advantage, and will think himſelf happy to find that eſtabliſhed, which he would have employed the whole labour of his life to bring about. This ſeems ſo plain, that I am ready to make excuſes for having inſiſted at all upon it.

II. Let us turn ourſelves to another ſuppoſition, to that of a *divided ſtate*. This will fall in oftener with the ordinary courſe of things in free governments, and eſpecially after iniquitous and weak adminiſtrations. Such a ſtate may be better or worſe, and the great and good purpoſes of a PATRIOT KING more or leſs attainable in it, according to the different nature of thoſe *diviſions*; and therefore we will conſider this ſtate in different lights.

A people may be *united* in ſubmiſſion to the prince, and to the eſtabliſhment, and yet be *divided* about *general principles*, or *particular meaſures* of government. In the firſt caſe, they will do by their conſtitution, what has been frequently done by the ſcripture; ſtrain it to their own actions and prejudices, and if they cannot ſtrain it, alter it as much as is neceſſary to render it conformable to them. In the ſecond, they will ſupport or oppoſe particular acts of adminiſtrations, and defend, or attack the perſons employed in them: And both theſe ways a conflict of parties may ariſe, but no great difficulty to a prince, who determines to purſue the union of his ſubjects, and the proſperity of all kingdoms, independently of all parties. When

II. *The evil of governing by party, in a* ſtate united. II. *The evil of governing by party, in a* ſtate divided.

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When parties are divided by different notions and principles concerning ſome particular eccleſiaſtical or civil inſtitutions, the conſtitution which ſhould be *their* rule, muſt be that of the prince. He may and he ought to ſhew his diſlike or his favour, as he judges the conſtitution may be hurt or improved by one ſide or the other. The hurt he is never to ſuffer, not for his own ſake; and therefore, ſurely, not for the ſake of any whimſical factions, or ambitious ſet of men. The improvement he muſt always deſire; but as every new modification in a ſcheme of government and of national policy, is a matter of great importance, and requires more and deeper conſideration than the warmth, and hurry, and raſhneſs of party-conduct admit, the duty of a prince ſeems to require, that he ſhould render by his influence the proceedings more *orderly* and more *deliberate*, even when he approves the end to which they are directed. All this may be done by him without fomenting diviſion; and far from forming, or eſpouſing a party, he will defeat party in defence of the conſtitution, on ſome occaſions; and lead men from acting with a party-ſpirit, to act with a national-ſpirit, on others.

When the diviſion is about *particular meaſures* of government, and the conduct of the adminiſtration is alone concerned, a PATRIOT KING will ſtand in want of party as little as in any other caſe. Under his reign, the opportunities of forming an oppoſition of this ſort will be rare, and the pretences generally weak. Nay, the motives to it will loſe much of their force, when a government is ſtrong in reputation, and men are kept in good humour by feeling the rod of a party on no occaſion, tho' they feel the weight of the ſcepter on ſome. Such opportunities however may happen, and there may be reaſon as well as pretences ſometimes for oppoſition, even in ſuch a reign: At leaſt we will ſuppoſe ſo, that we may include in this argument every contingent caſe. Grievances then are complained of, miſtakes, and abuſes in government are pointed out, and miniſters are proſecuted by their enemies. Shall the prince on the throne form a party by intrigue, and by ſecret and corrupt influence, to oppoſe the proſecution? When the prince and the miniſters are *participes criminis*, when every thing is to be defended, leſt ſomething ſhould come out, that may unravel the ſilly wicked ſcheme, and diſcloſe to publick ſight the whole turpitude of the adminiſtration; there is then indeed no help, this muſt be done, and ſuch a party muſt be formed, becauſe ſuch a party alone will ſubmit to a drudgery of this kind. But a prince who is not in theſe circumſtances, will not have recourſe to theſe means: He has others more open, more noble, and more effectual in his power: He knows that the views of his government are right, and that the tenor of his adminiſtration is good; but he knows that neither he nor his miniſters are infallible, nor impeccable. There may be abuſes in his government, miſtakes in his adminiſtration, and guilt in his miniſters, which he has not obſerved; and he will be far from imputing the complaints that give him occaſion to obſerve them, to a ſpirit of party, much leſs will he treat thoſe, who carry on ſuch proſecutions in a legal manner, as incendiaries, and as enemies to his government. On the contrary, he will diſtinguiſh the voice of his people from the clamour of a faction, and will hearken to it. He will redreſs grievances, correct errors, and reform or puniſh miniſters. This he will do as a good prince; and as a wiſe one, he will do it in ſuch a manner, that his dignity ſhall be maintained, and that his authority ſhall increaſe with his reputation by it.

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Should the efforts of a mere faction be bent to calumniate his government, and to diſtreſs the adminiſtration on groundleſs pretences, and for inſufficient reaſons; he will not neglect, but he will not apprehend neither, the ſhort lived and contemptible ſcheme. He will indeed have no reaſon to do ſo; for let the factors of male adminiſtation, whenever an oppoſition is made to it, affect to inſinuate as much as they pleaſe, that their maſters are in no other circumſtances than thoſe to which the very beſt miniſters ſtand expoſed (objects of general envy and of particular malice) it will remain eternally true, that any groundleſs oppoſition, in a well regulated monarchy, can never be ſtrong and durable. To be convinc'd of the truth of this propoſition, one needs only to reflect how many well-grounded attacks have been defeated, and how few have ſucceeded, againſt the moſt wicked and the weakeſt adminiſtrations. Every king, every king of *Britain* at leaſt, has means enough in his power to defeat and to calm oppoſition. But a PATRIOT KING, above all others, may ſafely reſt his cauſe on the innocency of his adminiſtration, on the conſtitutional ſtrength of the crown, and on the concurrence of his people, to whom he dares appeal, and by whom he will be ſupported.

To conclude all I will ſay on the diviſions of this kind, let me add, that the caſe of a groundleſs oppoſition can hardly happen in a bad reign, becauſe in ſuch a reign juſt occaſions of oppoſition muſt of courſe be frequently given (as we have allowed that they may be given ſometimes, tho' very rarely, in a good reign) but that whether it be well or ill grounded, whether it be that of the nation, or that of a faction, the conduct of a bad prince with reſpect to it will be the ſame; and one way or other this conduct muſt have a very fatal event. Such a prince will not mend the adminiſtration, as long as he can reſiſt the juſteſt and moſt popular oppoſition, and therefore the oppoſition will laſt and grow, as long as a free conſtitution is in force, and the ſpirit of liberty is preſerved; for ſo long even a change of his miniſters, without a change of his meaſures, will not be ſufficient. The former without the latter is a mere banter, and would be deemed and taken for ſuch, by every man who did not oppoſe on a factious principle; that I mean of getting into power at any rate, and uſing it as ill as the men he helped to turn out of it. Now if ſuch men as theſe abound, (and they will abound in the decline of a free government,) a bad prince, whether he changes, or does not change his miniſters, may hope to govern by the ſpirit and art of a faction, againſt the ſpirit and ſtrength of the nation. His character may be too low, and that of his miniſter too odious, to form originally even a faction, that ſhall be able to defend them. But they may apply to their purpoſes a party that was formed on far different occaſions, and bring numbers to fight for a cauſe, in which many of them would not have liſted. The names, and with the names the animoſity of parties, may be kept up, when the cauſes that formed them ſubſiſt no longer.

When a party is thus revived or continued in the ſpirit of a faction, the corrupt and the infatuated members of it will act without any regard to right or wrong; and they who have aſſerted liberty in one reign, or againſt invaſions of one kind, will give it up in another reign, and abet invaſions of another kind; tho' they ſtill diſtinguiſh themſelves by the ſame appellation, ſtill ſpread the ſame banner, and ſtill deafen their adverſaries and one another with the ſame cry. If the national cauſe prevails againſt all the wicked arts of corruption and diviſion, that an obſtinate prince and flagitious miniſtry

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niſtry can employ; yet will the ſtruggle be long, and the difficulties, the diſtreſſes, and the danger great, both to the king and to the people. The beſt he can hope for in ſuch a caſe, will be to eſcape with a diminution of reputation, authority, and power. He may be expoſed to ſomething worſe, and his obſtinacy may force things to ſuch extremities, as they who oppoſe him will lament, and as the preſervation of liberty and good government can alone juſtify. If the wicked arts I ſpeak of prevail, faction will be propagated thro' the whole nation, an ill or well grounded oppoſition will be the queſtion no longer, and the conteſt among parties will be, who ſhall govern, not how they ſhall be governed. In ſhort, univerſal confuſion will follow, and a compleat victory on any ſide will enſlave all ſides.

I have not overcharged the draught: Such conſequences muſt follow ſuch a conduct; and therefore let me aſk, how much more ſafe, more eaſy, more pleaſant, more honourable is it, for a prince to correct, if he has not prevented male-adminiſtration? that he may be able to reſt his cauſe (as I ſaid before) on the ſtrength of the crown and the concurrence of his people, whenever any faction preſumes to riſe in oppoſition to him.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

A Caution in relation to the Cambrick Acts.

IT was a cuſtom formerly, when the acts of ten kings reigns were not equally voluminous to thoſe of one now, to publiſh ſuch acts or ſtatutes in every market-town, by reading them publickly to the people on 3 ſucceſſive market-days, by affixing them to the market-croſs, or may-pole, and by reading them, after divine ſervice, to the congregation in every pariſh church in the kingdom; as appears by the parliamentary directions at the concluſion of the ſaid acts.

Whether the like manner of publiſhing our ſtatutes, as they are authenticated by parliament, can be effected in their preſent voluminous and prolix ſtate; or whether for that, or any other wiſe reaſon, the publication is avoided; it certainly, in the caſe of all penal ſtatutes, behoves us to know what riſques we are liable to, if we even innocently offend againſt the laws of our country; it being a maxim founded on the old method of publication, and, as it ſhould ſeem, ſtill ſubſiſting, tho' no ſuch publication takes place, *That no man is ignorant of the law*; tho', in truth, and in fact, no man can comprehend, contain, or perfectly know, all our laws. However, that our readers may be duly cauti-on'd not to offend againſt one particular penal law, juſt now come to be in full force in all its parts, which is really calculated for the publick good, and enacted under a very ſtrict and ſevere penalty, we ſhall give them the following abſtract of the late *cambrick acts*.

The firſt act was made in the 18th year of his preſent majeſty's reign, and is intitled, "An act for *prohibiting* the *wearing* and *importation* of cambricks and *French* lawns."—It directs, that no cambricks or *French* lawns ſhall be worn in *Great Britain*, in any garment or apparel, after the 24th day of *June*, 1748, under the penalty of five pounds.—That, on any information upon oath before a juſtice of the peace, of ſuch being worn, he is obliged to ſummon the party accuſed before him; and, on conviction, and refuſing to pay the penalty, he is to grant a warrant, under his hand and ſeal, to levy it by diſtreſs and ſale of the offender's goods; with a proviſo, however, that the perſon accuſed is at liberty to appeal to the quarter ſeſſions, giving ſix days notice to the proſecutor, but the determination there to be final.—All ſellers of cambricks and *French* lawns, made, or not made up, after

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after the ſaid 24th of *June*, 1748, except for exportation, are ſubject to the like penalty of five pounds.—And if the perſon proſecuted for wearing cambricks or *French* lawns, ſhall diſcover, upon oath, before a juſtice of the peace, the perſon or perſons who ſold him ſuch cambricks and *French* lawns, he ſhall be freed from the penalty laid by this act on the wearer, and be paid by the perſon or perſons who ſold the ſame.—No cambricks, *French* lawns, or other linen whatſoever of the kind, uſually entered under the denomination of cambricks, are to be imported after the firſt day of *Auguſt*, 1745, unleſs being the property of his majeſty's ſubjects, and ſecurity given to double the value, that they ſhall be exported again in three years.—By one other act made in the 21ſt year of his ſaid majeſty's reign, for explaining, amending, and enforcing the above recited, it is enacted, That any perſon, who, after the ſaid 24th day of *June*, 1748, and before the 25th day of *March*, 1749, ſhall be proſecuted for wearing of cambricks or *French* lawns, and ſhall by affidavit, or ſufficient evidence, prove, that the ſame was bought before the ſaid 24th day of *June*, 1748, ſuch perſon ſhall be diſcharged without paying the penalty aforeſaid.—It only remains here to take notice, that this laſt clauſe intends to ſhew, that the act has been ſome time in force, and before the 25th of *March*, 1749, purely excuſes thoſe who purchaſed cambricks or *French* lawns before the 24th of *June*, 1748; but that, after the ſaid 25th day of *March*, 1749, no wearer can be excuſed, or relieved againſt the penalty of the act.

N. B. That by the firſt-recited act the penalty againſt the wearer goes to the informer; and, by a clauſe in the laſt-recited act, the informer has likewiſe the benefit of the penalty againſt the ſeller; ſo that whether the wearer or ſeller ſtand convicted, the informer muſt have the penalty.

The following is the Total of all the French, Spaniſh *and Neutral Ships and Veſſels, that have been taken, deſtroyed, and condemned, during the late war with* France, *which was declared*, March 31, 1744.

FRENCH trading ſhips and veſſels in the *Mediterranean*, between *Marſeilles* and the *Levant*, 140.—Xebeques and other ſmall veſſels in the *Mediterranean*, with ſtores for the *Spaniſh* and *French* armies in *Italy*; and others to and from the coaſt of *Barbary*, the *Spaniſh* coaſt, and the *Morea*, 385.—*French* in *Europe*, to and from their ſettlements and *Spaniſh* ports in *America*, and thoſe in the *American* ſeas, 804.—*French*, to and from *French Newfoundland*, as *Cape Breton*, and other ſettlements, and bankers, 157.—*French*, up and down in the *Channel* and elſewhere, between the *Land's-End* and the *Streights-Mouth*, whereof 13 were of very conſiderable value, 487.—*French* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, and to and from thence, 41.—*French* men of war, 34, *viz.* 2 of 20 guns, 1 of 22, 2 of 24, 2 of 26, 2 of 30, 2 of 32, 3 of 36, 2 of 44, 1 of 46, 2 of 50, 2 of 52, 1 of 56, 1 of 58, 1 of 60, 5 of 64, 1 of 66, 1 of 70, and 3 of 74 guns.—*French* privateers in *Europe* and *America*, from 2 to 36 guns, 348.—*Spaniſh* regiſter ſhips in *Europe* and *America*, outward and homeward bound, 34.—*Acapulco* ſhip, taken by lord *Anſon*, 1.—*Spaniſh* or *French* from the *South Seas*, 3.—*Spaniſh*, of leſs value, in *America*; whereof 22 were eſteemed very valuable, 71.—*Spaniſh* on the coaſts of *Spain* and *Portugal*, between the *Land's-End* and the *Streights-Mouth*, whereof 4 were very valuable, 91.—*Spaniſh* men of war of 36 and 74 guns, 2.—*N. B.* The *Princeſſa* was taken before the *French* war.—*Spaniſh* privateers in *Europe* and *America*, from 4 to 14 guns, 96.—Neutrals, their cargoes condemned, 110.—Total of *French*, *Spaniſh* and Neutrals 2804.—*N. B.* Of the foregoing prizes, 1191 have been taken by privateers in *Europe* and *America*.

JOURNAL

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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 63.

I ſhall conclude the Debate begun in your laſt with the Speech of Chryſippus, *the Purport of which was as follows:*

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

THE Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, was pleaſed to give it as his opinion, that all uſurers and extortioners ought, if it were poſſible, to be baniſhed out of the kingdom, in which I moſt heartily concur; but I was ſurpriſed to hear ſuch an opinion delivered by one, who ſeems to pride himſelf in being an advocate againſt what is now propoſed; becauſe it will in effect be tantamount to that of baniſhing all ſuch vermin out of the kingdom: Nay, I think it will be much better; for I am afraid, that, if we could baniſh them all, we ſhould, by doing ſo, thin the land more than moſt people imagine. Let us therefore keep our people, but let us put it out of the power of any man to be either an uſurer or extortioner. This we may do: This we ſhall in a great meaſure do, by agreeing to what is now propoſed.

That this will be the conſequence, Sir, may not, perhaps, at firſt be perceived by thoſe, who have not conſidered what is meant by uſurer and extortioner, and therefore I muſt beg leave to explain the terms. According to the original and genuine meaning of the word uſurer, every man muſt be deemed ſuch, who takes any intereſt, or premium, for the uſe of the money he lends, let that intereſt, or premium, be never ſo ſmall; and the taking of any ſuch intereſt, or premium, was unlawful both among the *Jews* and *Primitive Chriſtians*, in their dealings with one another; but as the taking of a certain yearly intereſt is now allowed in moſt countries, the meaning of the word uſurer has by cuſtom been confined to thoſe only, who take a higher intereſt than that which is allowed by law. Then, as to the meaning of the word extortioner, it is applied to thoſe, who take advantage of the neceſſities of the buyer, or borrower, and exact a higher price, or premium, for any thing ſold, or lent, than they could otherwiſe expect from the circumſtances of the country at that time; conſequently, an uſurer may, or may not be an extortioner, and a lender at legal intereſt may be an extortioner, according to the rate at which the legal intereſt of money then happens to be eſtabliſhed; for if the legal intereſt, in any country, were very much above the natural, a money-lender, who took advantage of the neceſſities of any particular borrower, and exacted the full legal intereſt, would be an extortioner; and if the legal intereſt were very much below the natural, a money-lender, who took a little more than the legal intereſt, would be no extortioner.

Now, Sir, with regard to the neceſſities of the buyer, or borrower, they may proceed from his particular circumſtances, ſuch as his being a ſtranger in the country, or his being confined to deal with one particular man, and many other accidents; or they may proceed from the contrivance of the ſeller, or lender, as when one particular man, or ſet of men have ingroſſed the whole of that commodity, and for this reaſon the natural intereſt of money always riſes, when the ready money of any country comes to be in few hands; or they may proceed even from the law itſelf, as when a monopoly of any commodity is granted by law, and when the legal intereſt of money is eſtabliſhed at a rate too much below the natural; for when this laſt happens

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happens to be the caſe, it very much diminiſhes the number of the lenders, and of courſe increaſes the neceſſity of the borrower.

From theſe definitions and obſervations, Sir, I think it is evident, that there can be no uſurers or extortioners in any country, unleſs the legal intereſt be, in ſome branch of buſineſs or other, eſtabliſhed at a rate very much below the natural; and that, wherever this happens to be the caſe, they have no occaſion to baniſh their uſurers and extortioners, which I ſhall readily admit would be impoſſible, becauſe they could not be diſcovered: I ſay, they have no occaſion to think of baniſhing all ſuch; becauſe by raiſing the legal intereſt in thoſe branches of buſineſs, where it appears to have been eſtabliſhed at too low a rate, they may render it impoſſible for any man, or at leaſt any number of men, to continue the trade of an uſurer or extortioner.

Gentlemen may amuſe themſelves and their hearers, with endeavouring to prove, that the exacting of any intereſt, or premium, for the uſe of money, where no riſk is run, is an immoral and unjuſt exaction; but, Sir, it has been, and always will be the practice; and I cannot think there is any greater immorality or injuſtice in a moneyed man's exacting a premium for the uſe of his money, than in a landed gentleman's exacting a higher rent for his land, than the land would naturally and without the induſtry of the farmer, produce; for when the leaſe *is* expired, his land is returned to him again, as good, and generally better than when he firſt lent it, or leaſed it out: The land of the latter ſuffers as little by being uſed, if he takes proper care, as the money of the former; and the land could as little, of itſelf, produce ſuch a high rent, as the money could, of itſelf, produce any profit. Both proceed from the induſtry and ſkill of the farmer, or borrower, and the landlord has as little a right to get by the induſtry or ſkill of the farmer, as the lender has to get by that of the borrower.

The taking of an intereſt, or premium, for the uſe of money is, therefore, Sir, not only practiſed, but, I think, juſtly practiſed. In thoſe countries, where there are no laws relating to it, the practice will be open and avowed, and the premium will, like the price of any other commodity, riſe and fall according to the demand. But in thoſe countries, where the practice is, by law, prohibited, it will be ſecretly or indirectly carried on, and the intereſt, or premium, will always be high, becauſe the borrower muſt pay for the riſk run by the lender, and becauſe you will always, by ſuch a law, diminiſh the number of lenders, much more than you can diminiſh the number of borrowers; which of courſe increaſes the neceſſities of the latter, and enables the former to put what price they pleaſe upon the riſk they run. And in countries, where this practice is not prohibited, but reſtrained to a certain rate, the effect will be the ſame, if the rate of legal intereſt be very much lower than that of the natural; and exactly in proportion to the difference between theſe two rates, will this effect be greater or leſſer, and more or leſs miſchievous.

I ſhall grant, Sir, that a rich moneyed man will, rather than let his money lie dead in his hands, take *three per cent.* intereſt in any caſe where he is at very little trouble, and runs no riſk: Nay, I believe, that in ſuch a caſe he would rather take *one per cent.* but he will never take *one* if he can get *two*, nor will he take *five* if he can get *ſix*; and whether he can do this or no, depends upon the proportion between the quantity of money then ready to be lent in that country, and the quantity wanted to be borrowed; for it

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it is upon this proportion, that the natural intereſt of money always depends. But there is no caſe, where the lender muſt not be at ſome trouble, and hardly any where he muſt not run ſome riſk; and both this trouble and riſk he will put a higher or lower value upon, according to the proportion before mentioned.

Thus, Sir, we may ſee, that what is called the natural intereſt of money, conſiſts of three ſeveral branches, to wit, the temptation neceſſary for prevailing with a moneyed man to lend out his money, rather than let it lie dead by him, the value he puts upon his trouble, and the value he puts upon the riſk he runs; and upon every one of theſe three branches it riſes or falls, according to the riſe or fall of the proportion between the two quantities I have ſtated. As to the firſt of theſe three branches, it is no way affected by the ſort of ſecurity to be given for repayment, and very little by the quantity of money to be lent; as to the ſecond, it is greatly affected by both; and as to the third, it depends entirely upon the ſort of ſecurity to be given for the repayment.

From hence, Sir, we may ſee the true reaſon, why the natural intereſt of money is proportionably higher upon ſmall ſums than upon large, becauſe a rich man has a greater temptation to lend a large ſum, than he has to lend a ſmall ſum at the ſame rate of intereſt; and as the trouble is the ſame in both, he is better paid for his trouble in the former caſe, than in the latter. We may likewiſe ſee the reaſon, why the natural intereſt of money lent upon perſonal ſecurity, is higher than that of money lent upon mortgages or pledges; becauſe the riſk is vaſtly greater in the former caſe, than in the latter. And we may ſee the reaſon, why the natural intereſt of money lent upon one ſort of pledges, is higher than that of money lent upon another; becauſe the trouble of receiving, keeping, and returning pledges of one ſort, is much greater than thoſe of another. Therefore, I think, nothing can be more evident, than that in our laws for regulating the intereſt of money, a diſtinction ought to be made between money lent upon mortgages, or pledges, and money lent upon perſonal ſecurity; and between money lent in large ſums, and money lent in ſmall ſums, either upon mortgages or pledges, or upon perſonal ſecurity.

When I conſider this, Sir, and when I conſider the preſent circumſtances of this nation, I am no way ſurpriſed at the extravagant intereſt now exacted by our common pawnbrokers, or by thoſe who deal in lending ſmall ſums upon perſonal ſecurity. As to our pawnbrokers, I ſhall admit, that the intereſt taken by them is very extravagant, when they lend any large ſum of money, but upon a ſmall ſum, that is to ſay, upon any ſum not exceeding 5*s.* I cannot think, that the intereſt they now take is very extravagant; becauſe I look upon it as no more than a juſt reward for the trouble they are at in receiving, keeping, and returning the trifling pledges uſually left for ſuch ſmall ſums of money. But if it be extravagant, it is occaſioned by our penal laws againſt taking more than *five per cent. per annum*, in any caſe whatſoever; for it is certain, that no man will, or indeed can ſet up the buſineſs of a pawnbroker at that intereſt, and no cautious man of any ſubſtance will venture to take more, becauſe of the penalty he incurs by ſo doing; ſo that by our laws we have excluded all men of any ſubſtance from that buſineſs, and have thereby expoſed the poor to daily extortions: Whereas, if we ſhould by law allow an intereſt at the rate of 20*l. per cent. per annum* upon all ſums not exceeding 10*s.* 15*l. per cent.* upon all ſums not exceeding 40*s.* 10*l. per cent.* upon all ſums not exceeding 10*l.* 6*l. per cent.* upon all

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ſums not exceeding 50*l.* and not above 5*l. per cent.* upon any greater ſum: I ſay, if we ſhould eſtabliſh ſuch a regulation by law, I am perſuaded, many perſons of good ſubſtance would ſet up the buſineſs of pawnbroking, and the poor would be relieved from the oppreſſions they now groan under.

It is cruel, Sir, to inſinuate that none apply to the prwnbroker, but ſuch as are aſhamed to declare the cauſe of their diſtreſs; and to ſay, that a ſober, diligent, and induſtrious poor man may, in caſe of any misfortune, find relief by applying to ſome one of his acquaintance, or to his maſter, or to the pariſh, argues, in my opinion, no great knowledge of the nature of mankind. There is nothing that expoſes a man more to be ſlighted by his friends, than that of aſking to borrow money of them; maſters are but too apt to impoſe upon and domineer over their journeymen, as ſoon as they have got them into their debt; and a man of any character will always be aſhamed to apply to his pariſh for relief, which is a ſort of ſhame we ought to take care to preſerve, and even propagate, among the vulgar, inſtead of deſtroying it, by rendering ſuch applications neceſſary, frequent and familiar.

For theſe reaſons, Sir, I am convinced, that, let a poor man's diſtreſs be never ſo accidental or calamitous, let him be never ſo ſober, diligent and induſtrious, he will apply to the pawnbroker for relief, rather than to the pariſh, to his maſter, or to any friend or acquaintance; and I ſhall always think, he makes a prudent choice. How inhuman then muſt the law be, that renders ſuch a relief more precarious, and more expenſive, than it would be, if there were no ſuch law ſubſiſting? which is demonſtrably our caſe at preſent; for if the poor are now furniſhed with money at the rate of 30*l. per cent.* notwithſtanding the riſk which the pawnbroker runs, by treſpaſſing againſt the laws of his country, it is certain, that they would be furniſhed with money at a lower rate, if the pawnbroker were to run no ſuch riſk.

I ſhall admit, Sir, that ſome of our poor are ſupported in idleneſs and debauchery, by the ready acceſs they have to money at the pawnbrokers; but this you cannot prevent, by any prohibitory or penal law, unleſs you ſhould prohibit buying and ſelling as well as pawning; and the evil will always very ſoon meet with an effectual remedy, by ſuch perſons having nothing left to pawn; ſo that you can do no harm, but will certainly do a great deal of good, by regulating and giving a legal ſanction to the buſineſs of pawnbroking.

Now, Sir, with regard to the intereſt of money lent upon perſonal ſecurity; when I conſider the preſent price of our publick funds, I am ſurprized to hear any gentleman ſuppoſe, that if a man cannot borrow a ſmall ſum, at legal intereſt upon perſonal ſecurity, it muſt proceed from his being reputed to be in bad circumſtances, or a bad manager, and not from any want of money ready to be lent in that way. To convince us of the contrary of this, Sir, we do not ſtand in need of experience: We may be convinced of it, if we will but attend to the nature of things. No man in his ſenſes will lend his money at *five per cent.* upon perſonal ſecurity, ſo long as he can have *four per cent.* by putting it into the publick funds, where he has the whole revenue of the nation engaged to him for the punctual payment of his intereſt, as well as principal. Nay, if the intereſt of our publick funds were reduced to *three per cent.* the caſe would be much the ſame; for lending upon perſonal ſecurity will always be ſo precarious, and the riſk ſo great, that no wiſe man will chuſe to employ his money in that way, while he can have a ſettled punctual

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revenue of *three per cent.* by putting it into the publick funds, and his principal always ready at command upon a few days warning.

In ſhort, Sir, there is no way of forcing men into the method of lending their money, upon perſonal ſecurity, A but that of rendering it impoſſible for them to have any thing near the ſame intereſt for it in any other way. This was the caſe, Sir, before the eſtabliſhment of our publick funds. In thoſe happy days, as I have heard from many gentlemen who were B then alive, and in buſineſs, there was not a banker, ſcrivener, or conſiderable attorney in *London*, or in any part of the country, who had not always, in his hands, or at his command, ſeveral ſums of money ready to be lent at legal intereſt, C upon perſonal ſecurity; and the great difficulty was to find out a man, of tolerable credit, who had occaſion to borrow, and would agree to keep it in his hands at that intereſt for any long ſpace of time. But the caſe is now altered: Aſk D any banker, ſcrivener, or attorney, of our days, and they will all tell you, they have money ready to be lent upon mortgages, at leſs than the legal intereſt, or they are ready to diſcount a bill, or note, payable in two or three months; but they have E no money ready to be lent at legal intereſt for a year, or two, upon bond, let the credit of the borrower be never ſo well eſtabliſhed: Nay, they will tell you, that when any of their clients, or cuſtomers, wants ſuch a thing, it is with the utmoſt F difficulty they can procure it; and, indeed, the difficulty is ſo great, that no merchant, or tradeſman, of good credit, ever thinks of applying for it, becauſe he runs a riſk of loſing his credit by ſo doing.

What a cramp this is, Sir, upon our trade and commerce may be eaſily imagined: for when a merchant, or tradeſman, can eaſily, and without expoſing his credit, borrow a ſum of money at legal intereſt upon perſonal ſecurity, and can be ſure of keeping it in his hands for ſome years, or of replacing it, by borrowing from another, in caſe it ſhould be called for, he may launch out much beyond his own ſtock of money, and may thereby greatly increaſe the trade and commerce of his country; but, in our preſent circumſtances, if a merchant, or tradeſman, embarks in any projects, or launches out in trade, beyond his own proper ſtock, he runs a great riſk of becoming a bankrupt, a riſk by which many have been lately, and are yet daily undone.

For this reaſon, Sir, I think it is abſolutely neceſſary for us to take ſome method for reviving perſonal credit; and, in my opinion, there is no other method we can fall on, except that of raiſing the intereſt of money lent upon that ſort of ſecurity, and lowering the intereſt of money lent upon mortgages of lands or houſes. That the natural intereſt of money, upon this laſt ſort of ſecurity, is lower than the legal, we may learn from daily experience; but that it is a great deal higher upon the former ſort of ſecurity, is evident both from experience and the nature of things; and the monſtrous height it has of late years roſe to, proceeds chiefly from our penal laws againſt thoſe who take more than *five per cent.* from whence I am apt to believe, that if the legal intereſt, upon perſonal ſecurity, were raiſed to *ſix* or *ſeven per cent.* and the legal intereſt upon mortgages lowered to *four* or *three*, it would have a very good effect upon perſonal credit, and conſequently upon our trade and commerce.

I ſhall not ſay, Sir, that many ſuch projects of trade can now be G contrived, as might enable a man to pay *ſix* or *ſeven per cent.* intereſt for the money to be employ'd therein; but ſome ſuch may ſtill, I believe, be contrived; and as the lowering of the intereſt upon mortgages would

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would raiſe the price of our publick funds, it would force multitudes to engage themſelves in trade, or to lend their money upon perſonal ſecurity to traders, perhaps, at an intereſt below the legal; ſo that, in a few years, we might be enabled to reduce the legal intereſt, even upon that ſort of ſecurity, again to *five per cent.*

This deſirable effect will, I hope, Sir, be facilitated by the acceſſion of foreigners, who come to ſettle not only their fortunes, but themſelves and families in this country; for as to the money of thoſe foreigners, who live beyond ſea, and there ſpend their yearly income, I ſhall never wiſh to have any more of it in our funds, becauſe our yearly outgoings, for the payment of the intereſt due to them, may come at laſt to be our ruin. For explaining this, Sir, I muſt obſerve, that as we have no mines of gold or ſilver in this kingdom, and as a very large ſum of money goes out from us every year, for ſupporting our ambaſſadors, miniſters, and conſuls, for paying ſubſidies to foreign princes, for ſupplying our travellers, and for paying the yearly intereſt due to ſuch foreigners as have money in our funds, and ſpend it in foreign countries, we muſt, by the general balance of our trade, bring in as much gold and ſilver yearly, as will anſwer all theſe foreign demands, otherwiſe we ſhall certainly and demonſtrably, in a courſe of years, be undone; for ſuppoſing that the ſum of all theſe foreign demands amounts to 1,200,000*l.* yearly, and that we do not gain upon the general balance of our trade above 1,100,000*l.* yearly, the difference, which is 100,000*l.* muſt be made good yearly out of our preſent national ſtock of gold and ſilver, by exporting ſo much of it every year; and upon the ſuppoſition that this ſhould continue to be our caſe for a 100 years to come, and that we have not now above *ten millions* ſpecie in the kingdom, it is evident, to a demonſtation, that tho' we might have a regular coinage every year, yet, at the end of the century, we ſhould not have a gold or ſilver penny left in the kingdom, nor any bullion, for ſupplying a new coinage, without melting down our plate and jewels.

Whether we are not already fallen into this terrible conſumption, our ſtateſmen, Sir, ought to conſider: The florid countenance we have, at preſent, is no certain proof of the contrary; for the cordial, called, *paper credit*, has been of late years ſo plentifully diſpenſed, that it may give ſuch a fluſh to the face, as may prevent our perceiving the decay of our natural vigour; but ſuppoſe this not to be, as yet, our caſe, that we are in danger of it, by the increaſe of the property of foreigners in our publick funds, and the decreaſe of ſeveral branches of our foreign commerce, is beyond all queſtion; and for this reaſon, among many others, we ought to try every method that can be thought of for the relief of our induſtrious poor, and for increaſing our trade and commerce, by reſtoring private or perſonal credit, which is the chief ſupport of both.

It is the duty of miniſters, I ſhall agree, Sir, to take care of publick credit; and indeed, they ſeem for many years to have thought of nothing elſe; but it is equally their duty to take care of private credit as far as they can. Now, as nothing can be properly called private credit, but that which is founded upon perſonal ſecurity, and as that muſt be allowed to have very much decay'd of late years, every method ought to be taken, that may any way contribute to its revival. The propoſal now made will, in my opinion, have ſome effect towards this ſalutary end, and it is the only method we have at preſent in our power; therefore, I think, it ought to be embrac'd: For, while we have ſuch a prodigious quantity of publick

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publick funds, no man can be under a neceſſity to let his money lie dead, either in his own or his banker's hands; and I am very ſure, that no man will lend his money upon perſonal ſecurity at *five per cent.* ſo long as he can have *four*, or even *three per cent.* by putting it into our publick funds.

As a great Number of Petitions were preſented laſt Seſſion againſt the Laws for licenſing Hawkers and Pedlars, and propoſing a new Tax upon Shopkeepers, for making good to the publick Revenue what is now raiſed by the Tax upon the former *, *we reſolved to have a Debate in our Club upon the Subject, which was opened by* Q. Bæbius Sulca, Arm. *who ſpoke to this Effect:*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

THE petition now read at your table has opened to you three grievances of ſo great conſequence, that every one of them deſerves your moſt ſerious conſideration; and as it will, without queſtion, be ſupported by petitions of the like nature from moſt of the conſiderable trading towns in *England*, I make no doubt of its meeting with all due attention in this houſe. The three grievances complained of are, 1ſt, The detriment which the fair traders and honeſt ſhopkeepers in this kingdom ſuffer, by the liberty allowed to hawkers, pedlars and petty-chapmen, to trade from town to town, and to other mens houſes. 2dly, The loſs which the publick revenue is thereby expoſed to, not only by many of theſe peoples travelling without any licence, but by their having an opportunity to diſpoſe of prohibited or uncuſtomed goods. And, 3dly, The damage which ignorant and unwary purchaſers often ſuffer, by having deceitful wares and merchandiſe put upon them, or by being drawn in to pay ſometimes more than double price; to which I may add, the great ſcandal and reproach, by ſuch means brought upon trade in general.

Theſe are grievances, Sir, which in ſome degree affect every man in the kingdom, but principally our honeſt and careful ſhopkeepers, who pay high rents for their houſes, contribute a large proportion to our publick taxes, pay all pariſh rates, and chiefly bear the burden of all chargeable civil offices, whilſt their trade is intercepted, their cuſtomers ſupplied, and their market foreſtalled by men, who are put to little or no expence upon any of thoſe accounts; and conſequently, and even in a fair way of trade, might underſell them in every ſort of commodity. But this is far from being the only advantage, ſuch men have over the fair and ſettled trader; for, as men who travel from houſe to houſe, and from county to county, give themſelves no concern about preſerving a character, they get ſuch profits by run goods, and by ſelling at high prices to ignorant purchaſers, as enable them to ſell at an under price, when they happen to meet with a cuſtomer who, they find, underſtands the commodity he is about to purchaſe. And another great advantage is, that whatever they ſell, is ſold for ready money, ſo that they are never obliged to lie out of their money, perhaps for years, as ſhopkeepers are often forced to do; nor do they loſe any thing by giving credit, whereas a ſettled ſhopkeeper ſometimes loſes more by the inſolvency of one cuſtomer, than he can get by 20 cuſtomers to the ſame value.

When I conſider theſe advantages, Sir, I am ſo far from being ſurprized at the number of our hawkers and pedlars, that I am ſurprized we have a ſhopkeeper left in the kingdom; and what with hawking and pedling, with retail warehouſes, and with ſales, which of late years have become ſo frequent, I am perſuaded, that

* *See* London Magazine *for laſt year*, p. 460.

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that the buſineſs of ſhopkeeping will daily decreaſe; for theſe rival trades have lately increaſed ſo much, that our ſhopkeepers have hardly any cuſtomers left, but ſuch as come to take goods upon truſt; and a man muſt have a very large ſtock, who deals with ſuch cuſtomers only.

This conſequence, Sir, deſerves very much the attention of our landholders, eſpecially ſuch of them, whoſe eſtates conſiſt chiefly in houſes; but even thoſe, whoſe eſtates conſiſt in farms, will likewiſe be ſufferers; for by this means many of our great towns will fall to decay, and become deſtitute of ſubſtantial inhabitants; and the decay begins already to be felt in all the chief ſtreets of *London*, and moſt of the other cities in *England*; becauſe hawkers and pedlars always live about the ſkirts of great towns, and warehouſes and auction-rooms are generally kept in by-corners. By this means the beauty and magnificence of our great cities will evaniſh, and by their decay the value of moſt of the farms in *England* will be diminiſhed; for if the farmers have not a ready vent for the produce of their farms, eſpecially that part of it which connot be exported, it will be impoſſible for them to pay ſo high a rent for their farms as they do at preſent.

From theſe conſiderations, Sir, it muſt appear, that it is very much our intereſt to diſcountenance every ſort of buſineſs, that interferes with that of the ſubſtantial and ſettled ſhopkeeper; and as it is very difficult for ſuch to deal in any prohibited or uncuſtomed goods, it would certainly be of advantage to the publick revenue, could the retail trade be confined to them alone. The loſs which the publick revenue ſuffers, by hawkers and pedlars neglecting to take out licences, may, perhaps, be very inconſiderable; but the loſs ſuſtained by the opportunity they have to vend prohibited or run goods is, perhaps, more than can be well imagined. It is a common ſaying, If there were no receivers, there could be no thieves; and I am very ſure, there would be no ſmuggling, if there were none who durſt venture to ſell ſmuggled goods. As a ſubſtantial ſhopkeeper has always two or three people, beſides himſelf, in his ſhop, and as his ſhop is always liable to be viſited by the officers of the revenue, it is ſo dangerous for him to keep or diſpoſe of any run goods, that no ſuch man of any prudence will meddle with them; but a hawker or pedlar is ſubject to none of theſe reſtraints: He has generally no ſervant, and as he trades from houſe to houſe, he learns what ſort of goods they have occaſion for, and brings his run goods from the private places where he conceals them, directly to the houſe where he ſells them; ſo that he is never in any fear of being betrayed by his ſervant, nor is it poſſible for the officers of the revenue to diſcover and viſit or ſearch his ſecret warehouſes or magazines, or to watch and ſeize the goods in their conveyance from thence to the purchaſer: Whereas, when ſuch goods are conveyed from a known place of ſale, they may be watched, and ſeized in their paſſage by a diligent officer.

We may, therefore, Sir, with ſome certainty conclude, that large quantities of ſmuggled goods find a vent by means of our hawkers, pedlars, and petty-chapmen; and that, if our retail trade were confined to our publick markets and publick ſhops, it would be very difficult for our ſmugglers to find purchaſers for their goods, even after they have found means to run them clandeſtinely into the iſland. Then, laſtly, Sir, as to the damage ſuffered by ignorant and unwary purchaſers, and the ſcandal thereby brought upon trade in general, I believe, no man can deny the exiſtence of this grievance, who has ever dealt with theſe hawkers in the purchaſe of any commodity, which he

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he did not thoroughly underſtand; for they not only often ſell damaged, or deceitful wares, but they generally, at firſt, aſk three or four times the price; and the cauſe of their dealing in this fraudulent manner is very obvious; as they have no ſettled or known abode, the deceived purchaſer cannot go to them to complain; and when they have put a manifeſt cheat upon a purchaſer in one coffee-houſe, or in one county, they take care to avoid going there again, till they think their faces are forgot: Whereas a man who keeps a publick and known ſhop, muſt take care of the character of his ſhop, as well as his own, otherwiſe, he can never expect to thrive in his buſineſs; and this muſt always prevent his expoſing to ſale any damaged or deceitful wares, as well as his aſking a great deal more than the true price.

To what I have mentioned, Sir, I ſhall add another bad conſequence ariſing from our hawkers and pedlars, which is the encouragement thereby given to our manufacturers, and mechanicks, to be negligent in the choice of their materials, as well as in the way of working them up. A ſhopkeeper is generally bred up, from his infancy, in the buſineſs in which he deals; conſequently, he underſtands, and is a judge of all the commodities he has to ſell in his ſhop, and for the ſake of his character he will take care to have nothing but what is good and perfect in its kind; but any perſon may ſet up the trade of a hawker or pedlar. Very few of them have been bred up in the buſineſs, from their infancy, or can judge of the commodities in which they deal; and none of them have any regard to their being really good and perfect in their kind: If what they buy, for retail, does but look well to the eye, and can be bought cheap, ſo as that they may get a great profit by the ſale, they give themſelves no farther trouble; and thus, by their means, our workmen find a vent for pieces of work, which no honeſt or ſkilful ſhopkeeper would expoſe to ſale in his ſhop. This, Sir, has a very bad effect upon our manufactures of all kinds; but, chiefly, upon thoſe which generally go under the name of toys, a ſort of manufacture we were lately famous for all over *Europe*; becauſe they were not only beautiful, but ſubſtantial, and worked up to the greateſt perfection; but they begin already to loſe their character abroad, and the beſt way for recovering it, will be to prevent, as much as we can, the ſale of any bad wares of this kind at home, which may, I think, be in a great meaſure effected by confining the retail trade to our ſhopkeepers only.

In ſhort, Sir, the buſineſs of hawking and pedling is attended with ſo many bad conſequences to trade in general, and with ſo little benefit to the publick in any reſpect whatſoever, that we cannot too ſoon put an effectual ſtop to it. The only objection is the ſmall branch of the publick revenue, which ariſes from the licences granted to ſuch ſort of dealers; and as this will be more than made good by the tax upon ſhopkeepers propoſed by this petition, the objection is effectually removed; conſequently, I hope, the petition will meet with all due conſideration in this houſe; but I ſhall delay making any motion, till I ſee how the propoſal therein mentioned is reliſhed in other parts of the kingdom.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

The Rev. Dr. Richard Pococke's *Account of the* Giants Cauſeway *in* Ireland, *in a Letter to the Preſident of the Royal Society.*

Dublin, Jan. 5, 1747-8.

IN my laſt paſſage over to this kingdom, I ſaw that very remarkable curioſity, commonly called

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the *Giants Cauſeway*: The ſea-cliffs are very high thereabouts, and what is called the *Cauſeway* is a low head, extending from the foot of the cliffs into the ſea, like a mole. This head does not appear at firſt ſo grand as it is repreſented in the views engraved of it; but when one comes to walk upon it, and conſider it more attentively, it appears to be a ſtupendous production of nature. The head ends in two points: I meaſured the more weſtern to the diſtance of 360 feet from the cliff, and it appeared to me to extend about 60 feet farther; but this part I could not meaſure, by reaſon that the ſea was then high; and I was told, that at low tides it might be ſeen about 60 feet yet farther, upon a deſcent, loſing itſelf in the ſea. I alſo meaſur'd the more eaſtern point 540 feet from the cliff, and ſaw about as much more of it as of the other, when it winds about to the eaſtward, and is alſo loſt in the water. One may walk upon this head on the tops of the pillars to the edge of the water. Theſe pillars are of all angular ſhapes from 3 ſides to 8. The eaſtern point, towards that end where it joins the rocks, terminates itſelf for ſome way in a perpendicular cliff, formed by the upright ſides of the pillars, ſome of which I meaſured, and found to be 33 feet and 4 inches in height. They ſay there are in all 74 different ſorts of figures among them. Each pillar conſiſts of ſeveral joints or ſtones lying one upon another, from 6 inches to about a foot in thickneſs: Some of theſe joints are in the middle ſo convex, as for thoſe prominences to be nearly quarters of ſpheres, round each of which is a ledge, upon which the ſtones above them have reſted, every ſtone being concave on the under ſide, and fitting in the exacteſt manner upon that which lies next below it. The pillars are from one to two feet in diameter, and conſiſt moſt commonly of about 40 joints, moſt of which ſeparate very eaſily, tho' ſome others, which are more ſtrongly indented into each other, cohere ſtrongly enough to bear the being taken away in pairs.

But the *Cauſeway* is not, I think, A the moſt ſingular part of this extraordinary curioſity, the appearance of the cliffs themſelves being yet to me more ſurprizing; theſe and their ſeveral *Strata* I examined from the rocks on the other ſide of a little bay, about half a mile to the eaſt B of the *Cauſeway*. I thence obſerved, that there runs all the way a *Stratum* from the bottom of black ſtone, to the height, as well as I could conjecture, of about 60 feet, divided perpendicularly at unequal diſtances by ſtripes of a reddiſh ſtone, C looking like cement, and about 4 or 5 inches in thickneſs. Upon this there is another *Stratum* of the ſame black ſtone, divided from it by a *Stratum* 5 inches thick of the red. Over this another *Stratum* of ſtone ten feet thick, divided in the ſame D manner; then a *Stratum* of the red ſtone 20 feet deep; and above that a *Stratum* of upright pillars. Above theſe pillars lies another *Stratum* of black ſtone 20 feet high; and above this is again another *Stratum* of upright pillars riſing in ſome places to E the top of the cliffs, in others not ſo high, and in others again above it, where they are called the *chimneys*.

This face of the cliffs reaches for 2 computed miles eaſt from the *Cauſeway*, that is, about 3 meaſured *Engliſh* miles, to the houſe of Mr. F *John Stewart*, two miles weſt of *Balintoy*. The upper pillars ſeem to end over the *Cauſeway*, and, if I miſtake not, become ſhorter and ſhorter as one goes from it, lying between two binds of ſtone like ſeams of coal.

Theſe binds probably meet toge- G ther all round, and incloſe this extraordinary work of nature; and if ſo, the pillars muſt be very ſhort towards the extremities.

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I was led to this conjecture by the following obſervations: The lower *Stratum* of pillars is that which goes by a deſcent into the ſea, and which makes what is called the *Giants Cauſeway*; and where this deſcent approaches the ſea, it ſeems probable that the pillars become ſhorter and ſhorter, ſo as to end not much farther off. Now the upper bind of this *Stratum* may have been of ſo ſoft a nature, as by degrees, in proceſs of time, to have been waſhed away by the ſea. And in the cliff over the *Cauſeway* I ſaw ſeveral pillars lying along in a rude manner almoſt horizontally, which ſeemed to me to be ſome of the pillars of the upper *Stratum* fallen down by the giving way of the bind which was under them, and over the lower ones that compoſe the *Cauſeway*. And here, moſt probably, the upper pillars ended, as they are ſeen no farther than the cliff. I ſaw the tops of pillars even with the ſhore, both on the eaſt and weſt ſides of the *Cauſeway*, and ſome much lower than the *Cauſeway* itſelf; and it is probable, that theſe are much ſhorter than thoſe of the *Cauſeway*, which I meaſured above 30 feet higher than the tops of them.

When I was upon the *Cauſeway*, I ſaw in the cliff, to the ſouth-eaſt, what they call the *Organs*, about a quarter of a mile off, and a third part of the way up the cliff. They appeared ſmall, and ſomewhat like a black *Stalactites*: They were not commonly known to be ſuch pillars as the others; but they are ſo, and belong to the lower *Stratum*. When with great difficulty I climbed up the ſteep hill to them, I found they were hexagonal, and larger pillars than moſt of the others, being about 2 feet in diameter; and I meaſured 5 ſides of one of them, which were of 13, 15, 12, 21, and 16 inches reſpectively. The joints I could come at were about 9 inches thick, and each pillar, as well as I could count, conſiſted of between 40 or 50 of them: Theſe joints are almoſt flat and plain, the convexities on their upper faces being ſo ſmall as to be ſcarce diſcernable. I enquired whether any of theſe pillars were found in the quarries within land, and the people there told me they were not; but ſince I left the place, I have been aſſured by others, that there are ſome found 2 or 3 miles from the ſhore.

In our Magazine *for* December *laſt*, *p.* 555, &c. *we gave a particular Deſcription of* Acadia, *or* Nova Scotia, *in* North America, *with a Project for providing for our diſbanded Soldiers and Seamen, by giving them Lands to cultivate in that hitherto much neglected tho' fertile Country. It is with great Satisfaction we now ſee, that ſuch a Scheme is going to be put in Execution, as appears by the following Advertiſment.*

Whitehall, March 7, 1748-9.

A Propoſal having been preſented unto his majeſty, for the eſtabliſhing a civil government in the province of *Nova Scotia* in *North America*, as alſo for the better peopling and ſettling the ſaid province, and extending and improving the fiſhery thereof, by granting lands within the ſame, and giving other encouragements to ſuch of the officers and private men lately diſmiſſed his majeſty's land and ſea ſervice, as ſhall be willing to ſettle in the ſaid province; and his majeſty having ſignified his royal approbation of the purport of the ſaid propoſals, the right Hon. the lords commiſſioners for trade and plantations, do, by his majeſty's command, give notice, That proper encouragement will be given to ſuch of the officers and private men lately diſmiſſed his majeſty's land and ſea-ſervice, as are willing to accept of grants of land, and to ſettle with or without families, in the province of *Nova Scotia*.

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That 50 acres of land will be granted in fee ſimple, to every private ſoldier or ſeaman, free from the payment of any quit-rents or taxes, for the term of ten years; at the expiration whereof, no perſon to pay more than 1*s. per annum* for every 50 acres ſo granted.

That a grant of 10 acres, over and above the ſaid 50 acres, will be made to each private ſoldier or ſeaman having a family, for every perſon, including women and children, of which his family ſhall conſiſt; and further grants made to them, on the like conditions, as their families ſhall increaſe, or in proportion to their abilities to cultivate the ſame.

That 80 acres, on like conditions, will be granted to every officer, under the rank of enſign in the land ſervice, and that of lieutenant in the ſea-ſervice, and to ſuch as have families 15 acres over and above the ſaid 80 acres, for every perſon of which their families ſhall conſiſt.

That 200 acres, on like conditions, will be granted to every enſign, 300 to every lieutenant, 400 to every captain, and 600 to every officer above the rank of captain in the land ſervice; as alſo the like quantity of 400 acres, and on the like conditions, to every lieutenant in the ſea-ſervice, and 600 acres to every captain; and to ſuch of the above-mentioned officers as have families, a further grant of 30 acres will be made, over and above their reſpective quota's, for every perſon of which their families ſhall conſiſt.

That the lands will be parcelled out to the ſettlers, as ſoon as poſſible, after their arrival, and a civil government eſtabliſhed; whereby they will enjoy all the liberties, privileges and immunities, enjoyed by his majeſty's ſubjects in any other of the colonies and plantations in *America*, under his majeſty's government; and proper meaſures will alſo be taken for their ſecurity and protection.

That all ſuch as are willing to accept of the above propoſals, ſhall, with their families, be ſubſiſted during their paſſage, as alſo for the ſpace of 12 months after their arrival.

That they ſhall be furniſhed with arms and ammunition, as far as will be judged neceſſary for their defence, with a proper quantity of materials and utenſils for huſbandry, clearing and cultivating their lands, erecting habitations, carrying on the fiſhery, and ſuch other purpoſes as ſhall be neceſſary for their ſupport.

That all ſuch perſons as are deſirous of engaging in the above ſettlement do tranſmit, by letter, or perſonally give in their names, ſignifying in what regiment or company, or on board what ſhip they laſt ſerved; and if they have families, what number of perſons belonging to ſuch families, they intend to carry with them, diſtinguiſhing the age and quality of each perſon, to any of the following officers, appointed to receive and enter the ſame in books open for that purpoſe, *viz*

John Pownall, Eſq; ſolicitor and clerk of the reports to the lords commiſſioners for trade and plantations, at their office at *Whitehall*.

John Ruſſel, Eſq; commiſſioner of his majeſty's navy at *Portſmouth*.

Philip Vanburgh, Eſq; commiſſioner of his majeſty's navy at *Plymouth*.

And that proper notice will be given of the ſaid books being cloſed, ſo ſoon as the intended number ſhall be compleated, or at lateſt on the 7th of *April*.

It is propoſed, that the tranſports ſhall be ready to receive ſuch perſons on board on the 10th of *April*, and be ready to ſail on the 20th, and that timely notice will be given of the place or places to which ſuch perſons are to repair, in order to embark

That, the benefit of the ſettlement,

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ment, the ſame conditions which are propoſed to private ſoldiers and ſeamen, ſhall likewiſe be granted to carpenters, ſhipwrights, ſmiths, maſons, joyners, brickmakers, bricklayers, and all other artificers, neceſſary in building or huſbandry, not being private ſoldiers or ſeamen.

That the ſame conditions as are propoſed to thoſe who have ſerved in the capacity of enſign, ſhall extend to all ſurgeons, whether they have been in his majeſty's ſervice or not, upon their producing proper certificates of their being duly qualified.

Remembrancer, March 4.

THE cenſure paſſed on *Draco*'s laws, by *Demades*, That they were writ *in blood*, has been ratified by the common ſenſe of almoſt all nations, and all ages.

What meaſure of government ſoever bears too hard on human frailty, no formality of law can render tolerable to thoſe who are obnoxious to the penalty: Oppreſſion will be as much oppreſſion, tho' *advis'd* and *enacted* by a regular legiſlature, as if impos'd merely by the arbitrary dictates of *will* and *pleaſure*.

Of the two, perhaps, the former ſpecies is the moſt provoking: For where *reaſon* and *juſtice* are not pretended, *rigour* and *violence* may be expected: In ſuch caſe, men know they have but one enemy to contend with; and if they can ſubdue the power of that enemy, are ſure of obtaining redreſs: But when manacled by laws, they have *authority* as well as *power*, againſt them; even *complaint* may then be conſtrued criminal; and it may be pronounced, that *ſlavery* is preſcribed by the *conſtitution*.

In *England*, long before *magna charta* had a being, the laws breath'd nothing but *moderation*, *tenderneſs* and *mercy*: Even that memorable *recognition* of the *rights* of the people, was but declaratory of our *antient claims*, and an expedient to prevent the *encroachments* of *power*, for the future.

"No freeman ſhall be taken, nor impriſon'd, nor diſſeiz'd, nor outlaw'd, nor exil'd, nor deſtroy'd, in any manner; nor will we paſs upon him, nor condemn him, but by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land."

This is the language of that *ſacred title-deed*, by which we hold our *birth-rights*. It is here admitted, that thoſe our *birth-rights* conſiſt in the abſolute ſecurity of our *property*, our *liberty*, and our *lives*: And from hence it may be fairly inferred, that theſe are ſo *inherently* and *fundamentally*, *our own*, that, except we forfeit them by *miſbehaviour*, no power on earth can *juſtly* deprive us of them.

Beſides, that this language might be known by every man who had a title to the benefit of it, a proviſion was made, That it ſhould be read by the *pariſh-prieſt*, in every church, twice a year at leaſt: And leſt the *ſovereign* ſhould not be always in the humour to fulfil his obligation to his *liege*s, 25 *barons* were, by his own conſent, appointed *conſervators* of the *commonwealth*, with *licence* and *authority* to *diſtreſs* him into performance; under a *ſalvo*, nevertheleſs, for the ſecurity of his own royal perſon, and of the perſons of his queen and children.

All which preſuppoſes, that in caſe of *oppreſſion* from above, *reſiſtance* was the right of the *oppreſſed*; and that ſuch a *reſerve* of *power* ſhould be left in the hand of the *ſubject*, as might render that *reſiſtance effectual*.

Let no man ſtart at this *free ſtate* of the *old* Engliſh *conſtitution*: The *charter* not only bears witneſs for itſelf, but the *revolution* was juſtified, and could only be ſo, on the noble principles of liberty it contains.

If, therefore, we will not be at the trouble of following *Machiavel*'s excellent advice, to take a ſurvey of our

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our conſtitution at ſtated periods, in order to diſcover the injuries it has received either by lapſe or violence, and to preſerve it in ſufficient repair, we ought, at leaſt, to keep a watchful eye on the foundation, and not ſuffer it to be undermin'd, or ſubverted, on any pretence whatſoever.

At the time we have been ſpeaking of, the profeſſion of arms was neither a *trade* nor a *myſtery*: All the *landholders* of the kingdom were warriors alike: *Soldier* was a name unknown; and neither courage nor diſcipline was wanting for *defence* at home, or the purchaſe of *glory* abroad.

So long, therefore, as this continued to be the caſe, it was ſcarce poſſible for a nation, with the *law* before their eyes, and with *weapons* in their hands, to be *enſlaved*: But in proceſs of time, after a thouſand experiments, and as many diſappointments, the ſecret was diſcover'd; and kings, or their miniſters, applied themſelves to alter the practice of arms; to render that difficult, which before was eaſy; to render that the *buſineſs* of a *few*, which, till then, was the *duty* of *all*; and, by degrees to draw every degree of *military power* from the people, and to center it wholly and ſolely in the government.

But the people, on the other hand, could not ſee themſelves diſarm'd, without being aware of the evils they were expos'd to; and, for that reaſon, not only manifeſted more jealouſy of the prerogative, but grew more ſolicitous than ever for their own preſervation.

In the eve of the great civil war, when K. *Charles* ſo warmly inſiſted on his right to the command of the *militia*, the commons as warmly inſiſted on their ſide, that his right depended on the uſe he made of it: If employed in the ſervice of the commonwealth, they acknowledg'd it: If to deſtroy the commonwealth, it was forfeited.

After the *reſtoration*, it became a maxim of the *long parliament*, which reſtor'd the *biſhops*, repeal'd the *triennial act*, and made ſo many other conceſſions to the throne, to play the power of the *purſe*, againſt that of the *ſword*; and to keep their monarch within bounds by keeping him poor: They could be induced to paſs an act for the *regulation* of the *navy*; but never to ſhew the leaſt countenance to an *army*: On the contrary, as often as he had an army at his command, they ſeemed to be in agonies: And once, when they had given money for the diſcharge of one, they would not entruſt his majeſty with the diſtribution.

When a ſtanding army came to be demanded, as a *neceſſary ſupplement* to government, by K. *James* II. even the *tories* of thoſe times refus'd their ſanction to a meaſure, which they eſteemed ſo ruinous to the conſtitution. And as to the *convention-parliament*, which vacated the throne, which filled it again with K. *William*, which adviſed the war with *France*, which provided an army for carrying it on, and which prepared the firſt *mutiny-bill*, even they diſcovered ſuch an abhorrence of *martial-law*, that they excepted thoſe out of the bill of *indemnity*, who had procured a commiſſion of that kind for *St. Helena*; as alſo, thoſe who had ſigned *inſtructions* for carrying it into execution; and the perſons put to death by colour of it, they pronounced to be *murder'd*.

It is, beſides, obſervable, that from them it became the cuſtom to premiſe in all *mutiny-bills*, 1. That a *ſtanding army* is *unconſtitutional*. 2. That the neceſſity of having an army at that time on foot, aroſe from the war then raging. 3. That trials by *martial-law*, or in any other manner than by *juries*, were againſt the *known* and *eſtabliſhed laws* of the *land*. 4. That the giving way to a more *exemplary* and *ſpeedy* puniſhment, than the *uſual forms* would

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would allow, was only for the ſake of *diſcipline*, and retaining ſuch forces in their *duty*, as had been, or ſhould be, raiſed, during *the preſent exigence of affairs*. And, 5. That the perſons obnoxious to this *temporary law*, were ſuch ſoldiers as ſhould mutiny, or ſtir up ſedition, or deſert the ſervice.

Again: The very expreſſions made uſe of in the firſt enacting clauſe, are ſimply theſe that follow, *viz.* "Every perſon, being in his majeſty's ſervice, *in the army*, and being muſter'd, and in *pay*, as an officer or ſoldier, who ſhall excite, cauſe, or join in any *mutiny* or *ſedition*, *in the army*, or ſhall deſert their majeſties ſervice *in the army*, ſhall ſuffer death."

And, whereas the *creatures* and *partiſans* of *power* have endeavoured to be ſevere on the two ſubſequent parliaments of this reign, which, on the concluſion of the peace of *Ryſwick*, adhered ſo pertinaciouſly to the reduction of the army, the former to 12000, the latter to 7000, it ought not to be forgot, that theſe votes, diſagreeable as they were to the court, were the firſt that ever ſuffered a *military root*, in time of peace, to find a place in the *Britiſh* ſoil.

But, as the expreſſions already repeated, were found ſufficient to anſwer all the purpoſes requir'd by the act, both in this war, and the next, ſo peace was no ſooner reſtor'd, in either inſtance, and the army reduc'd, than the title of the ſaid act, at leaſt, was ſoften'd; and, inſtead of profeſſing to puniſh *mutiny* and *deſertion*, the end propoſed by it was for the *better regulating the forces to be continued in the ſervice*, &c.

Laſtly, even the preamble of the *mutiny-act*, that was in force during the *laſt* general war, makes the ſame conceſſions to the claims of the *conſtitution*, and the rights of the *ſubject*, as are to be met with in the firſt of the kind: But then it differs conſiderably in the enacting clauſes; and I will venture to point out ſome of the particulars, wherein that difference conſiſts, *viz.*

1. After a ſort of paraphraſe on the clauſe, which enacted, That mutiny, ſedition or deſertion, ſhall be puniſhed with death, follows a new liſt of capital crimes, ſuch as *holding correſpondence* with a *rebel*, or *enemy*; *ſtriking*, or uſing any *violence* againſt *a ſuperior officer*, *in the execution of his office*, or refuſing to obey any *lawful command*.

2. The *proviſo*, by which it is made lawful for his majeſty to *form* and *eſtabliſh articles of war*: Whereas it was, at firſt, underſtood, that the articles were compriſed in the act itſelf: And, that the *ſoldier*, as well as the *officer*, might know his duty, and all the *penalties* he was liable to, it was expreſly provided, That the act ſhould be read at the head of every reſpective regiment, troop, or company, at every reſpective muſter.

3. By *implication*, the very articles already in uſe, did, for the time being, receive the ſanction of law: For, by the 68th clauſe, or, rather, by the *ſupplemental act*, which, we are told, was made to rectify a miſtake, that had crept into that clauſe, the 2d and 6th ſections of thoſe articles, as alſo the oath contained in them, are not only mentioned, but the taking of the one, and a declaration of aſſent to the other, are made the requiſites of conſtituting a ſoldier.

And, 4. After an acknowledgment, That without the help of a new clauſe, it *might* be doubted, whether the officers, and others, employ'd in the train of artillery, or the reduc'd officers upon *half-pay*, were within the intent and meaning of the act, it is farther enacted, That they were at all times ſubject to all the penalties contained therein, and ſhould be eſteemed ſo accordingly. Whereas, in the ſeveral reigns of K. *William*

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liam and Q. *Anne*, when the nation voluntarily charged themſelves with the expence of making that proviſion for perſons, who had ſerved as long as their ſervice was required, no ſuch impoſition was thought of: And in the reign of his late majeſty, when the rebellion broke out, and Mr. *Walpole* took upon him to ſhew, that the aſſiſtance of the *half-pay officers* might be neceſſary, he did not ſuppoſe them to be in a capacity, or under any obligation to ſerve, till they were put upon *full pay*.

Archimedes, it is ſaid, required but as much ground, as would ſerve to reſt his engine upon, to remove the world: And, with the ſame advantage, every *bungling ſtateſman* will do the like. But no *violence* from *without* is half ſo dangerous to a country, as *treaſon within*. As long as our fabulous anceſtors, the *Trojans*, defended their walls, they preſerved their city: But when they broke them down to admit a monſter, tho' of wood, that was too big for their gates, *ruin* entered with it, and *deſolation* followed.

A Diſpute having lately ariſen about the Treaty of Hanau *in* 1743, *and who were the true Authors of its being rejected, a Pamphlet has been publiſhed upon that Subject, intitled,* An Occaſional Letter from a Gentleman in the Country to his Friend in Town, *&c. of which we ſhall give our Readers the following Abſtract.*

THE author ſets out with an inquiry into the principles and views of that part of the miniſtry, at the commencement of the war upon the continent, that were for it, and of that part who, *for fear it ſhould ſucceed*, were againſt it, meaning by the former the L—d G——*lle* and his friends, and by the latter, the Two B—s and their aſſociates. The principles and views of the latter he ſhews, from the author of the *Apology for a late reſignation* *; who, he ſays, could not but be in the ſecret; and who has pointed out the cauſe of the war, the cauſe of the oppoſition which at firſt it met with in the c—b—t, and the cauſe of its being afterwards carried on by the ſame perſons who had ſo oppoſed it, till they could carry it on no longer, for want of money to defray the expence of it; which was the goal, that, from the very beginning, they drove to. As to the principles and views of the former, he ſtates them thus: "If, therefore, their rival (meaning L—d G——*lle*) was blameable for bidding ſo high for *favour*, they were ten times more ſo: He had torn an old miniſter from the ——'s right hand, who had endeared himſelf in the moſt effectual manner, by carrying on *every favourite meaſure* that was propoſed for twenty years together; and had forced himſelf into employment: Whence it muſt be preſumed, that the —— at firſt regarded him more as an adverſary than a miniſter: And if ſo, it will follow, that, except by *temporizing*, he had no way to conquer that prejudice, or obtain that place in his ——'s confidence, which he ſought.

As a project of the ſame kind, in which he himſelf had a conſiderable ſhare, had alſo ſucceeded in a former reign, it was not unlikely, that his ſanguine imagination might, for a while, get the better of his judgment: But then, as no man had ever any reaſon to think him a fool, it was utterly inconceivable, that he ſhould reſolve to riſque his favour, fortune, and character, his ——'s cr—n. and his country's ſafety, in the purſuit of what he *found* impracticable: Or that, after the experiment had been try'd, he ſhould purſue it at all, with any other view, than to ſnatch the firſt favourable opportunity that offered, to give it over."

This

* *See* London Magazine *for laſt year, p.* 147.

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This is the author endeavours to prove, by L—d *G——lle*'s avoiding a war with *France*, tho' their being the *aggreſſors* at the battle of *Dettingen*, as he himſelf was ſo careful to remember*, furniſhed him with a ſufficient pretence. "And in the next month *(July)* when the conferences at *Hanau* furniſhed the firſt opportunity to obtain an accommodation, he ſhewed a proper diſpoſition to embrace it: And nothing was more reaſonable, than that he ſhould do ſo: For ſuppoſing him ever ſo ſanguine in the beginning of the broil, his own experience, by that time, muſt have helped him to a truer judgment of things.

France had already ſhewn an eagerneſs to come to action, and *Pruſſia*, in the *January* and *February* preceding, had ſolemnly declared, both at *London* and the *Hague*, That in caſe any new meaſures ſhould be taken to diſturb the repoſe of the empire, he would immediately ſend his contingent of 15000 men to the ſervice of the emperor; and that if thoſe ſhould not be found ſufficient, he would follow them in perſon with 50000 more.

The weight of *France* and *Pruſſia* in the ſame ſcale, could not be balanced: It was the hope and proſpect of an accommodation, that alone kept his *Pruſſian* majeſty in ſuſpence: And when, upon the rejecting the treaty of *Hanau*, he did become a party in the quarrel, as an auxiliary to the head of the empire, in his appeal to the publick, he founded his juſtification on that very proceeding."

Then the author ſhews the artifices by which the two B—rs endeavoured to perſuade people, that L—d *G——lle* had rejected the treaty of *Hanau*; ſuch as, 1. That he never vouchſafed to ſend them *a ſcrap of paper*, during the whole time of his being abroad. 2. That he was next ſeſſion to be impeached for having rejected that treaty, for the ſake of precipitating the nation into a general war, by the treaty of *Worms*.

"And that we on this ſide of the water, were ſo long and ſo effectually deceived, ſays the author, will be ſo much the leſs to be wondered at, when it is conſider'd, that even prince *W*— of *H*—, who acted as a ſort of a mediator in thoſe conferences, and who was ſo irritated and injured by the diſappointment, was ſo little in the ſecret, that he thought himſelf authoriſed to aſcribe that diſappointment to L— *G*——: As alſo, that the king of *Pruſſia*, who was ſo deeply concerned in the event, and who had a miniſter reſiding at our court, both then, and for a long time after, did not, in thirteen months, diſcover the leaſt glimpſe of the truth; as appears by his *expoſition* of the *motives* that obliged him to ſupply the emperor with auxiliaries, annexed to his *reſcript* to that miniſter, and ſigned by his majeſty, *Aug.* 8, 1744; in which he expreſſes himſelf to the following effect:

Theſe advantageous terms, tho' full of moderation, were yet flatly rejected by the *Engliſh* miniſtry; which was a ſure ſign, that the *intention* of the king of *England*, was not to reſtore tranquillity to the empire, but rather to take advantage of its *troubles*."

This ſlander, ſays he, which gave the moſt ſenſible concern to every *true Engliſhman*, and aſtoniſhed all *Europe*, the two B—rs only, and their creatures, were anſwerable for; but he juſtifies the k— of *P—a* and P— of *H*—, becauſe they were ignorant of the real fact, and could not ſuppoſe, that a ſubordinate *Engliſh* m—y at *London*, would have dared to reject what his —— in perſon, and his favourite, had ſignified their approbation of, or that thoſe who had been ſo loud in their clamours for peace, ſhould now turn the tables, and refuſe it when offered.

However, the altercation, upon this

* *See* London Magazine *for* 1743, *p.* 306, 307.

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ſubject, dragged, at laſt, the two B——rs into day-light; and when called upon, for the reaſons of their conduct, they had nothing to alledge but, *that they did not believe, that* L—d G——lle *was in earneſt.*

Then he ſhews, how their believing ſo, could proceed from nothing but their having no conception of a frank, open, undeſigning demeanour, as ſo many facts concurred to convince them of the contrary; ſuch as the ſurpriſing inaction of the allied army, after the battle of *Dettingen*, his —— neglecting all the propoſals, made to him by lord *Stair*, for improving the advantage he had obtained; the *French* ſo immediately evacuating the empire, which was one of the articles of the treaty; and, laſtly, his —— cauſing 100,000 *crowns* to be remitted to the emperor at *Frankfort*, in virtue of that ſtipulation in the treaty, by which we were to pay him 300,000.

The author next ſtates a pretence made uſe of by the two B——rs for ſhewing, that L—d *G——lle* was not in earneſt, which is, that after the treaty was approved of at *Hanau*, L—d *G——lle* deſired 14 days delay in ſigning it, that he might ſend a courier to *London* for the approbation of the L—ds J——s: That the day after their diſapprobation arrived at *Hanau*, M. *Waſner* arrived there with the treaty of *Worms* in his pocket; and that L—d *G——lle* deſired this delay, for no other reaſon but that he might have time to get the treaty of *Worms* concluded, otherwiſe he might have ſigned the treaty of *Hanau*, without the approbation of the L—ds J——s, as he afterwards did the treaty of *Worms*.

To this he anſwers, that if the facts were true, they could afford no argument, becauſe, M. *Waſner*'s arrival at *Hanau*, with the treaty of *Worms* in his pocket, could not be known in *England*, when the L—ds J——s rejected the treaty of *Hanau*. But the facts themſelves appear to be falſe; for the y—r B—r had himſelf informed the parliament, that the treaty of *Worms* was carried on with ſo much precipitation, that M. *Waſner* was forced to ſign it, before he had received his full powers for that purpoſe; and the treaty of itſelf bears witneſs, that it was not ſigned till *Sept.* 2, whereas the treaty of *Hanau* was agreed to on *July* 16, and would have been ſigned before the end of that month, if it had not been rejected by the L—ds J——s in *England*; and as the rejecting of that treaty made the treaty of *Worms* abſolutely neceſſary, the only natural inference that can be drawn from L—d *G——lle*'s ſigning it, without their approbation, is, that the treatment he had met with in the affair of *Hanau*, had convinced him of the neceſſity of not running the like riſk in any other meaſure.

To this the author adds as follows: "Laſtly, it is well known, that, above a year afterwards, when the ferment ran higheſt againſt L—d *G—lle*, on the *ſuppoſition*, that he had been the *rejector* of that treaty, he owned to the *Imperial* and *Pruſſian* miniſters reſiding here, that the ſaid treaty was a good treaty for *England*; and, that his purpoſe was to have carried it into execution, if the L—s J—s had not put it out of his power.

And this leads us to obſerve, that all this while we have heard of no one objection againſt the treaty itſelf: On the contrary, from the art and craft which were made uſe of to transfer the odium of *rejecting* it from *them* at home, to *him* abroad, we have all the reaſon imaginable to conclude, that, upon the whole, every *other* miniſter thought as L—d *G—lle* did, that it was a good one for *England*."

He then conſiders the treaty itſelf, and ſays, "That one of the great objects of the treaty, was, to make ſuch a proviſion of revenue for the then emperor, during life, as ſhould enable

enable him to ſupport the imperial dignity: This revenue was ſtated at ſix millions of florins a year: For the raiſing this revenue, certain provinces were to be aſſign'd to him, which he was to hold till another proviſion could be made, by the ſecularization of the biſhopricks of *Saltſburgh* and *Wurtſburgh*, (which though underſtood, was not however expreſſed in the treaty:) And in caſe the produce of theſe biſhopricks, or thoſe provinces, fell ſhort of that ſum, *England* was to make good the deficiency."

On which he obſerves thus: "Nobody, I believe, will diſpute, that it is not more eligible to *purchaſe a peace*, than to *purchaſe a war*; more eſpecially if the *purchaſe-money* of the *latter*, almoſt out of calculation, exceeded the *former*."

And then he proceeds to ſhew, that what we were to pay for a peace depended upon contingence after contingence; but the rejecting of this treaty forced us upon the treaty of *Worms*, and to continue the war at an immenſe charge.

After having thus ſhewn by whom the treaty of *Hanau* was rejected, he aſks theſe three queſtions, *viz.* "Did the B——rs, when they received the treaty of *Hanau* (and L—d *G—lle*'s diſpatches relating to it), which was ſent expreſly for the approbation of the L—ds J——s, ſummon the ſaid L—ds J——s, and ſubmit the ſame to their conſideration? Were the ſaid diſpatches and treaty ſubmitted to the conſideration of any more than *four* of the ſaid L—ds J——s? Can it be ſaid, that, without ſending any ſuch ſummons to the reſt of the L—ds J——s, the ſaid *four* were in any ſenſe authoriſed to act as L—ds J——s; or to take upon *themſelves* the deciſion of ſo important an affair?"

To which, as he expects no anſwer, he adds a fourth, thus: "What was the reaſon, that a treaty, which his —— had approved, which L—d *G—lle* had adviſed, and whoſe head was to anſwer for that advice, and which muſt have been immediately made publick, in caſe it had been approved here, was ſo long ſecreted?"

Upon this laſt he obſerves, That this could not be out of kindneſs to that miniſter; for if it was really ſuch a treaty, as no *Engliſhman* ought to have ſigned, nothing could have ſo much contributed to the raiſing their own characters, and the ruining *his*, as the making the whole world acquainted with the whole affair; but this, he ſays, would have torn off the maſk too ſoon, and ſhewn that L—d *G—lle* was not ſuch a bigot in the war, as they choſe to have it thought; nor they themſelves ſuch idolaters of peace.

However, the king of *Pruſſia*'s reſcript, and his engaging anew in the war, raiſed ſuch a ſtorm, he ſays, againſt the *ſuppoſed rejector* of that treaty, that thoſe who had undertaken for the publick, inſiſted on ſearching the whole myſtery to the bottom, and proceeding to an impeachment, which all ſeemed to be of opinion, there was matter enough to warrant.

And now it was, that the B—rs found themſelves entangled in the maze of their own cunning, and had no hope of extricating themſelves, but by taking that deſperate ſtep, of acquainting the —, that if he did not remove L—d *G—lle*, they could ſerve him no longer.

"Accordingly, the p——t being to meet, *December* 1, 1744, and all the buſineſs of the f—n as yet unſettled, they ſurprized his —— with that declaration; which, more from the criſis, the many important matters depending upon it, and the unprepared condition of L—d *G—lle* to make head againſt them, than from any motives of regard to them, had all the effect that could be deſired: L—d *G—lle* was removed; all talk of the *rejection*, and of the *impeachment* it was to occaſion, ſubſided at once; and the whole ſeſſion paſſed over in *reaping* the miniſterial harveſt."

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Then, after ſtating ſome of the fatal conſequences of rejecting the treaty of *Hanau*, he cloſes all with a hint or two as to money matters, thus: "In the year 1740, the national debt was *about* 47 millions; the debt incurred in the three following years, was *about* ſix millions; and, if the treaty of *Hanau* had been accepted, the produce of the ſinking fund might have reduc'd it, by this time, to 47 millions again: Inſtead of which, as it ſtands now, it may be fairly computed at *eighty millions. Difference:* But *thirty-three millions.*

Nor is this all: Had the treaty of *Hanau* been accepted, there might have been a ſaving of two ſhillings in the pound, on the land; which, in five years, would have amounted *but* to *five millions* more. This is an article, that I recommend in a particular manner, to the ſerious conſideration of our country-gentlemen and landholders.

And, as to the labourer, huſbandman, manufacturer, merchant, *&c.* let them reflect on the accumulation of duties, which have been impoſed in that interval, upon wine, glaſs, houſes, coaches, the continuation of that heavy duty upon ſalt, at *ten times* the value of the *commodity itſelf*, for ſo many years to come; and the additional *five per cent.* upon trade, enacted with thoſe dreadful words, *for ever.*

Laſtly, let the whole nation, if they have any underſtanding, any ſpirit, any *feeling* remaining, with one voice, call upon their m——rs, to ſettle the account between them; to ſhew in what ſervices ſo many millions have been laid out, and ſuch a deluge of blood has been ſhed; and in what particulars the *definitive treaty* of *Aix*, has juſtified the *rejection* of the preliminary treaty of *Hanau*."

From the London Gazette.

Admiralty Office, March 4. By letters from rear admiral *Boſcawen*, dated at *Fort St. David*, Oct. 17, 1748, we have the following account, *viz.*

On *May* 18, the rear admiral ſailed from the *Cape of Good Hope*, with his majeſty's ſquadron under his command, and 6 ſhips of the *Dutch Eaſt-India* company; and, after a fatiguing paſſage, occaſioned by a ſeries of contrary winds, very unuſual at that ſeaſon, on *June* 23, at day-break, they made the iſland of *Mauritius*, having parted from 3 of the *Dutch* ſhips in the bad weather, in their paſſage. Upon ſight of the land, the admiral conſulted with his captains about the moſt proper paſſage for the ſhips to take, in going in; and it being determined to run between *Long Iſland* and the *Gunners Coin*, the men of war to lead in line of battle, and the *India* ſhips to follow them, orders were given accordingly, and the greateſt part of the fleet anchored the ſame night in a place called *Turtle-Bay*, between the river of that name and *Tomb* river, about two leagues to the eaſtward of the harbour, and the reſt got in the next day, having been fired at in their paſſage from 2 faſcine batteries of about 6 guns each, but without receiving any damage.

At day-light the enemy began to fire from two other faſcine batteries they had raiſed on each ſide of the entrance of the 2 aforeſaid rivers, and they were perceived to be hard at work in the wood fronting where the ſquadron lay, in throwing up intrenchments and raiſing other batteries, and ſeveral large ſhips were ſeen lying in the harbour.

Hereupon the *Pembroke*, which was neareſt in, was ordered to fire and diſturb them at their work, and the *Swallow* ſloop was ſent with Capt. *Lloyd*, of the *Eltham*, the 2 principal engineers, and an artillery officer, to run along the ſhore and reconnoitre the coaſt, in order to diſcover what place would be moſt convenient for landing the troops; who, on their return, reported, that the enemy had fired on them in their paſſage from 8 different batteries, as well as from the forts at the entrance of the harbour; that a large ſhip of 2 tier of guns lay with her broadſide acroſs the mouth of the harbour; that there were 13 other ſhips in the harbour, (ſeveral of them large ones) fitted or fitting for the ſea; and that they thought it impracticable to land any where to the eaſtward of the harbour, on account of the thickneſs of the woods which came down cloſe to the waterſide; it was therefore judged moſt feazible to attempt to land beyond the great river, to the weſtward of the town. So ſoon as it was dark, the maſters of the 6 line of battle ſhips were ordered to go in the barges, and ſound all along the ſhore to try the depths of water, and ſee particularly whether it was practicable to land at the place propoſed; but they

they on their return, having declared that there was a reef of rocks run all along about 20 yards from the ſhore, which made it impoſſible for boats to land, except at the river's mouth, right againſt where the fleet lay, and at the harbour, where the channel was not above 100 fathoms wide, and very difficult to get in, as the wind blows always right out; this determined the Adm. to call a council of war, compoſed of the principal ſea and land officers, to lay before them theſe reports, and his inſtructions, ſo far as they related to the attack of *Mauritius*, and to conſult with them what was beſt to be done. It was agreed, as they were unacquainted with the ſtrength of the enemy on the iſland, to ſend 3 ten-oar boats, under the command of major *Cuming*, to endeavour to ſurprize and get a priſoner from the ſhore; which was accordingly attempted, but in vain; and the council being met again next morning, and it appearing to them, that the reduction of the iſland of *Mauritius* was not the principal deſign of the expedition, and as there was ſuch a ſtrength of ſhips in the harbour, and the preparations which the enemy had made all along the coaſt, made it certain that the attack muſt be attended with conſiderable loſs; they were of opinion, that upon theſe conſiderations, no attempt ſhould be made at this place, but that the ſquadron ſhould proceed with the utmoſt expedition to the coaſt of *Coromandel*, ſo as to begin the operations there before the monſoons ſhift.

It was 2 days before the fleet could leave this iſland, ſeveral of them being ſo ſhort of bread, firewood, and water, as to make it neceſſary to take from one to give to another; and juſt as they were under ſail, one of the *Dutch* ſhips that had parted company joined them, but the other 2 were not heard of. When the fleet was under ſail, the *Dutch* ſhips took their leave, and ſtretched away to the ſouthward, and the Adm. being deſirous, in purſuance of the reſolution of the council of war, to make the ſhorteſt cut poſſible to the coaſt of *Coromandel*, paſſed thro' the iſlands and ſands to the northward of *Mauritius*, and on *July* 29, the whole ſquadron arrived ſafe at *Fort St. David*.

It being determined at *Fort St. David* to undertake the ſiege of *Pondicherry*, they immediately ſet about landing the neceſſary ſtores and troops from the ſhips, and formed a camp about a mile from the fort, all the people continuing very healthy, as they had done the whole voyage, which the Adm. thinks owing to the air-pipes, which he eſteems to be of infinite ſervice. And the marines ſerving in the ſquadron under the command of Rear Adm. *Griffin*, now at *Fort St. David*, being joined to thoſe of Mr. *Boſcawen*, a very good battalion was formed of 700 men.

On *Aug.* 1, the *Exeter* was ſent to anchor off of *Pondicherry*, and two days after, the *Cheſter*, *Pembroke*, and *Swallow* ſloop to join her; and Capt. *Pawlett*, of the *Exeter*, was directed to take the ſoundings all about and ſee how nigh the ſhips could come to the town upon occaſion, and cut off all communication upon that ſide.

Every thing being prepared, the army began to march on *Aug.* 8, with whom Mr. *Boſcawen* went himſelf, and left the management afloat to Capt. *Liſle* of the *Vigilant*, with orders to anchor with the whole ſquadron 2 miles to the ſouthward of the town, and remain there till further order.

The army continued their march on the 9th and 10th without any appearance of an enemy, but the 11th they made a ſhew of about 300 foot and ſome horſe, at an intrenchment they had thrown up, which they abandoned at the approach of our people. This poſt was ſituated by a ſmall river, and very defenſible; and about a mile from it, on the other ſide of the water, was the fort of *Aria Coupan*, on the ſide of a river, from whence it takes its name.

Here the Adm. having learnt by a deſerter, that the garriſon of the fort of *Aria Coupan* conſiſted only of 100 men, *Whites* and *Blacks*, reſolved to make an attempt next morning with the grenadiers and piquets, to gain a lodgment in the village contiguous to it, and there raiſe a bomb battery, as the fellow ſaid they greatly feared a bombardment, this magazine not being bomb-proof; and herein they would have ſucceeded, as they had ſoon got poſſeſſion of the village, had not the *Blacks*, who were employed in carrying up the intrenching tools, on a ſhot coming among them, all run away. And now, as the enemy flanked them from 2 batteries they had raiſed on the other ſide of *Aria Coupan* river, it was thought adviſable to retire towards the ſea, to open the communication with the ſhips, to get on ſhore cannon and proper materials for raiſing batteries to deſtroy thoſe of the enemy above-mentioned, and carry on approaches againſt the fort in form, which they now found to be regularly defended with a berme, ditch, drawbridge, and covered-way. In the attack of the village, they had 1 lieut. killed, and 4 officers wounded; amongſt them was major *Goodyer*, the commanding officer of the artillery, by a cannon ball in his leg; the loſs of this officer was the greateſt they could have ſuſtained, as he was a very able one, and would have carried on their approaches in a quite different manner to

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what the engineers did. The detachment lay on their arms all night, and the next morning the whole army marched to join them; and in the afternoon 1100 ſeamen, whom the Adm. had cauſed to be diſciplined on board, and exerciſed in platoons under the command of Capt. *Lloyd*, were landed, who mounted guard, and did all other duties with the regular troops.

Having landed 4 12 and 4 18 pounders on the 16th at night, they began to work on a battery of 4 guns, which was compleated and opened next morning; but being placed by the engineers quite differently from what was intended, it was of no manner of uſe, for there was a cluſter of trees between our battery and that of the enemy, ſo that an angle only of the latter could be ſeen.

The next morning, a battery built by the artillery officers was opened with great ſucceſs, which the enemy, with a troop of 60 *European* horſe, ſupported by as many foot, and ſome ſea boys, made a moſt hazardous attempt to deſtroy, but without ſucceſs; for tho' our advanced guard in the trench adjoining to that battery at firſt gave way, they ſoon rallied and repulſed the enemy with great loſs, the commanding officer of the horſe being taken.

Soon after the enemy's battery blew up, and deſtroyed (as they were afterwards informed) upwards of 100 men, upon which ſome royals were immediately got into the village, and they began to bombard the fort, which about 2 in the afternoon blew up likewiſe. Our people marched directly and took poſſeſſion of it, but found that the gariſon were withdrawn with great haſte, having left their cloaths and every thing behind them.

On the 20th, the Adm. removed his camp to *Aria Coupan*, and from that day to the 25th, the people were employed in repairing the fort, which being compleated, they croſſed the river of *Aria Coupan*, and the ſame evening got poſſeſſion of a ſtrong poſt in the bound hedge of *Pondicherry*, about a mile from the walls; the enemy having, to his ſurprize, abandoned it on his advancing, tho' it was very capable of defence by a ſmall number of men, and ſo ſituated, as to have coſt a great many in the attack, had it been diſputed.

This poſt being to the N. W. of the town, the Adm. ordered the ſhips down to the northward of it, and on the 28th opened a communication that way, and began to land trenching tools and other neceſſaries, in order to break ground before the place, ordering the engineers to reconnoitre and lay plans before him for carrying on the attack; and one of them producing a plan which ſeemed feaſible, he was ordered to ſet about it immediately, and they broke ground accordingly on the 30th at night.

On *Sept.* 1, the enemy made a ſally upon their intrenchments with 500 *Whites*, and 6 or 800 *Blacks*, but were repulſed by the advanced guard of 100 men, with conſiderable loſs; M. *Paradis*, their chief engineer, and director of all their military affairs, being mortally wounded, 3 or 4 others of their beſt officers killed or wounded.

The engineers continued working every night, without making much progreſs, and the batteries were not compleated till *Sept.* 26, when they began to play. They conſiſted of 1 of 8 guns, *viz.* 6 24 and 2 18 pounders; 1 of 4 guns, 2 24 and 2 18 pounders; 1 bomb battery of 5 large mortars, and 15 royals, and another of 15 cohorns.

The enemy, on their part, were not idle, having in the mean time raiſed faſcine batteries to play upon the trenches, which annoyed them very much, and put them to the neceſſity of making 2 batteries, 1 of 3, the other of 2 guns, to play againſt them, till the grand batteries were finiſhed; and theſe two batteries were likewiſe built by the artillery officers, who undertook it voluntarily, that the engineers might not be diverted from the main point.

Upon the firſt breaking ground, the Adm. directed Capt. *Liſle* to order the bomb ketch in, and to bombard the citadel night and day, which ſhe continued to do; but in a very few days the enemy began to bombard her, and had got her length ſo exactly, that one ſhell ſtaved her boat aſtern, and another threw the water in upon her decks, ſo that ſhe was obliged always to heave off in the day-time.

The ſeaſon being now far advanced, and the enemy having formed an inundation in the front of the works, ſo as to render it impoſſible to carry them on any farther, the Adm. found, there was nothing left for it, but to endeavour to annoy them as much as poſſible, and thereby reduce them to a neceſſity of ſurrendring; and with this view he ordered Capt. *Liſle* to extend the men of war before the town in line of battle, and warp in, and begin to cannonade the town the morning after the batteries were opened; which he did. The enemy at firſt returned it very briſkly, but ſoon after ſlackened, and afterwards continued quiet towards the ſea, tho' they plied the batteries warmly on the land ſide.

In this cannonading, the ſhips expended a conſiderable quantity of ammunition; and the Adm. finding it did not anſwer his end, he ordered Capt. *Liſle* to haul off in the night out of gun-ſhot, and to remain in a line as before, in order to be ready to haul in again, which he attempted to do; but the

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the wind having come in from the ſea in the night, prevented his getting far enough off, and the enemy began cannonading and bombarding them in the morning, but without doing much damage, except killing one man on board the *Vigilant*, and Capt. *Adams* of the *Harwich*, whoſe thigh was carried away by a cannon ball, and whoſe death was much regretted, he being a very good officer.

Our batteries continued firing, and beat down great part of the defence where the attack was intended; but as they could not carry on the approaches, by reaſon of the inundation aforementioned, nor were there men ſufficient to begin a new attack, or carry on the ſiege, the Adm. had only to endeavour to make a breach in the curtain, at the diſtance he then was; which being found impracticable, the enemy having open'd a maſk'd battery of 6 guns in the very curtain they then were attempting to make a breach in, and began to open another in the curtain adjoining, ſo that their fire became much ſuperior to ours, 9 of our guns being diſabled; the Adm. hereupon called a council of war on *Sept.* 30, where the ſtate of their affairs being taken into conſideration, and it appearing, that the ſtrength of the army was reduced above 700 men ſince taking the field, and daily leſſening by ſickneſs, occaſioned by their fatigue; that the ſhips of war could be of no ſervice againſt the enemy's works, having cannonaded a whole day without apparent effect; that the monſoons and rainy ſeaſon were daily expected, which would not only oblige them to raiſe the ſiege with the loſs of the artillery and ſtores, but in all probability render the rivers impaſſable, deſtroy the roads, and cut off the retreat of the army to *Fort St. David*, beſides the riſk of the ſhips being driven off the coaſts: For theſe reaſons it was unanimouſly reſolved, to embark the ſtores and cannon, and raiſe the ſiege.

From *Oct.* 1 to 4 they were employed in getting off their things from the ſhore; on the 5th they ſet fire to the batteries, and reimbarked the ſailors; and the 6th in the morning the army began to march for *Fort St. David*, and having demoliſhed the fort of *Aria Coupan* in their way, they arrived the next evening at *Fort St. David*.

The ſeveral little rivers the army had to paſs the laſt day, were ſo ſwelled, and the roads ſo full of water from the heavy rain that fell the night before, as to make it evident they had moved but juſt in time, as another ſuch ſhower would have rendered them impaſſable in many places.

The garriſon of *Pondicherry*, by the beſt accounts the Adm. could procure, conſiſted of 1800 *Europeans*, and nigh 3000 *Blacks*; and his whole ſtrength, when he marched from *Fort St. David*, (excluſive of 120 *Dutch*, lent from their ſettlements, and 2000 *Blacks*) conſiſted of 2690 ſoldiers, 148 artillery people, 1097 ſeamen; out of which we loſt, during the ſiege, 757 ſoldiers, 43 artillery men, and 265 ſeamen.

As to the *Blacks*, tho' they were ſo numerous, they were of no other uſe than to lay on the ſkirts of the camp, to prevent our being ſurprized or harraſſed by the *Blacks* of the enemy; for they never would maintain any poſt they were put in, without *Europeans* being continually ſent to ſupport them. The enemy are ſaid to have loſt 500 *Europeans* in the courſe of the ſiege.

Rear Adm. *Griffin*, in his letter of *Aug.* 15, at *Fort St. David*, writes, that he was then going to *Trincomale* with the ſhips under his command, to clean and refit, that he would remain till the beginning of *January*, then proceed to the *Cape of Good Hope*, and remain there till *April* 15, for other ſhips of his ſquadron to join him, and then propoſed to ſail for *England*.

The Character of that famous Roman, Cato, *the Hero of* Addiſon's *celebrated Tragedy.* (*See p.* 37, 38.)

OF all thoſe numerous heroes, that adorn'd antiquity, none ever affected me more than *Cato*: I ſhall therefore briefly repeat what the hiſtorians, who liv'd in and about his time, have ſaid of him. *Valerius Paterculus* gives him this character: *Homo virtuti ſimillimus, & per omnia, ingenio diis, quam hominibus propior, qui nunquam rectè fecit, ut rectè videretur.* "A man who bore the neareſt reſemblance to virtue, and whoſe ſoul, upon all emergencies, diſcover'd more a divine than human nature; who never did a good action with the deſign of being ſeen." He had no notion of an intereſt diſtinct from that of his country; and ſhew'd, upon all occaſions, the ſincereſt paſſion for publick liberty: This he purſu'd amidſt the greateſt dangers; and entertain'd ever a generous contempt for any man's enmity, when it came in competition with the ſafety of the commonwealth.

Such virtue ſcorn'd on cowards terms to
pleaſe,
Or cheaply to be bought, or won with eaſe;
But then ſhe joys, then ſmiles upon her
ſtate, [pleat,
Then faireſt to herſelf, then moſt com-
When glorious danger makes her truly
great.

As an aſſemblage of fine features and a true proportion conſtitute a regular beauty, in the ſame manner do a thouſand rare and conſiſtent qualities conſpire to the forming of a man truly great; but not to run over

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over the catalogue of moral virtues, it may be ſaid of *Cato*, that he was as conſummate and perfect, as right reaſon, and the light of nature, could make any man: He was a great philoſopher, excellent ſoldier, ſteady patriot, and ſure friend.

Few were his words, but from an honeſt heart,
Where faction, and where favour had no part,
But truth made up for eloquence and art.
Alike his foes, and fellows of his cauſe,
Approv'd his deeds, and join'd their vaſt applauſe.

So well were the *Roman* people perſuaded of his honour and integrity, that the moſt ambitious ſpirits of them all, did not dare to propoſe any thing to him inconſiſtent with the publick welfare; they might, and did, at laſt, enſlave the empire; but they could not ſubdue the mind of *Cato*.

Et cuncta terrarum ſubacta
Præter atrocem animum Catonis.

He could not be ſaid to adhere to a ſide, ſo much as to the beſt choſen principles; nor wou'd he have paid down the ſmalleſt truth for the purchaſe of the whole empire. As the whole ſtudy and bent of his life and ſoul, was to reſcue his country out of the hands of rapacious and tyrannical conquerors, and to beſtow upon mankind, if poſſible, a new deſtiny; ſo finding, after the battle of *Pharſalia*, the affairs of the world deſperate and deplorable, he retir'd with ſome ſcatter'd remains of his army to *Utica*; and perceiving amongſt theſe ſome of the *ſenatorian order*, he told them, that with all his ſteadineſs and reſolution, he did not pretend to live free, but amongſt perſons in the ſame condition: That it was his conſolation, and hoped it would prove theirs, that the virtuous were only happy and free, the wicked were wretched and ſlaves. After this, he took his leave of them in the tendereſt manner, and kill'd himſelf: Which made *Cæſar* ſay, That *Cato* envy'd him the glory of ſaving his life. So ſenſible were the *Romans* of the loſs of ſo great a man, of his ſincere paſſion for his country, and numberleſs virtues, that they ſtrove who ſhould deliver him down to poſterity with the greateſt honour. *Seneca* pronounces of him, That *Jupiter* could not wiſh to ſee a more glorious ſpectacle upon earth, than that of *Cato*, ſuſtaining himſelf in the midſt of a routed party, ſtanding firm and unſhaken amongſt the ruins of a commonwealth; that *Cato* could not ſurvive liberty, nor liberty ſurvive *Cato*.

Since *Lucan* goes a great deal out of his way, purpoſely to put the following ſpeech into *Cato*'s mouth, we hope to have ſome indulgence likewiſe, for inſerting it in this place.

Cato, in his march, being ſuppos'd to arrive at the temple of *Jupiter Ammon*, one of his generals, *Labienus*, deſires leave to conſult that oracle about the event of the war; to whom *Lucan* makes *Cato* give this noble and ſublime anſwer.

A Full of the God that dwelt within his breaſt,
The hero thus his ſecret mind expreſs'd,
And inborn truths reveal'd; truths which might well
Become even oracles themſelves to tell.
Where would thy fond, thy vain enquiry go? [thou know?
What myſtick fate, what ſecret, wouldſt
B Is it a doubt, if death ſhould be my doom,
Rather than live till kings, and bondage come, [*Rome*?
Rather than ſee a tyrant crown'd in
Or wouldſt thou know, if what we value here,
Life, be a trifle, hardly worth our care?
What by old age, and length of days we gain, [pain?
C Does more than lengthen out the ſenſe of
Or if this world, with all its forces join'd,
The univerſal malice of mankind, [mind?
Can ſhake or hurt the brave and honeſt
If ſtable virtue can her ground maintain,
While fortune feebly threats, and frowns in vain?
If truth and juſtice with uprightneſs dwell,
D And honeſty conſiſts in meaning well?
If right be independent of ſucceſs,
And conqueſt cannot make it more or leſs?
Are theſe, my friend, the ſecrets thou wouldſt know,
Thoſe doubts, for which to oracles we go?
'Tis known, 'tis plain, it is already told,
And horned *Ammon* can no more unfold.
From God deriv'd, to God by nature join'd,
E We act the dictates of his mighty mind:
And tho' the prieſts are mute, and temples ſtill,
God never wants a voice to ſpeak his will.
When firſt we from the teeming womb were brought, [were fraught,
With inborn precepts, then, our ſouls
And then the maker his new creatures taught: [men,
F Then when he form'd, and gave us to be
He gave us all our uſeful knowledge then.
Can'ſt thou believe the vaſt eternal Mind
Was e'er to *Syrts* and *Lybian* ſands confin'd?
That he would chuſe this waſte, this barren ground,
To teach the thin inhabitants around,
And leave his truth in wilds, and deſarts drown'd?
G Is there a place that God would chuſe to love, [above,
Beyond this earth, the ſeas, yon heav'n
And virtuous minds, the nobleſt throne of *Jove*?

Why

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Why ſeek we farther, then? Behold around,
How all thou ſeeſt does with the God above
Jove is alike in all, and always to be found.
Let thoſe weak minds, who live in doubt
To juggling prieſts for oracles repair:
One certain hour of death to each decreed,
My fix'd, my certain ſoul from doubt has freed:
The coward, and the brave are doom'd to fall;
And when *Jove* told this truth, he told us all.

Remembrancer, March 11.

AS in my laſt, (*ſee* p. 121.) I ſhew'd in what inſtances the *mutiny-bills* of late times had *exceeded* the bounds of thoſe at *firſt* adopted by the *legiſlature*, ſo I am now to ſhew yet farther, that the *articles of war*, framed on theſe late laws, have *exceeded* the laws themſelves.

1ſt, In the firſt clauſe of the *mutiny-act* of laſt year, it is enacted, That if any officer, or ſoldier, either *within* or *out* of *Great-Britain*, or upon the *ſea*, ſhall ſtrike, or uſe any violence againſt his ſuperior officer, *being in the execution of his office*, or ſhall refuſe to obey any *lawful* command, the perſon ſo offending, ſhall ſuffer *death*: But in the *articles of war* for the ſame year, the word *lawful* was *left out*, as alſo thoſe other words, *being in the execution of his office*; ſo that every officer had, thereby, a ſort of licence to be as *brutal* as he pleaſed to his inferiors, and every man on the muſter-roll, whether officer or ſoldier, was laid under a neceſſity of obeying *every order indiſcriminately* on pain of death; which, in a manner, left the whole conſtitution at the mercy of the commander in chief.

2dly, Inſtead of the general words contained in the 3d clauſe of the act, by which courts-martial are authorized to inflict corporal puniſhment, not extending to life, or limb, on any *ſoldier*, for *immoralities*, *miſbehaviour* or *neglect* of duty; the *articles* pronounce, That any *officer* or *ſoldier*, who ſhall behave himſelf with *contempt* or *diſreſpect* towards the *general* or other *commander* in chief, or ſhall ſpeak words *tending* to his *hurt* or *diſhonour*, ſhall be puniſhed according to the nature of his offence, by the judgment of a court-martial.

3dly, Tho' the penalty of *mutiny*, which is *death*, is *reſtrained* by the letter of the act to the *beginning*, *exciting*, *cauſing*, or *joining in any mutiny or ſedition*; by which the life of the king, the peace of his government, and the ſafety of the commonwealth may be endangered; and tho' the miſpriſion of treaſon, according to the fundamental laws of this kingdom, is not liable to capital puniſhment; the *articles* ordain, That any officer or ſoldier, who being preſent, at any mutiny or ſedition, does not uſe his utmoſt endeavours to ſuppreſs the ſame, or who hearing *words tending* to mutiny or ſedition, does not, *without delay*, give information thereof to his commanding officer, ought to be reputed *acceſſary* to the *mutiny*, and to be puniſhed by a court-martial with *death*, or otherwiſe according to the nature of the offence.

4thly, The act, after the example of *all* other *mutiny-acts*, (except the *addition* of a ſingle word) preſcribes the following oath to be taken by the *three* in every court-martial, *viz.* "You ſhall well and truly try and determine according to your evidence, *in* (which is the word added) the matter now before you, between our ſovereign lord the king's majeſty, and the priſoner to be tried." Not the leaſt mention is made of any other oath, or the neceſſity of any other oath. No new oath can be legally framed or impoſed on the ſubject, except by the legiſlative authority: That *Wentworth*, earl of *Straffford*, in virtue of his vice-royal power in *Ireland*, adventured to *frame* and impoſe one on the ſubjects there, furniſhed one of the articles of impeachment againſt him: And that king *James* II. tried the like practice on his ſubjects of *Scotland*, gave occaſion to the whigs of thoſe days, to compare the arbitrary ſpirit of his government to that of *Turky*. And yet, notwithſtanding all theſe bars of maxim, precedent, and the directions of the act itſelf, in their way, the compilers of the *articles* preſumed to add a *ſupplemental oath*, by which thoſe who adminiſter'd it, as well thoſe who framed it, became obnoxious to the laws, and thoſe who took it, were in one ſenſe perjured; for by it, they obliged themſelves to adminiſter juſtice *according* to the act, whereas the taking this oath, and the obligation it contained, had no relation to the ſaid act, if they were not entirely repugnant to it. Nor is this all; men do not uſe to commit ſuch treſpaſſes on *forms* for nothing: And when we conſider the latter part of this impoſition (which obliges the *taker* not to *divulge* the ſentence of the court, until it ſhall be *approved* by the *general* or *commander* in chief; nor upon any account, or *at any time whatſoever*, to diſcloſe the *vote* or *opinion* of any *particular member* of the *court*) we cannot be unapprized of the purpoſes it was calculated to anſwer, nor unalarmed that any claſs of *Britiſh* ſubjects ſhould be ſo completely exempted from all the privileges they were born to, under any pretence whatſoever.

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This is a ſpecimen of the licence taken by our *military legiſlators*, to enlarge their own ſyſtem, by encroaching on the *laws* and the *conſtitution*.—Hitherto I have confined my remarks to the *act* and *articles* of laſt year, which were calculated for a ſtate of *war*: And if it ſhould appear, that thoſe of this year are built on a like plan, it will be obvious to every body, that, as far as the reſemblance holds, no concluſion could be drawn againſt the former, that will not hold with ten times the force againſt the latter.

It will be recollected, from the principal enacting clauſe quoted in my laſt from the *mutiny-act* of K. *William*'s time, that the *operations* of it were in a manner confined to the *field*, and when the troops were in actual ſervice: For, ſhort as it is, theſe words, *in the army*, occur no leſs than three ſeveral times; which would ſcarce have happened, if it had been thought neceſſary to obſerve the ſame *rigour* of diſcipline, in *time of peace*, and in quarters *at home*, (where it is ſuppoſed the laws are capable of preventing or puniſhing every enormity,) as in *time of war*.

As yet, however, this great affair is in ſuſpence, and when any man expreſſes any concern for the event, he is comforted with a *whiſper*, that what ſhall be found grievous to the *ſoldier*, or offenſive to the *ſubject*, will be remedy'd.

But if, contrary to cuſtom, theſe *whiſperers* are *really* employed to *comfort*, not to *deceive* the *publick*, it is but reaſonable to enquire, why thoſe, who had it in their power to make theſe conceſſions on demand, did not prevent that demand, in order to prevent the jealouſies, uneaſineſſes, and reſentments, which ſuch attempts never fail to produce? As in good, ſo in ill purpoſes, the *will* is to be taken for the *deed*: And the merit of whatever abatements are made, will, and ought to be placed to the account of thoſe who contended for them.

Now, according to the *draughts* which I have ſeen, there is no material difference between the *articles* of this year, and thoſe of the laſt, except in the 5th of the 2d ſection, concerning *mutiny*, in which the words are ſuffered to ſtand as in the *act*, and in the 10th of the 15th, in which there is a very remarkable addition, not at all to the advantage of the *ſoldier*: For whereas the firſt *mutiny-bills* provided, That all proceedings in *courts-martial* ſhould be carried on between the hours of eight in the morning, and one in the afternoon, and the laſt between eight and three, *ſuch caſes as require an immediate example*, are excepted; and what ſuch caſes are, is left, we muſt ſuppoſe, to the *commander in chief* to define.

So that all thoſe *ſevere articles*, which make it *death* for a centinel to be found ſleeping on his poſt, or to occaſion falſe alarms in his quarters, *&c. &c.* and which ſeem to be without pretence or excuſe, except in *time of war*, according to this *draught*, are ſtill to be the rule of duty in *time of peace*.

Weſtminſter Journal, March 11.

Omnia aſſentari — quæſtus nunc eſt uberrimus. Terent.

THere is a ſtory of that witty and pleaſant monarch K. *Charles* II, that being once ſolicited, under the adminiſtration of the *Cabal*, for a ſmall place, he told the ſupplicant, That he ſhould certainly have his intereſt: *But that*, added he, *I can aſſure you, is at preſent but very ſmall.* Whether the king ſucceeded or not in this affair, I do not remember: But his remark was in general very true.

The *Cabal* were a ſet of men, who took advantage of the eaſy temper of their ſovereign, to diſpoſe of all the honours and rewards, which our laws had fixed in the crown. The word itſelf, which the nation agreed to beſtow as a name on their *coalition*, was compoſed of the initial letters of *Clifford*, *Aſhley*, *Buckingham*, *Arlington*, and *Lauderdale*. Theſe men had the management of the treaſury, the pen, the judgment-ſeat, and the great ſeal, which are the four principal inſtruments of government.

How it happened, that the king's intereſt was ſo ſmall in *their reign*, I have endeavoured to intimate by ſpeaking of his *eaſy temper*: But the ſame power may be obtained, by certain ſtate arts, under princes who do not ſo much abſtract themſelves from the knowledge of buſineſs. Diffidence of his own judgment, compliance with thoſe who make high profeſſions, or ſubmiſſion to thoſe who menace an oppoſition if they are not employ'd, may either of them occaſion a prince of the moſt honeſt intentions, the moſt induſtrious benevolence, to give up the reins with a view to what is repreſented to him as the publick intereſt.

It is reported of the ſame K. *Charles*, that he did once, of his own royal authority, upon the ſpot, and without conſulting his miniſters, venture to beſtow ſo important a place as the government of an iſland. I do not recollect, whether this was under the ſame famous *Cabal*, or at any other period of his reign: But if the former, it was certainly a bold ſtroke for a prince, who had ſo *little intereſt* in the diſpoſal of places. The government I mean, was that of *Duck-Iſland* in *St. James*'s *Park*, given to the celebrated Monſ. *St. Evremont*.

How-

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However ſmall an Exertion of the prerogative this may ſeem, I queſtion if every *Britiſh* king, at every period of his reign, could hazard a like act of royalty. But K. *Charles* had undoubtedly courage and reſolution in his nature, tho' his indolence, for a long time, prevailed on him to ſuppreſs them by the favourite paſſions of love and purſuit of pleaſure. He plainly ſhewed, towards the latter end of his reign, when he perceived how much he had been made the property of all parties, that he was at laſt determined to be king himſelf.

Tho' the ſtory of *St. Evremont*'s preferment be known to many, I will juſt repeat it for the ſake of thoſe, who may be leſs acquainted with private court hiſtory. That ingenious and learned refugee, being ſomewhat diſtreſſed in the place of his exile, had ſolicited ſeveral of the miniſters for a taſte of the royal bounty. They often promiſed him in due form, and as often diſappointed him. *St. Evremont*, ſuſpecting they had not uſed their *whole intereſt*, took an occaſion to ſpeak in his own behalf. As his perſon, as well as his writings, was known to the king, he threw himſelf at his majeſty's feet in the *park* (where *Charles* uſed often to walk amidſt a crowd of his acclaiming ſubjects) and moſt humbly returned him thanks for the place his royal goodneſs had appointed him to.

The king, ſtartled at ſuch an addreſs, while he was altogether unconſcious of the cauſe of it, frankly declared, that he knew of no ſuch appointment, nor had any application been made to him on the ſubject. "Your majeſty, ſaid *St. Evremont*, is great, in not remembering the inſtances of your own benevolence. But as my lord— and Sir *John* —, who are both preſent, aſſured me they had ſolicited my caſe, and I know your royal heart is too good to deny bread to a man in my circumſtances, when he is powerfully recommended, I cannot doubt but they have ſucceeded."—*You ſhall ſucceed yourſelf*, reply'd the monarch, *tho' they have deceived you, if you tell me inſtantly what you want, that it now in my power to grant.*—"I love, added the *Frenchman*, to feed the ducks here in your majeſty's duckoy: Make me governor of this iſland, with a ſmall penſion. Tho' it be no place now in being, your word can erect it into one."

The requeſt was granted, and *Duck-Iſland*, I think, remains a diſtinct government to this day. I know not who is the great officer that at preſent enjoys it: But the late facetious Mr. *Joſeph Mitchell*, for many years volunteer laureat to Sir *Robert Walpole*, made ſtrong, tho' ineffectual, intereſt to obtain it, during the adminiſtration of that miniſter: And as I have not heard, that any court places have been ſince ſuppreſſed, I doubt not but this is now filled by ſome gentleman of courtly merit: Whether beſtowed by his——, or by any perſon of *more intereſt*, I would recommend to gentlemen of curioſity to inquire.

Who can account for many of the promotions, military, civil, and eccleſiaſtical, which the *Gazette* has exhibited to us in the preſent age, unleſs he takes along with him the doctrine of the *one thing needful*, and ſubſtitutes that thing in the place of every other quality, which a perſon of common ſenſe, but no experience, might require in a candidate?

Dryden and *Rowe* were poets laureat, and the moſt ſhallow apprehenſion may conceive for what reaſon: But it muſt require a nice knowledge of modern policy, to know how *Shadwell* and *Tate* came to be advanced to the ſame honour.

For royal *hiſtoriographers*, the preſent age has furniſhed us with a *Rymer* and an *Oldmixon*: And his majeſty's preſent *geographer* has, perhaps, engraven more maps than any other man of his age. On theſe offices we ſhall not therefore enlarge.

But *painting*, which has ever been eſteemed the ſiſter of poeſy, deſerves a little more notice. *Vandyck*, *Riley*, *Lely*, *Kneller*, and *Thornhill*, enjoy'd ſucceſſively the dignity of king's painter, to which their claim was not leſs evident than that of *Dryden* and *Rowe* to the laurel. Yet ſo hath it happened, ſince the death of Sir *James*, that the *unum neceſſarium* ſeems to have got the ſtart of all other qualities, in the competitions for this honour.

It was for an uſurper, ſuch as *Cromwell*, who entirely broke in upon the beautiful ſyſtem, eſtabliſhed by the miniſters under the two preceding reigns, to look out for men, who had thoſe *peculiar* qualities, which he thought neceſſary for the diſcharge of their duty, to fill the ſeveral places in the ſtate. His picture was painted by the greateſt artiſts; he had the moſt curious dyes for his medals; and, tho' he did not formally beſtow the laurel, *Waller* was both his intimate friend and his panegyriſt. The rule, it muſt be owned, was well enough for that time, and under *Cromwell*'s circumſtances: But how extremely hard it muſt have been to follow, and what diſtinction and judgment were neceſſary on every occaſion, is obvious to all my readers. How much more laudable, as well as practicable, is the preſent ſummary method, which reſolves all arts and ſciences, all qualifications of the heart, head, and hand, into the ſingle perfection of *intereſt!*

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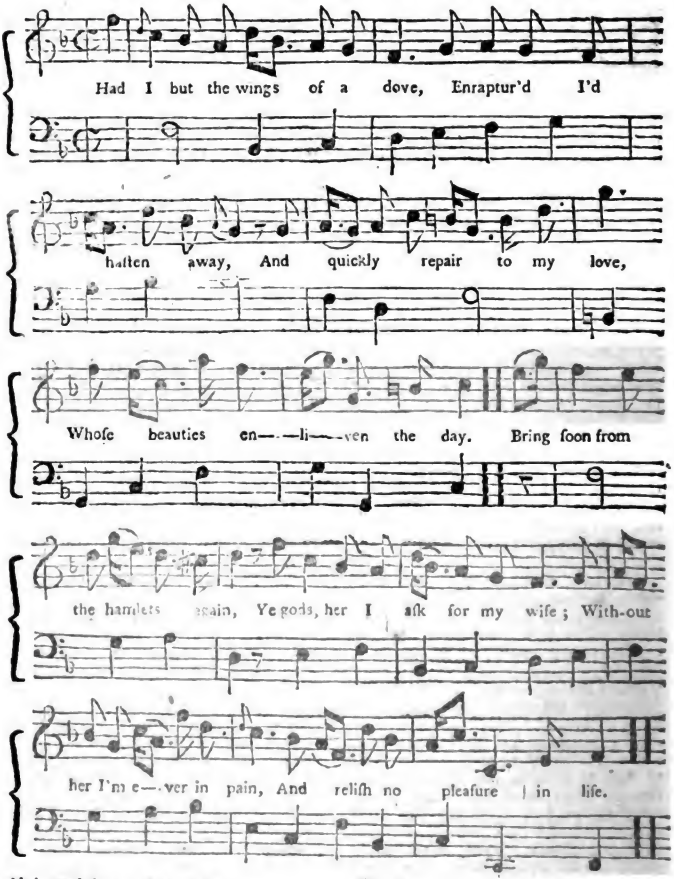
A new SONG: *Sung by Miſs* FALKNER.



Ah! cruel decree of hard fate,
To keep me ſo long from my fair;
Come pity my deſolate ſtate,
And baniſh all thoughts of deſpair.

With her, oh! what ſcenes I enjoy
Of mirth, and good humour all day!
Such bleſſings as never will cloy,
Nor ceaſe till our ſouls leave the clay.

A PASTORAL.

On the DEATH *of a young* LADY.

MEnalcas, mournful, by his grief was led
(An hideous raven croaking o'er his head)
Cloſe to the ruins of a ſhatter'd yew,
By lightnings blaſted from the pride it knew.

Fix'd as he ſtood, and thoughtfully reclin'd,
His eyes confeſs'd the anguiſh of his mind:
His flocks, as conſcious of their maſter's care, [him near:
Wander'd at large, nor could they bear
His crook neglected, and his pipe, were toſs'd [loſt.
Looſe on the plain, and every note was

The

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The peaceful plain a solemn silence kept,
And list'ning shepherds wonder'd why he wept:
Thyrsis, attentive, in the vale below,
Shar'd all his griefs, and pity'd all his woe;
Loft to his flocks, the friendly shepherd began ran,
And thus, in soothing strains the youth
To chear the mourner, and relieve the man.

THYRSIS.

With aching heart, across the wildy plain,
I've sought *Menalcas*, but my search was vain; betray'd,
His wandring flocks their growing fears
And bleating seem'd to tell me why they stray'd:
Tho' strange their pastures, yet their marks were known, my own:
I've brought 'em back, and fed 'em with
Then why this sudden, unexpected show
Of sorrows?—tell me—sure a friend may know;
For sullen sadness is the worst of woe.
Forgive my boding heart——that clouded brow vow.
Speaks *Daphne* false, and faithless to her

MENALCAS.

No, *Thyrsis*, no: You may as well believe
The winds may fix, as *Daphne* may deceive,
Streams lose their channels, or these lambkins stray their play:
Wild from their dams, their pastures, and
The sun as soon shall lose its native light,
Shrink from the day, and sicken into night;
As soon shall heaven itself perfidious prove,
As *Daphne* false and faithless to her love.
But cease to ask, what must be pain to know,
The cause of fix'd, unbearable woe! tell,
Why should you urge my fault'ring tongue to
What nature seems too sadly to reveal?
That widow'd lawn, with all its verdure fled, dead!
Speaks every grief in one — fair *Daphne*'s

THYRSIS.

If dead, *Menalcas*, why should you bestow
Those fruitless tears, that vanity of woe?
For tears and prayers, and ev'ry charm's too late,
To gain a moment from relentless fate.
This yew shall sooner resume its dress,
And wither'd cypress bud upon her hearse:
That glittering bubble, which your eyes desery'd tide,
Dance o'er the waves, and burst upon the
As soon shall rise transparent to your view,
Live on the stream, and be for ever new.
Sooner shall dolphins graze upon the plain,
Than tears recal the breathless nymph again.
Then haste, ye shepherds, round your fun'rite throng,
And bid her live immortal in your song.

MENALCAS.

Thyrsis, the lark, on wanton feathers tos'd,
Sings to the sun, but ceases when it's lost;
Whilst I, like plaintive *Philomel*, oppress'd,
Mourn o'er the thorn that's pointing to my breast. bring,
Ye feather'd choirs, your soft assistance
Smooth all my notes, and aid me as I sing;
Ye silky swans, the lovely nymph bemoan,
And mourn her death, as you'd lament your own;
Ye dewy mountains, bid your sorrows glide ing tide;
Smooth to the streams, and swell the flow-
Ye flowing streams, weep all your fountains dry, sigh;
Groan all ye winds, and every *zephir*
Ye flowers, like her, rise to your bloom, and die.
Haste, haste, ye shepherds, &c.

THYRSIS.

Abandon'd nature puts her mourning on,
And sympathizing droops, that she is gone.
The flowers forget the seasons of the year,
Rise from the earth, and with'ring disappear.
The lily, beauteous once in soft array,
Fades in her bloom, as finding her decay.
The tender vi'let, like the lovely maid,
Falls to the earth, and sinks into a shade.
You must, *Menalcas*, e'er she dy'd, survey
The swelling primrose peeping from the clay, lay.
And opening seem to beg the fate's de-
The tender bud no ripening blossom knew,
How should it ripen, when the sun withdrew?
Haste, haste, ye shepherds, &c.

MENALCAS.

Chear'd by her voice the warbling birds wou'd sing,
As if 'twere summer or eternal spring:
But now, alas! their little breasts are full,
Their voices languish, and their notes are dull.
Haste, haste, ye shepherds, &c.

THYRSIS.

The rolling winds in hollow murmurs blow,
And heaving groan unutterable woe;
In swelling tides the bursted rivers mourn,
And *Thames* reclining weeps upon his urn.
Haste, haste, ye shepherds, &c.

MENALCAS.

But see, declining from the noon of day,
The sun obliquely shoots a milder ray;
The evening dews distilling o'er the plain,
The flocks returning to their folds again,
Renew our labours, ere our songs are done,
And bid us end, what was but just begun:
But thus abrupt from life the nymph was torn, mourn.
Thus ends the song, and thus the shepherds

On receiving a WATCH *from a Lady at Parting.*

SAY, was it malice, *Sylvia*, made you send
A gift so fatal to so dear a friend?

Never

Never could love ſuch cruelty deſign,
Nor bear to torture ſuch a heart as mine;
A heart, to what it utters, always true,
And, ſince our parting, uneſtrang'd from you.
This fatal *watch*, which, as your words decree,
Muſt ſtill be kept, and ſtill be worn by me,
Will, as the *pointer* ſlowly rounds the *ſphere*,
Stretch *hours* to *days*, and make each *day* a *year*;
Lengthen each *week* of abſence to an *age*,
Surpaſſing that of the *Platorick* ſage. [mand,
Time's ſelf, tho' all things ſink at his com-
Bears but one ſcythe in his deſtroying hand;
But here the ſmalleſt, ſubdivided part,
Each little minute, brandiſhes a dart;
Each little minute, as along they move,
And I, obſervant, think on her I love,
Is ſure to wound: Then ſay, O *Sylvia*, ſay,
How many wounds I ſuffer in a day?
Sure, no reſemblance cou'd your fancy move [*love*?
To make this choice, for what's a *watch* to
Movements ſo weak, unleſs a careful hand
Winds up each morn, are daily at a ſtand;
Each ſecond morn their ſtated courſe is run,
Sylvia, our love will ſtand but with the ſun.
Ah! better far, cou'd you ſome charm contrive [live,
To break the ſprings by which I move and
Of life to ſtop the circulating ſtream,
And ſhut each ſenſe of this corporeal frame,
Like ſome fair ſtatue, leave me cold and dead, [fled;
Proof againſt pain, ſince joy, with you, is
Of time unconſcious let me ſo remain,
Cut off from life, till you return again;
Then ſhall your voice the fell enchantment end, [friend,
And from the grave recal your faithful
To joys tranſporting him you love reſtore,
Nor ſuffer abſence to divide us more.

Written at Mr. POPE's INTERMENT.

LIfeleſs the body, and extinct the ſtrain!
Ah! who will tune to life this lyre again!
Angels, deſcending from th'etherial throne,
Admir'd a melody ſo like their own;
And ſoon convinc'd, no human theme below [ſtow,
Deſerv'd the honours which ſuch notes be-
The lyre d ſorder'd, and the chords unbound,
And now no more is heard a tuneful ſound;
Mute in the duſt it henceforth ſhall remain,
Till God himſelf ſhall ſtring it once again,
Till Chriſt's deſcenſion, at the latter day,
Shall give a ſubject worthy ſuch a lay;
Then, when from heav'nly lyres loud notes ſhall ring,
Reſponſive this ſweet uniſon ſhall ſing.

To a FRIEND *under Affliction.*

NOne lives in this tumultuous ſtate of things, [brings,
Where ev'ry morning ſome new trouble
But bold inquietudes will break his reſt,
And gloomy thoughts diſturb his anxious breaſt.
Angelick forms and happy ſpirits are
Above the malice of perplexing care;
But that's a bleſſing too ſublime, too high;
For thoſe who bend beneath mortality.
If in the body there was but one part
Subject to pain, and ſenſible to ſmart,
And but one paſſion could torment the mind,
That part, that paſſion, buſy fate would find.
But ſince infirmities in both abound,
Since ſorrow both ſo many ways can wound,
'Tis not ſo great a wonder that we grieve
Sometimes, as 'tis a miracle we live. [earth,
The happieſt man that ever breath'd on
With all the glories of eſtate and birth,
Had yet ſome anxious care, to make him know,
No grandeur was above the reach of woe.
To be from all things, that diſquiet, free,
Is not conſiſtent with humanity. [things,
Youth, wit and beauty, are ſuch charming
O'er which if affluence ſpreads her gaudy wings,
We think the perſon, who enjoys ſo much,
No care can move, and no affliction touch:
Yet, could we but ſome ſecret method find
To view the dark receſſes of the mind,
We there might ſee the hidden ſeeds of ſtrife,
And woes in embrio rip'ning into life:
How ſome fierce luſt, or boiſt'rous paſſion fills
The lab'ring ſpirit with prolifick ills:
Pride, envy or revenge diſtract his ſoul,
And all right reaſon's godlike powers controul.
But if ſhe muſt not be allow'd to ſway,
Tho' all without appears ſerene and gay,
A cank'rous venom on the vitals preys,
And poiſons all the comforts of his days.
External pomp, and viſible ſucceſs,
Sometimes contribute to our happineſs:
But that which makes it genuine refin'd,
Is a good conſcience, and a ſoul reſign'd:
Then to whatever end affliction's ſent,
To try our virtues, or for puniſhment,
We bear it calmly, tho' a pond'rous woe,
And ſtill adore the hand that gives the blow.
For in misfortunes this advantage lies, [wiſe.
They make us humble, and they make us
And he that can acquire ſuch virtues, gains
An ample recompence for all his pains:
Too ſoft careſſes of a proſp'rous fate
The pious fervors of the ſoul abate,
Tempt to luxurious eaſe; our careleſs days,
And gloomy vapors round the ſpirits raiſe.
Thus lull'd into a ſleep, we dozing lie,
And find our ruin in ſecurity;
Unleſs ſome ſorrow comes to our relief,
And breaks th' inchantment by a timely grief.
But as we are allow'd, to chear our ſight,
In blackeſt days, ſome glimmering of light;

So

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So in the moſt dejected hours we may
The ſecret pleaſure have to weep and pray;
And thoſe requeſts the ſpeedieſt paſſage find
To heaven, which flow from an afflicted mind:
And while to him we open our diſtreſs,
Our pains grow lighter, and our ſorrows leſs.
The fineſt muſick of the grove we owe
To mourning *Philomel*'s harmonious woe;
And while her grief 's in charming notes expreſt,
A thorny bramble pricks her tender breaſt;
In warbling melody ſhe ſpends the night,
And moves at once compaſſion and delight.
No choice had e'er ſo happy an event,
But he that made it did that choice repent;
So weak's our judgment, and ſo frail's our fight,
We cannot level our own wiſhes right;
And if ſometimes we make a wiſe advance,
T' ourſelves we little owe, but much to chance.
So that when providence, for ſecret ends,
Corroding cares or ſharp affliction ſends,
We muſt conclude it beſt it ſhould be ſo,
And not deſponding or impatient grow:
For he that will his confidence remove
From boundleſs wiſdom and eternal love,
To place it on himſelf, or human aid,
Will meet thoſe woes he labours to evade.
But in the keeneſt agonies of grief,
Content's a cordial that ſtill gives relief:
Heav'n is not always angry when he ſtrikes,
But moſt chaſtiſes thoſe whom moſt he likes;
And if with humble ſpirits they complain,
Relieves the anguiſh, or rewards the pain.

LIFE. *An* ODE.

LIFE, the dear precarious boon,
Soon we loſe, alas! how ſoon!
Fleeting viſion, falſely gay!
Graſp'd in vain, it fades away;
Mixing with ſurrounding ſhades,
Lovely viſion! how it fades!
Let the *Muſe*, in *fancy*'s glaſs,
Catch the phantoms as they paſs:
See they riſe! a nymph behold,
Careleſs, wanton, young, and bold;
Mark her devious, haſty pace,
Antick dreſs and thoughtleſs face,
Smiling cheeks and roving eyes,
Cauſeleſs mirth and vain ſurprize.
Tripping at her ſide, a boy
Shares her wonder and her joy:
This is *folly*, *childhood*'s guide,
This is *childhood* at her ſide.
What is he ſucceeding now,
Myrtles blooming on his brow;
Bright and bluſhing as the morn,
Not on earth a mortal born?
Shafts to pierce the ſtrong I view,
Wings the flying to purſue;
Victim of his pow'r, behind
Stalks a ſlave of human kind,
Whoſe diſdain of all the free,
Speaks his mind's captivity.
Love's the tyrant, *youth* the ſlave;
Youth in vain is wiſe or brave:
Love with conſcious pride defies
All the brave and all the wiſe.
Who art thou with anxious mein,
Stealing o'er the ſhifting ſcene?
Eyes with tedious vigils red,
Sighs, by doubts and wiſhes bred,
Cautious ſtep, and glancing leer,
Speak thy woes, and ſpeak thy fear:
Arm in arm what wretch is he,
Like thyſelf, who walks with thee?
Like thy own, his fears and woes,
All thy pangs his boſom knows:
Well, too well! my boding breaſt
Knows the names your looks ſuggeſt.
Anxious, buſy, reſtleſs pair!
Manhood, link'd by fate to *care*.
Wretched ſtate! and yet tis dear—
Fancy, cloſe the proſpect here!
Cloſe it, or recal the paſt,
Spare my eyes, my heart, the laſt.
Vain the wiſh! the laſt appears,
Whilſt I gaze it ſwims in tears;
Age—my future ſelf—I trace
Moving ſlow with feeble pace;
Bending with diſeaſe and cares,
All the load of life he bears:
White his locks, his viſage wan,
Strength and eaſe and hope are gone.
Death, the ſhadowy form I know!
Death o'ertakes him,—dreadful foe!
Swift they vaniſh—mournful ſight,
Night ſucceeds, impervious *night*!
What theſe dreadful glooms conceal,
Fancy's glaſs can ne'er reveal?
When ſhall *time* the veil remove?
When ſhall *light* the ſcene improve?
When ſhall *truth* my doubts diſpel!
Awful period!—Who can tell?

An EPITAPH *to the Memory of the Worthy* William Radford, *Eſq*; (See p. 97.)
Written by a LADY.

GOOD nature, upright heart, unbiaſs'd mind,
Religious, not auſtere; to others kind;
To ſecrets faithful; virtuous, without pride;
Deportment gentle, reſignation try'd:
Theſe, *Radford*, were thy ornaments on earth:
With every virtue bleſs'd, ev'n from thy birth.
Tho' cruel death has ſnatch'd thy mortal frame,
Thy virtues live, as ever ſhall thy fame.

On the Report *of a* BRITISH FLEET *being to be ſent to the* Baltick.

WHEN *war* ſubſided in the *South*,
Bellona ſeem'd to *cloſe her mouth*;
Her *cheeks* were ſmooth, her *arms* were ſlung,
And down her *trumpet* careleſs hung;

She

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She look'd so *tranquil* on the nations,
They all appear'd like *near relations*.
But see! *already* she goes forth,
And sounds a *prelude*, thro' the *North*:
The *military bands* prepare,
And *glow* beneath the *frozen bear*.
Unhappy *Britain!* plac'd between
The *southern* and the *northern* scene;
Thy *sons*, of *various nations* mix'd;
Thy *line*, to *ev'ry movement* fix'd;
Whoever *leads* the *martial dance*,
From *Sweden* upwards, down to *France*;
'Tis thine to *join* some *purchas'd* friend,
And *pay the* musick —— in the *end*.

The MISTAKE.

AS *love*'s bright *queen* with pleasing wonder stood,
Viewing th'inconstant surface of the flood,
The roving *god of love* by chance came by,
And strait from twanging bow a shaft let fly;
The flaming arrow whizzes thro' the air,
And strikes the snowy breast of the celestial fair.
Soon as she felt the tickling pleasure run
Thro' ev'ry vein, she thus bespoke her son,
" Unlucky boy, thus to incite love's fire,
" And thy *own mother* wound with fierce
" desire." [knew,
When *Cupid* heard her speak, the voice he
Strait he grows pale, and tears his cheeks bedew; [appear
Trembling he cries, " Fair *Celia*'s charms
" So much like yours, I vow I thought you
" her."

Another Translation of Gahagan's *Distich.* (See p. 95.)

I, Scriv'ner, artist, poet, have
Been us'd to draw, carve, praise,
Writings, and wood, and captains brave,
With pen, and tool, and lays. *F.*

To Thomas Hill, *Esq*; *on his being elected Member of Parliament for the Town of* Shrewsbury, *without Opposition.*

Shrewsbury, at length, has one united voice; [choice:
Let other boroughs learn, and hail her
All fury ceases, and all rancour's lost,
The only contest, who obliges most.
Politeness, and a judgment well refin'd,
Command the joint assistance of mankind.
So *Rome*, untainted, her great consuls chose;
Her *Catos* thus, and thus her *Scipios* rose.
Your moderation points the way to fame,
Your country's interest and your own the same;
Averse to faction, clear of each extreme,
Like great *Erasmus* in an honest mean:
Partial to none, benevolent to all,
You just appear,—all sects and parties fall.
May such a conduct future annals fill,
And latest ages bless the name of *Hill*.

On the Motto under the Arms of the Hon. Sir Peter Warren's *Chariot.*

CHACE.

AGgredere hostilem, miles, nullo ordine classem;
Ordinis haud virtus vestra requirit opem!
Sterne, preme obstantes hinc, illinc, undique — laurum, [bet.
Flandria quam Sociis denegat, æquor ha-
Rostra en dissiliunt! en fumant carbasa! Gallos
En ferri attonitos missilis imber agit.
Fulgurat in Britonas frustra perfossus Apollo;
Protegit haud lacerum fulmen inane Jovem. [tis,
Nil Vulcani ignes, nil rauca tonitrua Mar-
Alcidis tumidæ nil valuere minæ! [victor!
En tremit intrepidans! nescit jam vincere Neptunusque undis mergitur ipse suis!
Cur * Bellona files? imbelli flamen ab ore
Cur volat, innocuis ignibus æthra secans?
Non eget ornatâ Britonum vis vivida classe,
Quæ valet invisas scandere sola rates. [ses;
Una hæc invictis dat tela, dat arma, dat en-
Crede hostem possis vincere, victor eris.

On the Supporters to the Arms of the Hon. Sir Peter Warren.

Two Sailors with drawn Hangers.

NON leo, non pardus, non bos cum tigride junctus,
Nec minitans Mavors cuspide, fuste Gigas;
Sævior his nostri cingens insignia currûs,
Nauta Brito-domini claudit utrinque latus.
Hic mihi sit famæ vindex, sociusque laboris;
Hic pardus, leo, bos; hic mihi tigris erit.
Lilia Borbonia fluitent rutilantia classe;
Hæc solum decorant vestra, sed ille Ducem!
Fulgeat aurato Britonum rex milite cinctus;
Ense ferox curto, sit mihi nauta comes.

The Character of Sir John Barnard. *By the Rev. Dr.* Cobden. *Proper for an Inscription on his Pedestal.*

SEE *Barnard* still a soul maintain
Above the sordid lust of gain;
Still bravely tread the publick stage,
Unsullied in a bribing age:
Who, free from vulgar hopes and fears,
One steady course of virtue steers
This gives thro' life a glad perfume,
And will spread fragrance on the tomb.
When *Britain* falls, as fall she must †,
He'll stand acquitted of his trust:
Thus *Abdiel* stood, whose sacred praise
Milton's immortal page displays.

THE

* Bellona, Apollo, Neptune, Mars, Alcides, *&c. Names of* French *ships burnt or taken.*

† *We suppose the Doctor means, according to the fate of all sublunary things.*

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Monthly Chronologer.

BY a letter from *Leadhill's* in *Scotland*, dated *Feb.* 16, we were inform'd, That on the 14th, between 8 and 9 in the morning, was felt the ſhock of an earthquake, accompanied with a noiſe like the falling of an old houſe, and the motion ſo ſenſibly felt, that the people ran out of their houſes, believing they were ready to fall. The workmen at the ſhaft or pithead, in the neighbouring mines, thought, from the noiſe, that the ſhafts were run together. Thoſe under ground heard it as if all the works had fallen down, one above another; and the walls of the drifts were ſenſibly felt to move ſo much, that in many of the works the workmen ran out for fear: At a cut-head in one of the earl of *Hopton's* works, the windlaſs turn'd about, and continued running till the rope hank'd. One of the earl's grieves was ſtanding on a little mount of earth near one of the engines, and to him the noiſe was ſo great, that he did not doubt but ſomething had broke about the engine, and the ſhock he could compare to nothing ſo much as that received from the common experiment to ſhew the force of electricity. The engines at *Wanlockhead*, which were then ſtanding, were viſibly ſeen to move; for the bobs of the machine, and the mount on which they are placed, ſeem'd all of them to quiver. It was not only felt there, but in moſt of the adjacent country; at *Penpunt* particularly, where one of the workmens wives was at the time it happened, who ſaid that there the motion was ſo great, that the ground ſeem'd as if going to ſink, and the people left their houſes. A man paſſing the bridge on *Sear-water*, near that place, ſaid, that he felt the bridge move under him. It laſted, by all accounts, about a minute and a half.—Such another ſhock was felt at that place about the time that the earthquake happened at *Lima*. (*See* Mag. *for* 1748, p. 362.)

Among the many deſperate and cruel robberies, that were committed about this time, three perſons returning to town from *Iſlington* about 7 in the evening on *Sunday*, *Feb.* 26, were attack'd in *Frog-Fields* near that place, by 3 fellows, who came from behind a barn; and Mr. *John Scott*, foreman to a taylor in *Old Broad-Street*, making ſome reſiſtance, one of the rogues cut him down the back part of the head with a hanger: They then made their eſcapes, leaving his two companions, whom they had robb'd, to take care of him. He was carried to the *Red Lion* at *Iſlington*, where he languiſhed for 2 or 3 days, and then expired.

THURSDAY, *March* 2.

This night, between nine and ten, a fire broke out at the houſe of Sir *William Richardſon*, on *Richmond-hill*, which entirely conſum'd the ſame, with all the valuable furniture, and the two houſes adjoining.

SATURDAY, 4.

This night, about 12 o'clock, was taken at *Beckenham*, by ſome officers of the exciſe, the notorious *Thomas Kemp*, who, ſome time ſince, broke out of *Newgate*; (*ſee* Mag. *for laſt year*, p. 186.) And at the ſame place were apprehended, by the ſame officers, his brother, and one *Miller*, otherwiſe *Smockey*, concern'd in the murder of *Galley* and *Chater*; whoſe father and brother were lately executed at *Chicheſter* for the ſaid murder. (*See p.* 43.)

WEDNESDAY, 8.

About a quarter after 9 this morning, her royal highneſs the princeſs of *Wales* was ſafely delivered of a princeſs at *Leiceſter-Houſe*; on which happy occaſion the *Park* and *Tower* guns were fired, and in the evening there were bonfires, illuminations, and other demonſtrations of joy in *London* and *Weſtminſter*.

FRIDAY, 10.

A large body of ſailors aſſembled at the *Pay-Office* in *Broad-Street*, where they made a riot, on pretence that ſome evil-minded perſons had receiv'd their pay under falſe tokens; and, after demanding reſtitution, were going to force themſelves into the ſaid *Office*; whereupon a party of the guards were ſent for from *St. James's*, on whoſe appearance the rioters immediately diſperſed.

TUESDAY, 14.

Several conſtables of *St. Andrew's Holborn*, attended by a large party of the foot-guards, went with a ſearch warrant to a noted publick-houſe on *Saffron-hill*, in order to detect a large gang of ſtreet-robbers, pick-pockets, looſe women, *&c.* and having ſurrounded it both before and behind, they ſecured ten men and two women, and carried them before juſtice *Hole*, who, after a long examination, committed them to *Clerkenwell-Bridewell*. This gang was ſaid to conſiſt of about 50, tho' no more happened to be in the houſe, when the officers came. One of them attempted to make his eſcape from the houſe-top, but a ſoldier firing at him, he ſurrendered.

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The lord mayor and court of aldermen waited on his majeſty to congratulate him on the birth of a princeſs; to whom his majeſty return'd the following moſt gracious anſwer: —*I thank you for this loyal and affectionate addreſs, and for your congratulations upon the increaſe of my family.*

THURSDAY, 16.

Was held a general court of the governor and company of the *Bank of England*, when a dividend was agreed to, of two i half *per Cent.* for intereſt and profits for the half year ending at *Lady-day*; the warrants to be delivered the 27th of *April* next.

The aſſizes ended at *Eaſt Grinſtead*, for the county of *Suſſex*, when 9 perſons received ſentence of death, ſix of whom were notorious ſmugglers and outlaws, *viz. John Mills*, for the murder of *Richard Hawkins*, at the *Dog and Partridge*, on *Slindon Common*; *Henry Sheerman*, alias *Little Harry*, for the murder of *Galley* the cuſtom-houſe officer; (*See p.* 43) *Lawrence* and *Thomas Kemp*, two brothers, for going diſguiſed, armed with fire-arms and cutlaſſes, and forcibly entering the dwelling houſe of Mr. *Haverſon*, and ſtealing 35*l.* in money, and goods to a great value; and *Robert Fuller*, and *John Brown*, alias *Jacky Brown*, for robbing on the highway. The other three that received ſentence of death were, *Hugh Mc Culloh*, for the murder of *Richard Hall*, in the cliff near *Lewes*; *Stephen Roſe*, for horſe-ſtealing, and *James Buxall*, for ſheep-ſtealing. The two laſt were reprieved by the judge, and the other 7 ordered for execution.

It appear'd, that the ſmugglers murder'd the abovementioned *Hawkins*, only becauſe they ſuſpected he had ſtolen half a hundred of tea from them; and for which they whipp'd him, and kick'd him over his head and all parts of his body, in a moſt cruel manner.

FRIDAY, 17.

Thomas Kelly, and *John Burk*, for ſtreet-robberies, and *Benjamin Watts*, a ſmuggler, guarded by a party of horſe, and a detachment of foot-guards, were carried from *Newgate* to *Tyburn*, and there executed. *Raven* and *Mooney* were reprieved. (*See* p. 96.)

SATURDAY, 18.

A proclamation was publiſh'd, appointing *Tueſday* the 25th of *April* next, to be ſolemnized as a publick thankſgiving for the concluſion of the peace.

TUESDAY, 21.

The lord-mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of *London*, waited on his majeſty with the following addreſs.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Lord-mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, *in Common-Council aſſembled.*

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of *London*, in common-council aſſembled, humbly beg leave to expreſs our unfeigned joy upon her royal highneſs's ſafe delivery of a princeſs; an event which we conſider as an additional ſtrength to the preſent happy eſtabliſhment in your majeſty's illuſtrious family, and as a further ſecurity for the enjoyment of our excellent conſtitution in church and ſtate.

And we beg leave to embrace this opportunity to congratulate your majeſty on the ſucceſs of your majeſty's unwearied endeavours in procuring to this nation the ineſtimable bleſſing of peace; in the advantages of which none are more deeply intereſted than this your majeſty's antient city, no leſs eminent for its extenſive commerce, than far its loyalty to your majeſty's ſacred perſon and government. Permit us, Sir, to aſſure your majeſty, that we will, to the utmoſt of our power, endeavour to render your majeſty's reign eaſy and happy. And it ſhall be our conſtant prayer, that your majeſty may long rule over a free and obedient people; and that the bleſſings we and all your ſubjects enjoy under your mild and auſpicious government, may be for ever continued to us and our poſterity by your majeſty and your royal deſcendants.

To which addreſs his majeſty return'd this moſt gracious anſwer.

I thank you for this dutiful and affectionate addreſs, and for your congratulations on the increaſe of my family.

The ſatisfaction you ſhew, on the concluſion of the general peace, is very agreeable to me; and you may be aſſured, that I ſhall always have the greateſt attention to the trade and commerce of my ſubjects, and to the intereſt and proſperity of my loyal city of London.

They all had the honour to kiſs his majeſty's hand.

WEDNESDAY, 22.

His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the mutiny and deſertion bill, with ſeveral amendments, and to ſeveral road bills, and private and naturalization bills.

At the aſſizes at *Kingſton upon Thames*, for the county of *Surrey*, 6 perſons receiv'd ſentence of death, *viz. Richard Coleman*, clerk to a brewer in *Bandy-leg-Walk, Southwark*, for the murder of *Sarah Green*, by cruelly tearing open her body, in company with two other perſons unknown; *Patrick Rena*, *Barth. Kenneday*, and *Tho. Dobbings*, for robbing *Richard Haſlewood* in *Rotherhith-Road*, and running a hanger into his left eye; and *Thomas Walker* and *Arthur Gibbons*,

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ham, two young watermen, for robbing *Henry Allifon* in a boat on the river *Thames*, and cutting him in the ſkull with a hatchet.

SATURDAY, 25.

This day the abſolute prohibition of *wearing* as well as *ſelling* cambricks and *French* lawns took place under the penalty of 5 *l.* to the *informer*: (See *p.* 107, 108.) Even the leaſt garniture of that kind on a gentleman's night-cap, or a lady's night-dreſs, ſubjects them to the penalty; and they would do well to conſider, that a ſervant, or waſherwoman, may be induced by ſo tempting a ſum as 5*l.* to turn *informer*.

At the aſſizes at *Wincheſter*, 3 perſons receiv'd ſentence of death, among whom was *Robert Faircloth*, for being concern'd in the murder of *Richard Dunn*, mariner, about 5 years ago: He was executed on the 18th, but denied his being concern'd in the fact to the laſt.—At *Chelmſford*, 5 perſons were condemn'd, but the judges repriev'd 2 of them for tranſportation.—At *Rocheſter* 8 perſons were capitally convicted, among whom was *Richard*, alias *William Parſons*, Eſq; for forging a promiſſory note, and publiſhing the ſame, knowing it to be falſe and counterfeit; who was repriev'd on condition of tranſportation for life.—At *Monmouth*, *James Watkins* was condemned for the murder of his wife, and order'd to be hung in chains.—At *Saliſbury* 2 received ſentence of death, one for ſheep-ſtealing, and the other for forgery.—At *Hereford*, 4 were condemn'd, 2 for ſheep-ſtealing, one for horſe-ſtealing, and a woman for ſetting fire to a houſe. The 2 former were repriev'd. — At *Exeter* 10 perſons were capitally convicted, 3 for houſe-breaking, 2 for robbing on the highway, 3 for a robbery in a dwelling-houſe, one for burglary, and *Richard Bond*, lieut. of a man of war, for murder.—At *York*, 7 perſons were ſentenc'd to death, among whom was one for murder.—And at *Glouceſter*, 3.

Extract of a Letter from Barbadoes, *dated* Jan. 25.

All the inhabitants of this iſland are in the utmoſt conſternation, on account of the *French* having begun to ſettle in *Tobago*, which we are aſſured of by an expreſs which arriv'd here a day or two ago, from Capt. *Tyrrel*, who went thither in the *Cheſterfield*. It gives an account, that there are 100 men already landed, with all manner of warlike ſtores; that they have actually raiſed two batteries, one of 18, and the other of 12 guns; that there are two *French* men of war now to guard their coaſt; and that they report, that two more, with a great number of men, are expected. — If that iſland is ſettled by the *French*, adieu to all the ſugar colonies. We have not one place to ſupply us with timber, which article alone will inevitably undo us.—*Dominico*, and other iſlands, are alſo ſettling by them.

Expoſition of the motives, that have determin'd the Pruſſian *Majeſty to keep his Army in readineſs to march on the firſt Warning.*

THE king conſidering peace and union among the princes of *Europe* as the greateſt happineſs they can aſpire to, his majeſty greatly rejoiced to ſee the foundations thereof laid at *Aix-la-Chapell*, by the contracting parties in the late treaty of peace.

There was nothing wanting in order to render this happineſs univerſal, but the diſperſion of the clouds which ſeemed to be gathering in the *North*. The king laboured as effectually as he poſſibly could to prevent the effects thereof.

Nevertheleſs, thoſe clouds are ſtill lowring, and give reaſon to fear that they may this approaching ſpring be productive of ſome event capable of diſturbing the tranquillity of the *North*, unleſs the wiſdom of divine providence preſerves *Europe* from this diſaſter.

The extraordinary movements made in the dominions of ſome neighbouring powers, the armaments and preparations carried on there, ſufficiently intimate that thoſe powers are filled with the ſame apprehenſions as the king, in regard to the interruption of the publick tranquillity.

It becomes the prudence of ſovereigns, when they foreſee events that may in their conſequences influence the tranquillity of their dominions, and of their ſubjects, to take long beforehand the neceſſary precautions againſt a ſudden ſurprize.

Such then is the motive which has made the king judge it neceſſary, that he ſhould likewiſe make diſpoſitions for putting his army in a condition to act, in order to keep at a diſtance from his dominions all the unforeſeen dangers that might diſturb the repoſe of his faithful ſubjects.

Intentions ſo upright ought to convince every one, that the tranquillity of his neighbours is not leſs dear to him than his own; and the king has in view no object more ſatisfactory, than to cultivate invariably with them a mutual friendſhip and good underſtanding. Wherefore, that none may be ignorant of his true ſentiments, his majeſty has imparted them to his miniſters at foreign courts, with orders to lay the ſame before them.

A Tranſlation of the Inſcription deſigned for the Duke of ARGYLL'S *Monument.* (See p. 95.)

Generis ſplendore cum principibus civibus illuſtris ;
Animi dotibus & virtutibus pleriſque ſuperior :
Summis in republica muneribus ab ineunte ætate clarus ;
Omnibus inſigni cum honore functus :
In rerum publicarum adminiſtratione incorruptus ;
Heros comis ;
Oris habitu, inſtar formæ, ſuaviſſimo :
Amicus conſtans ;
Sincerior quam qui ſtudium in aliquem ſimularet :
Hoſtis apertus ;
Animoſior quam ut diſſimularet iram :
Inferiores injuriâ nunquam provocans ;
Potentiores adverſantes nunquam ambiens :
Orator validus,
Aliis hoc ipſo perſuadens, quod ſibi jam eſſet perſuaſum :
Ad humanas mentes vel commovendas vel demulcendas
Mira vi pollens :
In imperio, eximia dignitate ; extra, moribus facillimis ;
Nuſquam non vir præſtantiſſimus :
Ex monumentis & annalibus Europæ,
Colligenda relinquo cætera,
Quæ attinent ad celeberrimum
JOHANNEM, ducem de ARGYLL & GREENWICH.
March 4, 1748-9. Scotus.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Feb. 28. FRancis *Armſtrong*, Eſq; to Miſs *Evans*.

March 2. *Richard Tuck*, Eſq; late high ſheriff of *Wilts*, to Miſs *Sarah Sophia Maſters*.

4. *Matthew Mitchell*, Eſq; member for *Weſtbury* in *Wiltſhire*, to Miſs *Frances Aſhfordby*, a 20,000l. fortune.

9. *John Griffin Whitwell*, Eſq; to Miſs *Schutz*, daughter of baron *Schutz*, maſter of the robes to his majeſty.

12. *George Hickman*, Eſq; of *Iſlington*, to Miſs *Nanny Taylor*.

14. Mr. *Kar*, an eminent *Iriſh* factor in *Cateaton-ſtreet*, to Miſs *Martha M'Phedris*, with a handſome fortune.

16. *Richard Lockwood*, of *Aldermanbury-ſtreet*, Eſq; to Miſs *Vernon*, ſiſter to *George Venables Vernon*, Eſq;

Mr. *Weeden*, an eminent attorney, to Miſs *Molly Amias*, of *Bloomſbury*.

22. *Baily Heath*, Eſq; to Miſs *Chivers*.

28. *Peter Burrel*, Eſq; jun. to Miſs *Lewis* of *Hackney*.

Feb. 24. The lady of the Hon. *Robert Trevor*, Eſq; delivered of a ſon.

The lady of *George Bowes*, Eſq; member for the county of *Durham*, of a daughter.

The lady of *Richard Beaumont*, Eſq; of *Whitby*, in *Yorkſhire*, of a ſon and heir.

March, 2. The lady of *John Wicker*, Eſq; of *Horſham*, in *Suſſex*, of a daughter.

The lady of —— *Davenport*, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

3. Counteſs of *Kildare*, of a ſon.

5. Lady *Caroline Peachy*, of a ſon.

6. Counteſs of *Carliſle*, of a ſon.

The lady of *Matthew Ridley*, Eſq; member for *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*, of a ſon.

16. The lady of *Lilly Smith Anſom*, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

19. Marchioneſs of *Tweedale*, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Feb. 24. ADrian *Moore*, Eſq; near *Egham* in *Surrey*, in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

Sir *Alexander Hope*, of *Kerſe*, in *Scotland*, Bart.

25. *William Kynaſton*, Eſq; recorder of *Shrewſbury*, one of their repreſentatives in parliament, and a maſter in chancery.

Mr. *John Joſeph Heſſe*, many years a domeſtick to the duke of *Grafton*.

Hon. lord *Lifford*, a nobleman of *French* extraction, who had reſided here many years : He left ſeveral charitable legacies to hoſpitals, &c.

Lord Viſc. *St. John*, in *France*.

Dr. *Deering*, an eminent phyſician at *Nottingham*.

Mr. *Daniel Cajanus*, the tall *Swede*, that was ſhewn in *England* ſome years ago, being 7 feet 8 inches high : He was born in *Finland*, and died at *Haerlem* in *Holland*.

26. Lady *Veſey*, in *Ireland*, relict of the late Sir *Thomas Veſey*, Bart.

John Heath, Eſq; Capt. in Gen. *Powlet's* Reg. of marines, and chief of his majeſty's brigade of engineers.

Capt. *Cooke*, in *Ireland*, aged 83, who ſerv'd under K. *William*, at the battle of the *Boyne*.

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27. *Peter de la Motte*, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace, and one of the oldeſt maſter wharfingers in *London*.

28. *Edward Hales*, of *Lincoln*, Eſq; brother to Sir *Chriſtopher Hales*, Bart.

March 6. Mr. *Thompſon*, one of the caſhiers of the bank.

7. Lady *Turner*, wife of Sir *John Turner*, Bart.

Lady *Peyton*, wife of Sir *Charles Peyton*, Bart.

15. *Clement Tedcoey*, Eſq; a gentleman of a large eſtate in *Lincolnſhire*.

16. *Hezekiah Walker*, Eſq; many years plumber to the office of ordnance, and to the city of *London*.

Sir *Jacob Ackworth*, Knt. ſurveyor of his majeſty's navy.

18. Mr. *Moſes Pabia*, one of the oldeſt inſurers of ſhips in *London*.

Dr. *Gardiner*, an eminent phyſician, ſuddenly.

Sir *Matthew Decker*, Bart. formerly an eminent *Dutch* merchant, ſaid to have died worth upwards of 100,000*l*. He was born at *Amſterdam* in 1679, and was created a baronet by the late king in 1716.

William Yonge, Eſq; receiver of the taxes for the verge of the court.

20. *John Peck*, Eſq; an eminent ſcarlet dyer in *Spital-Fields*, in the commiſſion of the peace for *Middleſex*, and uncle to the lady *Ladbroke*; a gentleman of an exceeding good character. He bequeath'd 200*l*. to 5 hoſpitals, of which he was governor, *viz. Chriſt's*, *St. Thomas's*, *St. Bartholomew's*, *Bridewell* and *Bethlem*, and the *London-Infirmary*.

21. *John Lumley*, Eſq; principal and reſident ſurveyor of the general poſt-office.

Mr. *Dalbiack*, eſteem'd the greateſt velvet-weaver in *England*, ſuddenly.

The lady *Suaſſo*, at the *Hague*, ſaid to have been poſſeſs'd of the greateſt quantity of money of any private perſon in *Europe*.

23. Hon. *Thomas Brian*, Eſq; one of the commiſſioners of the revenue in *Ireland*.

26. Mr. *Nathaniel Highmore*, an eminent coal-merchant at the *Three-Cranes*.

28. Sir *Edward Bellamy*, Knt. alderman of *Bridge* ward without, ſenior alderman of the city, and one of the directors of the *Bank*.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *Thomas Williams*, preſented to the rectory of *Winſerton*, in *Herefordſhire*.—Mr. *Cooke*, to the rectory of *Bodalming*, in *Kent*.—Mr. *John Harriſon*, to the vicarage of *Lowdham* with *Petiſtie*, in *Suffolk*.—*James Tatterſall*, M. A. to the curacy of *Egerton*, near *Charing*, in the dioceſe of *Canterbury*.—*Edmund Caſtle*, B. D. made dean of *Hereford*, in the room of Dr. *Creſſet*, now biſhop of *Landaff*.—Mr. *Dorbin*, choſen lecturer of *St. George's*, *Southwark*.—Mr. *Hugh Parry*, preſented to the vicarage of *Llanbadrick*, in the iſle of *Angleſea*.—Mr. *Ruſſel*, to the rectory of *St. Michael*, in *Wincheſter*.—Mr. *Nathaniel Gerrard*, to the vicarage of *Bulkington*, in *Warwickſhire*.—*John Aſhton*, M. A. to the rectory of *Aldingham*, in *Lancaſhire*.—Mr. *George Hart*, to the rectory of *Broughton-Hackett*, in *Worceſterſhire*.—Mr. *Prideaux*, M. A. to the rectory of *Biddlecombe*, in *Oxfordſhire*.—Mr. *Todd*, to the rectory of *Mooly*, in *Yorkſhire*.—Mr. *Hardy*, to the rectory of *Standiſh* in *Lancaſhire*.—Mr. *Newton*, to the vicarage of *Strenſall* in *Yorkſhire*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil* and *Military*.

COL. *Fitzroy*, appointed by the duke of *Grafton*, ranger of *Wittlebury* foreſt, in the room of Col. *Whitworth*, deceaſed.—Mr. *James Warburton*, made a lieut. in Col. *Lee's* regiment of foot; and his brother, Mr. *Francis Warburton*, an enſign in the ſaid regiment.—Col. *Belford*, made lieut. col. of the train of artillery, in the room of Col. *Patterſon*, who reſign'd.—*Thomas Lane*, Eſq; made one of the maſters in chancery, in the room of *William Kynaſton*, Eſq; deceaſed. — Lady —— *Gower*, daughter to earl *Gower*, made a lady of the bed chamber to their royal highneſſes the princeſſes *Amelia* and *Caroline*. — *William Hocker*, Eſq; made deputy-keeper of the records in the *Tower*, in the room of *George Holmes*, Eſq; deceaſed.—Lieut. Gen. *Bland*, made governor of *Gibraltar*; and *George Burgis*, Eſq; ſecretary to the ſaid governor. —*William Arne*, earl of *Albemarle*, appointed ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the *French* king.— *Joſeph Yorke*, Eſq; made ſecretary to the ſaid embaſſy.—*Richard Frankland*, Eſq; made a commiſſioner for taxes.—Mr. *George Leuknor*, made a cornet in general *Cope's* regiment of dragoons.—Mr. *Starkey Grey*, made a captain in Col. *Cholmondeley's* regiment of foot.—*Joſeph Allen*, Eſq; deputy-ſurveyor of the navy, made principal ſurveyor, in the room of Sir *Jacob Ackworth*, deceaſed. —*Savage Moſtyn*, Eſq; member for *Weobly* in *Herefordſhire*, made comptroller of the navy, in the room of *Richard Haddock*, Eſq; who reſigned.—*Chriſtopher Robinſon*, Eſq; made principal and reſident ſurveyor of the general poſt-office, in the room of *John Lumley*, Eſq; deceaſed.—Col. *Cornwallis*, made commander of the forces going to *Nova Scotia*. (See p. 119.) — *Frederick Frankland*, Eſq; member for *Thirſk* in *Yorkſhire*, made a commiſſioner of the revenue in *Ireland*.—*Joſeph Lycett*, Eſq; made collector of the taxes to the verge of the court.

[*Bankrupts in our next.*]

PRICES

PRICES *of* STOCKS *in* MARCH, BILL *of* MORTALITY, *&c.*

Days	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea STOCK.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	4 *per* Cent. 1746.	4 *per* Cent. 1747.	Bank An. 1748.	3 *per* Cent. B. Annu.	India Bonds præm.	B. Cir. *pr* *l.* *s.* *d.*	*Wind at*	*Weather*
1	129 ¾ ½	175 ¼	106 ¾	104 ⅜	102 ⅛		102 ⅛	102 ⅛	94 ⅛	35⅜ a 35	3 2 6	Deal.	London.
2	129 ¾ ½	175 ⅛ ¼	106 ¼		102 ⅛	101 ⅛	102 ⅛	102 ⅛	94 ⅛ ⅜ ⅛	35⅜ a 36	3 2 6	E.	clo. rain
3	129 ¾ ¼	175 ⅛	107	104 ⅜ ⅛ ⅛	102 ⅛	101 ⅛ ⅛	102 ⅛ ⅛	102 ⅛	94 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜	35⅜ a 36	3 2 6	W.	cloudy
4	130 129 ¾	175			102 ⅜		101 ⅞	102 ⅛	94 ⅛ 95	36⅜	3 2 6	S. S. W.	cloudy
5	Sunday											S. W.	fair
6	129 ¾ 130	171 172 ¼	107 ⅛	103 ¾ 104 ⅛		101	101 ⅛ 102	101 ⅛	94 ⅛ ¼	36⅜ a 34	3 2 6	S. W.	rain
7	130	172 ¼ 173 ⅜			102 ⅛ 102		102	101 ⅜ 102	94 ⅛	34⅜ a 33	3 2 6	W.S.W.	cloudy
8		173 ⅜	106 ⅞ 107	103 ¾ ⅛ ⅜	102 ⅛	101 ⅛ ¾	102	101 ⅜ 102	94 ⅜ ¼	34⅜ a 35	3 5 0	N. E.	rain
9		173 ½ ¼		103 ⅜ ¼	102 ⅛	101 ¼	101 ⅛	102 ⅛	94 ⅜ ⅛	33⅜ a 35	3 5 0	N. E.	fair clou.
10			107	103 ⅜ ⅛	102 ⅛	101 ¼	102 ¼ ⅜	102 ⅜	94 ⅜ ⅛	34⅜ a 37	3 5 0	E. by N.	fair
11				103 ⅜	102 ⅛	101 ¼	102 ⅜	102	94 ¼	34⅜ a 37	3 5 0	S. W.	fair rain
12	Sunday											S. E.	rain
23			107 106 ¾	103 ¼ ⅜ ⅛	102 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛	101 ⅜	102 ⅛	101 ⅛	94 ⅜ ⅛ ¼	38⅜ a 37	3 7 6	N. E. fresh	rain fair
24				103 ⅜ ¼	102 ¼ ⅜	101 ¼	102 ⅛	102 ⅛	94 ⅜ ¼	37⅜ a 38	3 7 6	E. N. E.	froft fair
25	131 ¼	174 ¼	106 ⅛	103 ¾ 104	102 ⅛	101 ¼	102 ⅜	102 ⅛	94 ⅜ ¼	39⅜ a 37	3 7 6	N. E.	froft
16	131 ⅛	174 ½	107	104	102 ¼ ⅜	101 ¼		101 ¼ ⅛	94 ¼ ⅛	37⅜ a 36	3 5 0	E.	froft clo.
17	130 ¼	175	107	103 ¼ ⅛	102 ¼	101 ⅛		102 ⅛	94 ⅜ ¼	36⅜ a 35	3 5 0	E. N. E.	fnow
18				103 ⅜	102 ⅜ ¼	101 ¼		102 ¼	94 ½ ¼	36⅜	3 5 0	N. E.	cold thaw
19	Sunday											N.	fair clou.
20	131	176 ¼ ½	107	103 ¼ ⅜	102 ¼	101 ¼ ⅜		102 ⅛	94 ⅜ ½	36⅜ a 37	3 5 0	N. E.	fno. thaw
21		176 ¼	106 ¼	103 ⅞ 104	102 ⅜ ½	101 ⅜		102 ⅛ ⅜	94 ⅛ ⅜	36⅜ a 37	3 7 6	E. N. E.	clo. cold
22		176 ¼	106 ¼	104 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛		101 ¼ ⅜ ⅜		102 ¼ ⅜	94 ⅜ ⅜	36⅜ a 38	3 7 6	N. E.	clo. cold.
23			107		102 ⅛ ¼	102		103 ¼	94 ⅜ 95	38⅜ a 39	3 10 0	E.	fair
24		177			102 ⅛	102			95	38⅜ a 40	3 10 0	S. E.	clody rain
25		177 ¼			102 ⅛	102		103 ⅛	95	41⅜ a 42	3 10 0	S. W.	rain
26	East. Sun.							103 ⅛				E. S. E.	rain
27		177 ¼			102 ⅛	102		103 ⅛	95	41⅜ a 42	3 10 0	S. E.	cloudy
28		177 ¼			102 ⅛	102		103	95	41⅜ a 42	3 10 0	E. N. E.	clou. fair
29		177	160 ¼		102 ⅛	102 ⅛		103 ⅛	95 ⅛	41⅜	3 10 0	N. E.	fair rain
30		177			102	102		103	95	41⅜ a 42	3 10 0	E.	clo. fair
31		177 ¼			102 ⅛	102 ⅛		103 ¼	95 ¼	41⅜	3 10 0	S. E.	mild

BILL *of Mortality from* Feb. 21. *to* March. 28.

Christ. { Males 714 / Femal. 666 } 1380

Buried { Males 1282 / Femal. 1358 } 2640

Died under 2 Years old 809

Between 2 and 5 — 236
5 and 10 — 76
10 and 20 — 56
20 and 30 — 243
30 and 40 — 297
40 and 50 — 309
50 and 60 — 228
60 and 70 — 201
70 and 80 — 124
80 and 90 — 54
90 and 100 — 7

2040

Buried { Within the Walls 209 / Without the Walls 645 / In *Mid.* and *Surrey* 1222 / City & Sub. *Weſt.* 564 }

2040

Weekly *Feb.* 28 — 473
March 7 — 509
14 — 510
21 — 502
28 — 506

16,0

Wheaten Peck Loaf 11. 9d.
Wheat 25*s.* to 28*s.* 6*d.* *per* Q.

THE ſtates of the province of *Holland* having ſome months ſince ordered liſts to be ſent in to them, of all the civil employments in the gift of the ſeveral towns of that province, they have lately ordered their gecommiteerd *Raadt* to inſpect the ſaid liſts, to examine the magiſtrates of the reſpective towns as to the nature and yearly income of each employment, and to draw up and deliver to the ſtates, within the ſpace of three months, a general liſt of all thoſe employments, with an account of the nature, income, and deductions of each; ſo that the ſtates ſeem reſolved to comply with the three chief demands of the burghers, particularly thoſe of *Amſterdam*; which are, 1ſt, To reſtore them to all the privileges they formerly enjoyed. 2dly, To give up the revenues of the poſt-offices to the uſe of the ſtate; and, 3dly, That all civil employments be hereafter publickly ſold for the benefit of the publick.

The famous diſputes which have ſo long ſubſiſted between the directors and proprietors of the *Dutch Eaſt-India* company, concerning the conditions, on which the poſt of director and governor general of their company is to be ſettled on the prince ſtadtholder, were decided on the 24th inſt. N. S. in the aſſembly of the ſtates general, to the ſatisfaction of the proprietors, in conſequence of the report of the committee appointed to enquire into that affair.

The *French* commiſſaries received at laſt expreſs orders from the court of *Verſailles* to evacuate the towns of *Hainault* without delay, in conſequence whereof the town of *Ath* was evacuated the 23d of laſt month, N. S. and *Mons*, *St. Ghiſlain* and *Charleroy*, the next day, upon which the inhabitants pretended to make great rejoicings, tho' it is much queſtioned if they were ſincere. Since the *Auſtrian Netherlands* have been freed from the *French*, they have been employed in ſearching into a very extraordinary affair, which is an inundation of debaſed coin, lately brought in from *Germany*. All the diſcovery they have yet made, has been by means of one *Haſterman*, who was taken up ſome time ago for uſſing this ſort of money, and has confeſſed, that ſince *Nov.* 1747, he has introduced into thoſe provinces upwards of *a million* of *ducats*, which were diminiſhed ſo as to be a good deal below the due weight, which, he ſays, he did by order and for the account of one *John Frederick Schmid*, merchant at *Frankfort*, to whom he had formerly been clerk; but whether this *Schmid*, or any of the other accomplices have been yet arreſted, we have not heard.

Beſides the edict for aboliſhing the ſeveral taxes mentioned in our laſt, the thankſgiving for peace in *France* has been followed by another very gracious and popular edict, by which all the proteſtants, who were priſoners in that kingdom for the ſake of religion, are ordered to be ſet at liberty; but at the ſame time it has been intimated to them, that they ought to be content with the free exerciſe of their religion in their own houſes, and avoid giving umbrage to the government, by reſorting to numerous ſecret aſſemblies.

It is whiſpered at *Paris*, that the dauphineſs is again with child, but that ſhe takes all poſſible precautions to conceal it, in order to avoid being put again into the hands of phyſicians. The royal academy of ſciences at *Paris*, that they may be of ſome real uſe to their country, have given directions for keeping conſtantly, as well there, as in the provinces, an exact regiſter of the weather, in order to diſcover whether there be any degree of truth in the ſuppoſition, that there is a regular ſucceſſion of mild and ſharp ſeaſons; which, if it could be proved and aſcertained, might be of great uſe to mankind.

Col. *York*, the *Britiſh* miniſter, has, ſince his arrival at *Paris*, had ſeveral conferences with his moſt chriſtian majeſty's miniſters, wherein meaſures have been concerted for maintaining if poſſible, the tranquillity in the *North*. It is likewiſe pretended, that the colonel has taken great pains to engage the court to oblige the young pretender to retire from *Avignon*, and move to the other ſide of the *Alps*; but that he was anſwered, that the king had ſatisfied his engagements in obliging him to go out of his territories; and that as the city of *Avignon* did not depend upon him, his majeſty had no power there. However, we are told ſince, that this young adventurer has left *Avignon*, and that ſo ſecretly, that he was gone three days before it was known, nor could any one tell what rout he had taken.

The evacuations in *Italy* were all compleated about the ſame time with the laſt of thoſe in the *Auſtrian Netherlands*; and *Don Philip*, now called duke of *Parma*, having embarked at *Antibes*, landed at *Finale*, and paſſed through the *Geneoſe* and *Piedmonteſe* territories, on the 5th inſt. N. S. arrived at *Placentia*, and on the 7th at *Parma*. And from *Genoa* we are adviſed, that the capitals which their bank had at *Vienna* and *Milan* are not only reſtored, but that they have begun to pay the intereſt from the day of the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace.

From *Venice* we hear, that the *Turkiſh* gariſon at *Duleigno* had by ſurpriſe ſeized upon the caſtle of *Perſa*, belonging to that republick in *Dalmatia*.

Con-

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CONTROVERSY *and* DIVINITY.

1. *Phlegmachet*; or, Deism reveal'd, price, 10s. *Millar.*

2. An Eſſay on Atheiſm and Deiſm, price 1s. 6d. *Carpenter.*

3. The Enthuſiaſm of Methodiſts and Papiſts compar'd, price 1s. *Knapton.*

4. A Letter to the Rev. Mr. *J. Jackſon*, price 1s. *Manby.*

5. Mr. *Whiſton*'s Account of the exact Time, when miraculous Gifts ceas'd in the Church, price 6d. *Whiſton.*

6. A Letter to Dr. *Middleton*, price 3s. *Robinſon.*

7. Remarks on *A Vindication of the Principles and Practices of Proteſtant Diſſenters*, price 1s. *Cooper.*

8. *Micah* v. 2. and *Matth.* ii. 6. reconciled. By *Jul. Bate*, price 6d. *Cooper.*

9. An Expoſition of the Orthodox Syſtem of Civil Rights and Church Power, &c. price 1s. 6d. *Roberts.*

10. Occaſional Thoughts on moral Subjects, price 1s. *Cooper.*

11. A Letter to a Lady on the Sacrament, price 1s. *Sandby.*

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ENTERTAINMENT *and* POETRY.

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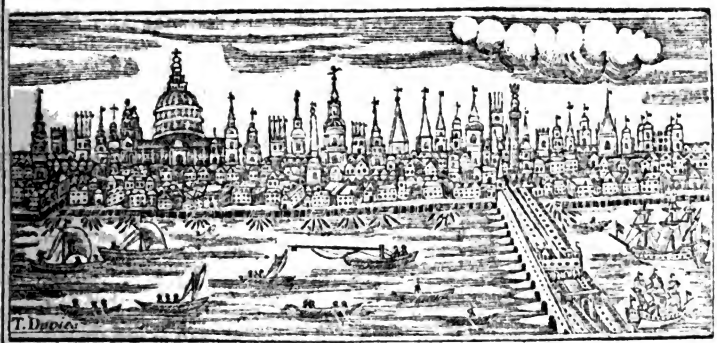

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We have received the Letter ſigned Florella Pittoreſque, *which came too late for this Month.*

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THE

LONDON MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1749.

As we gave some Advices in our last, p. 143, *of the* French *beginning to settle in* Tobago, *and as this Affair has since made a great deal of Noise, we shall lay before our Readers some Papers relating to it; and shall begin with the following succinct Account of that Island.*

THE island of *Tobago* lies in 11° 15′ N. lat. and is the most to the east of all the islands called *Antilles*: It is about 12 leagues in length, 4 in breadth, and 30 in Circumference. It originally belonged to us, for in 1628, we find that K. *Charles* I. granted it, together with *Trinity-Island*, *Barbuda*, and *St. Bernard*, to *Philip* earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*; but it does not appear, that ever any settlement was made thereon, in consequence of this grant. In 1642, or thereabouts, the *Dutch* from *Flushing* sent a considerable colony thither, who fixed themselves very commodiously; and tho' at first they found the climate sickly and unwholsome, yet, by degrees, as they cleared it, the air agreed with them better, and they began to extend their settlements. The *Spaniards* however, from the island of *Trinity*, in Conjunction with the savages from *St. Vincent*, fell upon the *Dutch*, murdered them to a man, and destroyed their plantations: After which the island lay for several years desert.

About the year 1664, M. *Adrian Lampsin*, a *Dutch East-India* director, and his brother M. *Cornelius Lampsin*, burgomaster of *Flushing*, one of the deputies to the states general from the province of *Zealand*, formed a design of re-settling this island entirely at their own expence. M. *Cornelius Lampsin*, after obtaining a license for that purpose from the states, applied himself to the crown of *France*, in order to prevent, if possible, any danger to his new colony, from the subjects of that kingdom; and *Lewis* XIV, out of his great generosity, from a desire of shewing his affection to the *Dutch*, and from a principle of indulgence to men of noble dispositions, created M. *Lampsin*, baron of *Tobago*, with all the privileges of a baron of *France*, and assigned him also a fair coat of arms, sprinkled plentifully with *Flowers-de-Luces*.

Upon these encouragements the two brothers proceeded, and entirely at their own charge, and by their prudent management, from a waste and desert country, in the short space of 11 years, rendered it the most flourishing, for its size, of all the *Leeward* islands; they called it, from one of the largest isles in the province of *Zealand*, *New Walcheren*; raised a very good town, and a strong fortress called *Lampsinberg*, and two other good forts, *Beverin* and *Bellevisse*; and, which is very amazing, they settled, during their administration, 1200 white people in that island, where they succeeded in raising all the commodities that are brought from the *West-Indies*, viz. tobacco, sugar, ginger, indigo, cotton, cassia, cacao, rocou, fustick, citrons, oranges, anana's, *&c.* And besides these, they had some very valuable commodities, which were not in the other islands; such as an excellent kind of sassafras, a kind of wild mace and nutmegs, and a great quantity of gum copal.

They raised besides, all sorts of grain and provisions, in quantities sufficient for their own use, and for exportation to the other islands. But in 1678, marshal *d'Estrees*, by the express command of his master, *Lewis* XIV, sailed with a great fleet to destroy this very settlement, notwithstanding it had been made under his protection, and by his encouragement; for, it seems, it is one of the privileges of the barons of *France*, to be beggared and destroyed whenever their grand monarch pleases; which

with ſome difficulty was accompliſhed, for the *Dutch* defended themſelves obſtinately, but after two hard-fought general engagements they were defeated, or rather overpowered by numbers, and the colony totally ruined.

By the treaty of *Nimeguen* this iſland was reſtored to the *Dutch*, and ſome, tho' but A faint, efforts were made for repairing a few of their ſettlements; but lying as it did in the neighbourhood of *St. Vincent*, ſtill in the poſſeſſion of the natives, who are ſavages, they gave them ſo much diſturbance, that the *Dutch* were forced to quit it, and it has ſince remained deſert; and by reaſon of its ſituation ſeldom viſited B by *Europeans*. It is eaſy to perceive from hence, that the *Dutch* may plead a title to it againſt *France*, and that under the authority of treaties; but if one may venture to ſpeak truth, it would be a difficult taſk for either nation to make title to it, ſince it was firſt claimed, and poſſeſſion taken for the crown of *England*. Afterwards the duke of *Courland*, at a very great ex- C pence, made a ſettlement upon it, and that he might have a clear title, procured a grant of it from K. *Charles* II. He was diſpoſſeſſed of it by the *Dutch* in the firſt war, in favour of the *Zealanders* beforementioned, who, for the ſake of being better ſupported, put themſelves likewiſe under the protection of the crown of D *France*; and this was the ſource of the pretenſions of that crown, which, if juſtified by any thing, it muſt be by the ſubſequent conqueſt; and yet nothing is clearer, than that this deſtroys all claim of right, as again the title by conqueſt is deſtroyed by the treaty beforementioned; and conſequently, the right to the iſland of *Tobago* remains in the ſame ſituation with E reſpect to all other powers, ſave *France* and *Holland* only, as before the *Zealanders* attempted to ſettle it, that is, it belongs to the dukes of *Courland*, as a fief held by them from the crown of *Great Britain*.

Copy of a Letter from Barbadoes, *dated* Feb. 8, 1748.

Dear Sir,

F

SINCE my laſt to you of the 23d of *Jan.* capt. *Tyrrell* has returned with the ſhips under his command. On his arrival, his excellency called the council, which ſat yeſterday, and capt. *Tyrrell* made his report to them, That he had with the ſquadron been round the iſland of *Tobago*; G in one of the bays called *Great Bockley Bay*, he diſcovered two ſhips, which he took to be *French* men of war, ſtanding into it; the *Cheſterfield* run upon a rock, however ſoon got off, and ſtood further in; but finding it very ſhoal water, and not one pilot knowing the way into it, he could not venture into it that night. In the mean time, the *French* commodore ſent a boat on board, with his ſecond captain, with compliments, and to know if he wanted any aſſiſtance. He told him he did not, but deſired to know what buſineſs thoſe ſhips had there. The officer told him, they were ſettling the iſland, as it belonged to them, and they were ſent from *Breſt* for that purpoſe. Upon which capt. *Tyrrell* told him, he would ſoon be in, and drive him away from thence for attempting it. Night coming on, the *Engliſh* ſhips kept their wind, to be ready to go into the bay the next morning, but they fell to leeward, and ſo were obliged to go into, and anchor in the next bay to leeward; but the *French*, ſuſpecting he was come to attack them, kept a watch upon our ſhips, that when they got under ſail, they had notice, ſo that they got under ſail in the night, and ran away, it is thought, to *Martinique*, to acquaint their general, and get further orders, and more forces. They have two batteries with 8 cannon each, which, *Tyrrell* ſays, have 100 and odd ſoldiers in them, but don't think they have any great number of inhabitants as yet in the iſland; and therefore at that time, had he power to act according to his inclinations, he could have drove them off, and taken away their guns; but he believes they will ſoon bring on much larger forces, and more families to ſettle.

Capt. *Tyrrell* brought with him from *Tobago* M. *Caylus*'s inſolent proclamation publiſhed there, aſſerting their inconteſtable right not only to that iſland, but to *St. Vincent's*, *St. Lucia*, *Dominico*, and almoſt all the *Caribbee* iſlands, and forbidding any *Engliſhman* and others from thoſe iſlands, which he will defend and protect againſt all powers whatever; a copy of which proclamation goes to the board of trade, and duke of *Bedford*, with an addreſs from the legiſlative of this iſland, by a veſſel taken up and ſent expreſs, praying his majeſty's interpoſition, and ſaving his ſugar colonies.

Capt. *Tyrrell* ſails in a week with the other ſhips (except the *Richmond*) for *Antigua*; ſo the *French* will have nothing to hinder their progreſs, and ſettling that iſland, till directions come from *England*.

I am, &c.

The following is the Proclamation mentioned above.

ORDINANCE *of the General of the* French Windward Iſlands *in* America, *of the 7th of* Dec. 1748, *N. S.*

CHarles de Thebieres, de Levi, de Peſtel, de Grimoard, marquis of *Caylus*, knight of the order of *St. John* of *Jeruſalem*, and

I of

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of the royal and military order of *St. Lewis*, commander in chief of his majesty's ships, his governor and lieutenant-general of the islands of *Martinico*, *Guardaloupe*, *Grande* and *Petite Terre*, *Deseade*, *Mary-Gallant*, the *Saints Dominico*, *St. Lucia*, *St. Vincent*, *Bequia*, *Canouan*, *Cariouacou*, *Grenade*, and of all the islands and islets commonly called the *Grenadillos*, *Tobago*, *St. Barthelemew*, *St. Martin*, *Cayan*, and the continent comprehended between the rivers of the *Amazons* and *Oronoque*.

The island of *Tobago*, commonly called *Tobacco*, one of those under our government, indisputably belonging to his majesty, and the property which he has in it, having been authentically acknowledged by treaties, and no prince, or sovereign power whatsoever, laid any pretensions to the sovereignty or dominions of the same; has obliged us to give no credit to an information we have received, That a small frigate, stiling herself *English*, and authorized by certain pretended powers issued from the governour of *Barbadoes*, should have been about a month since at the said island of *Tobago*, and there clandestinely stuck up to trees, in different parts of the same, a pretended proclamation, importing, That Mr. *Greenville*, governor of *Barbadoes*, who in the same proclamation calls himself, without any foundation, governor of *St. Lucia*, *Dominico*, *St. Vincent's* and *Tobago*, together with all the other islands, colonies and plantations in *America*, commonly called or known by the name of the *Caribbee* islands (which islands and plantations nevertheless belonged indisputably to his majesty) had ordered the inhabitants of *Tobago*, who are all subjects to his majesty, to quit the same in the space of thirty days, giving them to understand, that they must expect military execution in case of their non-compliance; the nature of such an act, and the terms in which it is conceived, puts it out of all doubt that it could never have proceeded from the governor of *Barbadoes*, but is the work of some

Islands of TOBAGO, BARBADOES, *&c.*

N. B. *For the bearing of these isles with respect to the rest of the* British *isles and plantations in the* West-Indies, *see a Chart of the* Atlantick *ocean*, &c. *in our* MAGAZINE *for* 1740.

ſome evil diſpoſed perſon, and determines us to wave the demanding any ſatisfaction from the pretended author of it, who, in all probability, had no hand in it.

Nevertheleſs, it being neceſſary to hinder any perſon, of what quality, condition, and nation ſoever they may be, from falling into the ſnare laid for them: We declare to all the ſubjects of his majeſty, who are ſettled upon the ſaid iſland of *Tobago*, as well *Whites* as *Indians*, *Negroes*, *Mulattoes*, *Meſtees*, and all others that it may concern, That we will defend them againſt the attempts that any nations, ſtrangers to us, may form againſt the ſaid iſland; and that we will ſend them ſuch a quantity of ammunition and proviſions as they may ſtand in need of.

We prohibit their having any correſpondence or dealing with neighbouring colonies, belonging either to the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, or *Danes*, nor to ſuffer any of them to continue among them, or to permit their coming on ſhore in the ſaid iſland of *Tobago*, until ſuch time as we ſhall have ſent a commanding officer with regular troops for their protection and defence.

It is our will, that theſe preſents be read, publiſhed, and ſet up in all the quarters of the ſaid iſland of *Tobago*, that no perſon whatever may plead ignorance of the ſame.

Given under our ſeal at arms, and the counter-ſign of our firſt ſecretary at *Martinico*, the 7th of *December*, 1748.

Le Marquis de CAYLUS.

By his lordſhip's command,

MOURET.

How this affair will terminate, time only can diſcover: But immediately upon the arrival of theſe advices, all the merchants, planters, and others, intereſted in the ſettlements and trade of *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*, and the *Leeward Iſlands*, were, by a *publick advertiſement*, deſired to meet, (and they accordingly met at the time and place appointed) *to conſider of a proper and effectual application to recover the neutral iſlands of* St. Lucia, St. Vincent, *and* Dominico, *out of the hands of the* French, *and to check their progreſs in ſettling* Tobago, *and violently depriving the crown of* Great Britain *of that important place.*

The Remembrancer *of* April 1 *and* 15, *lays before the Publick ſome Papers relating to the Conduct of Brigadier-General* Ingoldſby *at the Battle of* Fontenoy; *and all that is fit to be added concerning them*, he ſays, *is, that they were ſent to* him, *accompanied with an anonymous Letter, ſignifying, that they contained nothing but unqueſtionable Truth, and that Gen.* Ingoldſby *neither knew of, nor was concerned in the ſending them. The firſt is the* CASE *of the Brigadier-General, publiſhed with Leave of his Royal Highneſs the Duke, which our Readers may ſee, with Remarks, in our* Magazine *for* 1745, p. 294, 295. *And to this we ſhall now add the two following Pieces. The former is by Way of* Supplement *to the* CASE, *by a Friend of General* Ingoldſby's, *of which it is ſufficient to give our Readers an Abſtract. The Writer begins thus:*

IT was very remarkable, that at the battle of *Fontenoy* the 4 regiments under the command of gen. *Ingoldſby*, were diſtinguiſhed for their bravery, while he, their gallant commander, was ſtigmatized and ruined, by an unjuſt accuſation of diſobedience of orders, in the *Fatality piece* publiſhed in the *Gazette*, *May*, 1745 *.

Then having ſhewn how theſe orders were miſrepreſented in the ſaid Gazette, *and what the true orders were, he proceeds thus:* As ſoon as the brigadier heard he was accuſed of diſobeying orders, which was not till 8 or 10 *days* after the battle, he wrote his CASE, *(as above-mentioned)* which he preſented to his royal highneſs, and, at the ſame time, made it his humble requeſt, That his royal highneſs would firſt peruſe, and then give him leave to print it †.

In his royal highneſs's poſſeſſion it remained about 3 or 4 days, and then he had the goodneſs to ſignify to the brigadier, by Sir *John Ligonier*, that his ſaid requeſt was granted: And, ſurely, if any one article contained in it, had been liable to any, the leaſt exception, it cannot be ſuppoſed, that his royal highneſs would have given it the ſanction of his authority.

It was but natural, therefore, for the brigadier to conclude, That his royal highneſs had admitted his juſtification, and that he ſhould hear no more of the charge: But, notwithſtanding all that had paſſed, he was brought to a court-martial, where Sir *Robert Monro*, in particular, and the reſt of the officers, under the brigadier's command, at the battle, gave the ſtrongeſt evidence in his favour, as the minutes of the trial, which he could never obtain a copy

* *See* London Mag. *for* 1745, p. 230 D, *and* 231 B.

† *The main point on which the* CASE *turns, is this, That the brigadier was ordered to attack* 6 *pieces of the enemy's cannon, ſituated in a Wood; that upon reconnoitring their ſituation, he found ſome pieces of cannon would be abſolutely neceſſary to flank them, and upon his ſending to acquaint the duke with it, he ordered* 3 *ſix pounders, which did not arrive ſo ſoon as they might have done, by reaſon of the badneſs of the road; and that upon his preparing to attack, upon their arrival, the duke came up, altered his diſpoſition, and gave him freſh orders, which were immediately executed.*

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copy of, would plainly ſhew, if they were to be produced.

Among the witneſſes there was one the general had no knowledge of before the trial, *viz.* Mr. *Stevens*, ſurgeon to the late col. *Duroure*, at the head of whoſe regiment the brigadier was the whole time of action: He (the colonel) lived long enough to hear, that the brigadier was accuſed of not having done his duty, and thereupon declared to the ſaid Mr. *Stevens*, that the brigadier behaved as well as general officer could do, and was greatly ſurprized that he ſhould be accuſed: And col. *Coſsley*, major of the ſaid regiment, in a letter to the brigadier, corroborates, in all reſpects, the evidence of his dying colonel.

Laſtly, Sir J— L—, (who, if he was to be conſidered as any more than a by-ſtander at the trial, was the brigadier's accuſer) was pleaſed to brow-beat, and endeavour to intimidate, one of the witneſſes, by ſaying to him, in a harſh manner, *Take care what you ſay! for you are in the eye of the whole army!* or to that effect: Words which might have biaſſed an inferior officer, who could not but reflect, how much his preferment depended on the countenance of him who uſed them.

Upon the iſſue, the general was ſuſpended by the court-martial, during the duke's pleaſure, for remaining *near an hour* in the hollow way, before he began to march in order to attack: But could he, at the time of his trial, have repreſented, that this delay was occaſioned by his waiting for the cannon, which, as it appears, were held abſolutely neceſſary to the ſervice by the duke himſelf, he might undoubtedly have avoided the cenſure he has ſince incurred: And that he was ſo far wanting to himſelf, muſt be imputed to lowneſs of ſpirits, occaſioned by the loſs of blood from his wound, and the ſenſe he had of an accuſation that ſo nearly concerned his honour; which double weight had ſuch an effect upon him, that it almoſt deprived him of the uſe of ſpeech.

For what remains, the duke approved the ſentence, and ſuſpended the brigadier for 3 months: And now, the court-martial having expreſly abſolved him in point of courage, he thought the worſt was over, and that when the term of his ſuſpenſion was expired, he ſhould be reinſtated in his command, and have his commiſſion of major-general (which had been already made out and ſigned by the king) delivered to him: But, to his great ſurprize, on his return to *England*, he found himſelf expoſed to a ſecond condemnation, without ſo much as the pretence of a ſecond fault, or the form of a ſecond trial: For his majority in the guards was taken from him, without any conſideration for it; and he had orders to ſell his company, which he had bought upwards of 30 years ago, for 500*l.* leſs than he had been offered by ſeveral gentlemen for it: So that he is now in a worſe ſituation in point of fortune, than when he firſt entered into the army 43 years ago; to ſay nothing of the time he has ſpent, and the blood he has loſt in the ſervice: And under all theſe preſſures has no other conſolation, but the conſciouſneſs of having done his duty irreproachably; and that every officer in the army, as well as thoſe under his command at *Fontenoy*, muſt do him the juſtice, if called upon, to acknowledge it.

A true Copy of Col. Coſsley's *Letter, Major to the late Col.* Duroure, *at the Battle of* Fontenoy, *to General* Ingoldſby; *as referred to above.*

Dear Sir,

THE troubles we have met with here, I do ſuppoſe, is the reaſon that I but juſt now received yours, which I could wiſh you had favoured me with ſooner, by reaſon I fear the poſt is not to be depended on; but as I hope this will get ſafe to you, I ſhall mention in it what particulars I can recollect the day of the battle of *Fontenoy*.

Firſt of all, when our regiment parted from the army that morning, in order to march to the wood, you was at the head of us; and, as I remember, we marched ſome way thro' a dirty lane, where the *Highland* and the *Hanoverian* regiments joined, and fell into the brigade; there were ſome ſtraggling houſes in this lane, which when we had paſſed, the ſame road continued pointing towards the wood, that was to be attacked: But as we marched up it, it became a hollow way, with ſteep banks on each ſide, and inclined to the left, on which you ordered our regiment to halt, I ſuppoſe with deſign to bring up the brigade, and to reconnoitre where we were: You was, as well as many of us, on the bank, and found this carried us rather parallel to the wood, which we was about a quarter of a mile from: When you had ſurveyed this, and the ſituation of the enemy, I remember very well, tho' I cannot be poſitive to the exact words, but col. *Whitmore* and I were together, when I heard you ſay to this effect, *viz.* As the duke may not be ſo well acquainted with our preſent ſituation, I think, before we go any further, it would be prudent to let him know it, and alſo that 2 or 3 pieces of cannon would be of great ſervice to us: You then went a little back, and ſent major *Barnard* to his royal highneſs. This is all I know in regard to that affair.

As

As to your conduct the reſt of the day, I believe every officer, and every ſoldier, in the regiment, can, and will ſay, you ſhewed as much bravery and reſolution, as man could do, and at the ſame time gave your orders to me, and the regiment, cool and without the leaſt confuſion: This is what I could aver before any court-martial. But, as I have no more to add, ſhall conclude,

Dear SIR,

Your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

JOHN COSSLEY.

Ceremony of Opening the Ratcliffe *Library at* Oxford.

ON *Wedneſday, April* 12, the duke of *Beaufort*, the earl of *Oxford*, Sir *Walter Wagſtaff Bagot*, and Sir *Watkin Williams Wynn*, barts. and *Edward Smith*, Eſq; member of parliament for *Leiceſterſhire*, truſtees of the will of that celebrated phyſician, the late Dr. *Ratcliffe*, honoured the univerſity with their preſence, in order to the opening of the library erected there, in purſuance of the doctor's will.

The univerſity, on this occaſion, thought proper to expreſs their gratitude, by granting (at the recommendation of the truſtees) degrees in that faculty, wherein Dr. *Ratcliffe* ſo eminently excelled. Accordingly the ſolemnity began, by conferring the degree of doctor in phyſick by diploma, on Dr. *Pitcairn*, Dr. *Conyers*, and Dr. *Kennedy*.

At the ſame time the degree of doctor in the civil law was conferred by diploma, upon that famous antiquarian *Brown Willis*, Eſq; grandſon of that ſkilful phyſician Dr. *Willis*, and himſelf a conſiderable benefactor to the univerſity, by his writings, and a large preſent of *Saxon* and *Engliſh* coins.

On the ſame day, an honorary degree of doctor in the civil law was conferred upon the lord *Harley*, Sir *John Philips*, Sir *John Shaw*, barts. *Peregrine Palmer*, member for the univerſity, *Pennyſtone Powney*, member for *Berks*, *William Drake*, member for *Agmondeſham*, *John Willes*, member for *Banbury*, and *Norbone Berkley*, member for *Glouceſterſhire*, Eſqrs. and at the ſame time, an honorary degree of maſter of arts, was conferred on *William Bagot*, Eſq; gentleman-commoner of *Magdalen-College*; and alſo on *James Gibbs*, Eſq; the celebrated architect of this library.

The truſtees afterwards gave an entertainment to the vice-chancellor, heads of houſes, the young noblemen, and the new created doctors. In the evening the oratorio of *Eſther* was performed in the theatre, to the ſatisfaction of a croudod audience.

On *Thurſday*, the vice-chancellor, heads of houſes, young noblemen, doctors and proctors, bachelors in divinity, law and phyſick, and maſters of arts, met in their reſpective habits at *St. Mary's*, and from thence went in proceſſion to *All-Souls College Hall*, to wait on the truſtees, who returned with them in a moſt ſolemn and grand proceſſion, to the *Ratcliffe* library, where the duke of *Beaufort* delivered the key to the vice-chancellor for the uſe of the univerſity, who returned their thanks, in a ſhort, but elegant ſpeech: From thence they walked in the ſame order to the theatre, where the honorary degree of doctor in the civil law, was conferred on the earl of *Weſtmoreland*, lord viſcount *Burleigh*, Sir *Francis Daſhwood*, member for *New Romney*, Sir *Charles Sidney*, Sir *Roger Newdigate*, Sir *Lyſter Holt*, barts. and *John Anſtis*, Eſq; garter king at arms, being preſented to the ſame by Dr. *Brookes*, regius profeſſor of the civil law.

After their admiſſion *Wm. Lewis*, M. D. and ſtudent of *Chriſt-Church*, made an elegant *Latin* oration; after which a fine piece of muſick was performed, which being ended, Dr. *King*, principal of *St. Mary-Hall*, made another elegant oration. The vice-chancellor afterwards, in the name of the univerſity, returned thanks to the truſtees for the faithful execution of their truſt; and then the following anthem was ſung.

Let thy hand be ſtrengthened, and thy right hand be exalted.

Let juſtice and judgment be the preparation of thy ſeat; mercy and truth ſhall go before thy face. Hallelujah.

And the aſſembly were diſmiſſed. The vice-chancellor afterwards entertained the truſtees, heads of houſes, and new created doctors, at his lodgings; and in the evening, the oratorio of *Sampſon* was performed in the theatre.

On *Friday* morning the vice-chancellor, the truſtees, heads of houſes, and doctors, met in their ſcarlet robes in the theatre, where an honorary degree of doctor in the civil law, was conferred on the lord *James Manners*, Sir *Robert Burdett*, Sir *Charles Cheſter*, Sir *Robert Jenkinſon*, Rev. Sir *Philip Hobby*, Sir *Richard Atkyns*, barts. *Natb. Curſon*, *Wrightſon Munday*, *Francis Page*, *James Dawkins*, *John Rolle-Walters*, *George Lucy*, *John Moreton*, *John Robinſon*, and *William Meredith*, Eſqrs. after which the univerſity profeſſor in muſick, Mr. *Hayes*, was created a doctor in that faculty; and Mr. *Hodges*, a gentlemen-commoner of *Magdalen-College*, was admitted to an honorary degree of maſter of arts; and then the ceremony was concluded with the coronation anthem: In the evening the ſacred oratorio was performed with great appleauſe in the theatre.

The

The IDEA *of a* PATRIOT KING. *Continued from* p. 107.

I. *How to conduct himself with regard to Parties,* 1. *Even in the greatest Extremities; and,* 2. *After a contrary Conduct in former reigns.*
II. *A Digression, applying this to the Case of the* Jacobites.

BUT shall a PATRIOT KING never favour one party, and discourage another, upon occasions wherein the state of his kingdom makes such a temporary measure necessary? Yes, he may for a time favour, but he will espouse none, much less will he proscribe any. He will list no party, much less will he do the meanest and most imprudent thing a king can do, list himself in any. It will be his aim to pursue true principles of government independently of all: And by a steddy adherence to this measure, his reign will become an undeniable and glorious proof, that a wise and good prince may unite his subjects, and be himself the center of their union, notwithstanding any of these divisions that have been hitherto mentioned.

1. Let us now view the divided state of a nation in another light. In this the divisions will appear more odious, more dangerous; less dependent on the influence, and less subject to the authority of the crown. Such will be the state, whenever a people is *divided* about *submission to their prince*, and a party is formed of spirit and strength sufficient to oppose, even in arms, the established government. But in this case, desperate as it may seem, a PATRIOT KING will not despair of reconciling, and reuniting his subjects to himself, and to one another. He may be obliged perhaps, as *Henry* IV. of *France* was, to conquer his own; but then, like that great prince, if he is the conqueror, he will be the father too of his people. He must pursue in arms those who presume to take arms against him; but he will pursue them like rebellious children whom he seeks to reclaim, and not like irreconcileable enemies whom he endeavours to exterminate. Another prince may blow up the flame of civil war by unprovoked severity, render those zealous against him who were at worst indifferent, and determine the disaffection of others to open rebellion. When he has prevailed against the faction he helped to form, as he could not have prevailed if the bent of the nation had been against him, he may be willing to ascribe his success to a *party*, that he may have that pretence to govern by a party: Far from reconciling the minds that have been alienated from him, and reuniting his subjects in a willing unforced submission to him, he may be content to maintain himself on the throne where the laws of God and man have placed him, by the melancholy expedient that usurpers and tyrants, who have no other in their power, employ; the expedient of force. But a PATRIOT KING will act with another spirit, and entertain nobler and wiser views from first to last, and thro' the whole course of such a conjuncture. Nothing less than the hearts of his people will content such a prince, nor will he think his throne established till it is established there. That he may have time and opportunity to gain them therefore, he will prevent the flame from breaking out, if by art and management he can do it; if he cannot, he will endeavour to keep it from spreading; and if the phrenzy of rebellion disappoints him in both these attempts, he will remember peace, like the heroick king

1. *Even in the greatest extremities.*

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I juſt now quoted, in the midſt of war. Like him, he will forego advantages of puſhing the latter, rather than loſe an opportunity of promoting the former: Like him, in the heat of battle he will ſpare, and in the triumph of victory conde- A ſcend: Like him, he will beat down the violence of this flame by his valour, and extinguiſh even the embers of it, by his lenity.

2. It may happen, that a prince capable of holding ſuch a conduct as this, may not have the opportunity: B He may ſucceed to the throne after a contrary conduct has been held; and when among other diviſions, which male-adminiſtration and the tyranny of faction have increaſed and confirmed, there is one againſt the eſtabliſhed government ſtill in C being, tho' not ſtill in arms. The uſe is obvious, which a faction in power might make of ſuch a circumſtance under a weak prince, by ranking in that diviſion all thoſe who oppoſed the adminiſtration, or at leaſt by holding out equal danger to him D from two quarters, from their enemies who meant him no harm, and from his enemies who could do him none. But ſo groſs an artifice will not impoſe on a prince of another character, he will ſoon diſcern the diſtinctions it becomes him to make. He will E ſee in this inſtance how faction breeds, nouriſhes, and perpetuates faction: He will obſerve how far that of the court contributed to form the other, and contributes ſtill to keep it in countenance and credit, among thoſe who conſider more what ſuch men F are againſt, than what they are for. He will obſerve, how much that of the diſaffected gives pretence to the other who keeps a monopoly of power and wealth, one of which oppreſſes, and the other beggars, the reſt G of the nation: His penetration will ſoon diſcover, that theſe factions break in but little on the body of his people, and that it depends on him alone to take from them even the ſtrength they have; becauſe that of the former is acquired entirely by his authority and purſe, and that of the latter principally by the abuſe which the former makes of both. Upon the whole, the meaſures he has to purſue towards the great object of a PATRIOT KING, the union of his people, will appear to him extreamly eaſy. How ſhould they be otherwiſe? One of the factions muſt be diſſolved the moment that the favour of the prince is withdrawn, and the other is diſarmed as ſoon as it is marked out. It will have no ſhelter, and it muſt therefore be ſo marked out, under a good and wiſe adminiſtration; for whether the members of it avow their principles by refuſing thoſe teſts of fidelity which the law requires, or perjure themſelves by taking them, they will be known alike. One difference, and but one will be made between them in the general ſenſe of mankind, a difference ariſing from the greater degree of infamy that will belong juſtly to the latter. The firſt may paſs for fools: The latter muſt paſs without excuſe for knaves.

II. The terms I uſe ſound harſhly, but the cenſure is juſt, and it will appear to be ſo in the higheſt degree, and upon the higheſt reaſon, if we ſtop to make a reflection or two that deſerve very well to be made, on the conduct of our *Jacobites*, for I deſire no ſtronger inſtance on which to eſtabliſh the cenſure, and to juſtify the terms I have uſed. All theſe men, whether they ſwear, or whether they do not, are liable to one particular objection, that did not lie againſt thoſe who were in former days enemies to the king on the throne. In the days of *York* and *Lancaſter*, for inſtance, a man might be againſt the prince on the throne without being againſt the conſtitution of his country. The *conſtitution* convey'd the crown

2. *After a contrary conduct in former reigns, caſe of the* Jacobites.

II. *A digreſſion, applying this to the*

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crown by *hereditary right* in the ſame family; and he who was a *Yorkiſt*, and he who was a *Lancaſtrian*, might, and I doubt not did, pretend in every conteſt to have this right on his ſide. The ſame *conſtitution* was acknowledged by both, and therefore ſo much indulgence was ſhewn by the law to both, at leaſt in the time of *Henry* VII that ſubmiſſion to a *king de facto*, could not be imputed as a crime to either. Thus again, to deſcend lower in hiſtory, when the excluſion of the duke of *York* was preſſed in the reign of *Charles II*, the right of that prince to the crown was not diſputed. His *divine right* indeed, ſuch a divine right as his grandfather and father had aſſerted before him, was not much regarded, but his right by the conſtitution, his *legal right*, was ſufficiently owned by thoſe who inſiſted on a law as neceſſary to barr it. But every *Jacobite*, at this time, goes beyond all theſe examples, and is a rebel to the *conſtitution* under which he is born, as well as to the *prince* on the throne. The law of his country has ſettled the right of ſucceſſion in a *new family*. He reſiſts this law, aſſerts on his own private authority, not only a right in contradiction to it, but a right extinguiſhed by it. This abſurdity is ſo great, that it cannot be defended except by advancing a greater; and therefore it is urged, that no power on earth could alter the conſtitution in this reſpect, nor extinguiſh a right to the crown inherent in the *Stuarts* family, and derived from a ſuperior, that is, from a divine authority. This kind of plea for refuſing ſubmiſſion to the laws of the land, if it was admitted, would ſerve any purpoſe as well as that for which it is brought. Our fanaticks urged it formerly, and I do not ſee why a conſcientious fifth-monarchy-man had not as much right to urge it formerly, as a *Jacobite* has now. But if conſcience, that is, private opinion, may excuſe the fifth-monarchy man and the *Jacobite*, who act conformably to it, from all imputations, except thoſe of madneſs and folly; how ſhall the latter be excuſed when he forſwears the principles he retains, and acknowledges the right he renounces, takes oaths with an intent to violate them, and calls God to witneſs to a premediated lie? Some caſuiſtry has been employed to excuſe theſe men to themſelves and to others. But ſuch caſuiſtry, and in truth every other, deſtroys by diſtinctions and exceptions, all morality, and effaces the eſſential difference between right and wrong, good and evil. This the ſchoolmen in general have done on many occaſions, the ſons of *Loyola* in particular, and I wiſh with all my heart that nothing of the ſame kind could be objected to any other divines. Some political reaſoning has been employed, as well as the caſuiſtry here ſpoken of, and to the ſame purpoſe: It has been ſaid, that the conduct of thoſe who are enemies to the eſtabliſhment to which they ſubmit and ſwear, is juſtify'd by the principles of the revolution. But nothing can be more falſe and frivolous. By the principles of the revolution a ſubject may reſiſt, no doubt, the prince who endeavours to ruin and enſlave his people, may puſh this reſiſtance to the dethronement and excluſion of him and his race: But will it follow, that becauſe we may juſtly take arms againſt a prince whoſe right to govern we once acknowledged, and who by ſubſequent acts has forfeited that right; we may ſwear to a right we do not acknowledge, and reſiſt a prince whoſe conduct has not forfeited the right he ſwore to, nor given any juſt diſpenſation from our oaths?

But I ſhall lengthen this digreſſion no further: I return to the ſubject of my preſent diſcourſe. Such factions as theſe can never create any obſtruction to a prince, who purſues

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the union of his ſubjects, nor diſturb the peace of his government. The men who compoſe them muſt be deſperate, and impotent, the moſt deſpicable of all characters. Every honeſt and ſenſible man will diſtinguiſh himſelf out of their number, and they will remain, as they deſerve to be, hewers of wood, and drawers of water, to the reſt of their fellow ſubjects.

They will remain ſuch, if they are abandoned to themſelves, and to that habitual infatuation, which they have not ſenſe and ſpirit enough to break But if a prince, out of goodneſs or of policy, ſhould think it worth his while to take them from under this influence, and to break theſe habits; even this diviſion, the moſt abus'd of all others, will not be found incurable. A man who has not ſeen the inſide of the parties, nor had opportunities to examine nearly their ſecret motives, can hardly conceive how little a ſhare, principle of any ſort, (tho' principle of ſome ſort or other be always pretended) has, in the determination of their conduct. Reaſon has ſmall effect on numbers: A turn of imagination, often as violent and as ſudden as a guſt of wind, determines their conduct; and paſſion is taken by others, and by themſelves too, when it grows into habit eſpecially, for principle. What gave ſtrength and ſpirit to a *Jacobite* party after the late king's acceſſion? I have ſaid it already, a ſudden turn of the imaginations of a whole party to reſentment and rage, that were turned a little before to quiet ſubmiſſion, and patient expectation. Principle had as little ſhare in making the turn, as reaſon had in conducting it. Men who had ſenſe, and temper too, before that moment, thought after it but of ſetting up a *tory* king againſt a *whig* king; and when they were aſked, If they were ſure a *popiſh* king would make a good *tory* king; or whether they were determined to ſacrifice their religion and liberty to him? the anſwer was, no; they would take arms againſt him if he made attempts on either; that this might be the caſe perhaps in ſix months after his reſtoration, but that in the mean time they would endeavour his reſtoration. This is no exaggerated fact, and I leave you to judge to what ſuch ſentiments and conduct muſt be aſcribed, to a principle or paſſion, to reaſon or madneſs? What gives obſtinacy without ſtrength, and ſullenneſs without ſpirit, to the tories at this time? Another turn of imagination, or rather the ſame ſhewing itſelf in another form. A factious habit, and a factious notion, converted into a notion of policy and honour. They are taught to believe, that by clinging together they are a conſiderable weight, which may be thrown in to turn the ſcale in any great event; and that in the mean time to be a ſteddy ſuffering party, is an honour they may flatter themſelves with very juſtly. Thus they continue ſteddy to engagements which moſt of them wiſh in their hearts they had never taken; and ſuffer for principles, in ſupport of which not one of them would venture further than talking the treaſon that claret inſpires.

The PETITION *of Juſtice* E——ns's *Horſe, to his Grace the Duke of* N——.

QUITE worn to the ſtumps, in a piteous condition, [petition.
I preſent to your grace, this my humble
Full twenty-eight ſtone, as all the world ſays, [weighs.
(To me it ſeems more) my plump maſter
A load for a team this, yet I, all alone,
To *Claremont* muſt draw him, for help I have none; [day,
O'er *Eſher*'s hot ſands, in a dry ſummer's
How I ſweat, and I chaſe, and I pant all the way! [creas'd,
But when I return, and the draft is en-
By what he has cram'd,—a ſtone at the leaſt,— [thought able
No ſingle horſe can be, in conſcience,
To draw both the juſtice, and eke half your table. [tender compaſſion
This my caſe, gracious duke, to your
I ſubmit, and O! take it in conſideration;
To drive with a pair, put the 'ſquire in the way, [neighs
Your petitioner then, bound in duty, ſhall

JOURNAL

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 117.

The next Speech I ſhall give you in the Debate begun in your laſt, upon the Petition againſt Hawkers and Pedlars, was that made by L. Veturius Philo, *which was in Subſtance thus:*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

AS the political malady which has given riſe to this petition, affects every part of the kingdon as well as the traders and ſhopkeepers of *London*, I do not queſtion our having petitions of the ſame nature from many other places; but in all ſuch caſes we ſhould look upon ourſelves as ſtate phyſicians, and every experienced phyſician will tell you, that a patient generally miſtakes entirely the nature of his ailment, or aſcribes it to a wrong cauſe. A good phyſician will not therefore truſt to his patient upon either of theſe heads, but will examine into his complaints, and into his conduct and manner of living for ſome time before, in order, from thence, to diſcover the true nature of the diſtemper which his patient labours under, and the real cauſes of that diſtemper. Upon the phyſician's judgment, in this caſe, depends in a great meaſure the ſucceſs of his preſcriptions; and a miſtake often proves fatal.

A decay of trade, Sir, and a difficulty to ſupport and provide for their families, by the profits of their trade, are the ailments which all the traders and ſhopkeepers of this kingdom now complain of, and with too much reaſon complain; but when they aſcribe theſe ailments to the liberty which, by law, is allowed to hawkers and pedlars to trade from town to town, and to other mens houſes, I am almoſt certain, they miſtake the cauſe of their ailments. From the manner they expreſs themſelves, in the petition now before us, they ſeem to be of opinion, that this liberty was firſt granted to hawkers and pedlars by the act of the 9th and 10th of king *William*, whereas the direct contrary is true; for by that act, or rather by the act of the 8th and 9th of the ſame reign, the almoſt unbounded liberty, formerly allowed to hawkers and pedlars, at leaſt to ſuch of them as had houſes, or ſuch a ſettlement in any pariſh as might prevent their being deemed vagarants, was reſtrained to ſuch only as ſhould be licenſed, and ſhould pay yearly a heavy tax for that licence. I ſay, Sir, a heavy tax; for the tax paid now by hawkers and pedlars is more than all the pariſh rates uſually paid by the occupiers of ſmall houſes, or little ſhops, can be ſuppoſed to amount to; and beſides, we have ſtill many hawkers and pedlars who have houſes and ſhops in ſome corporate towns or in villages, and conſequently muſt pay their ſhare of all publick burdens, and take their turn in ſerving all pariſh offices, over and above the annual tax which they pay for their licences.

We muſt therefore ſuppoſe, Sir, that if the trade of our ſhopkeepers was ever hurt by the liberty allowed to hawkers and pedlars, to trade from town to town, and to other mens houſes, that hurt could never have been ſo great ſince theſe acts were paſſed, as it muſt have been before that time; and conſequently, we muſt ſuppoſe, that if the trade of our ſhopkeepers be now diminiſhed, and if they now find a greater difficulty to ſupport and provide for their families by the profits of their trade, than they found in former times, theſe misfortunes muſt proceed from other

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other cauſes, and thoſe cauſes are not, in my opinion, beyond our finding out, tho' ſome of them are, I fear, above our power to remedy. One of thoſe cauſes is not only evident, but is a neceſſary conſequence of the increaſe of the number of our ſhopkeepers, which increaſe proceeds chiefly from the decay of our foreign commerce. By this decay we have loſt the means of providing for near ſo great a number of our young people in the ſeveral branches of our foreign commerce as we did formerly; and, conſequently, parents are forced to put their younger children out apprentices to ſhopkeepers, which has ſo greatly increaſed the number of the latter, that every branch of that ſort of buſineſs is overſtocked, and they ſtarve one another. When a woollen-draper, linen-draper, mercer or grocer has bred up half a dozen apprentices, perhaps all of them the ſons or relations of his cuſtomers, and moſt of them ſet up in his way of buſineſs, and in the ſame town or county with himſelf, can we be at a loſs to diſcover the reaſon why this ſhopkeeper's buſineſs begins to decay? Is not this now the caſe with almoſt every ſhopkeeper of any ſtanding in the kingdom? And when ſuch a multitude of young ſhopkeepers are daily ſetting up in every ſort of buſineſs, is it not evident, that the fountain of trade thus divided into half a hundred channels, cannot flow ſo plentifully into any one channel, as when it was not divided into above half a ſcore? It may now ſo happen, that one of theſe fifty ſhops, by accident, or by the ſuperior ſkill and induſtry of the occupier, runs away with the greateſt part of the buſineſs in that way; and the ſame thing not only might, but frequently did happen, when there was no more than ten ſhops in that way; but 49 complaining of the decay of trade will make a greater noiſe, and will be more eaſily believed, than when there were but nine ſhops who could make any ſuch complaint.

From hence, Sir, we may ſee a very good reaſon, why there ſhould be a general complaint among our ſhopkeepers as to the decay of their trade, and yet there may be no ground for imputing that decay to our hawkers and pedlars, or to any advantage they have over the ſettled ſhopkeeper. It is, I am convinced, chiefly owing to the great increaſe in the number of our retail ſhops; for in all thoſe ſorts of buſineſs, which depend upon home conſumption only, they are very liable to be overſtock'd, which makes a remarkable difference between them and thoſe ſorts of buſineſs which depend upon foreign commerce; it being ſcarcely poſſible for the latter to be overſtock'd, if care be taken to enable our dealers in ſuch ſorts of buſineſs to underſell their foreign rivals in all ſorts of commodities; which leads me to conſider the difficulty our ſhopkeepers now find to ſupport and provide for their families by the profits of their trade.

At the ſame time, Sir, that their trade, and conſequently their profits, are very much diminiſhed by the increaſe of their numbers, their expence in living, and ſubſiſting their families, has been vaſtly increaſed by the multitude of taxes impoſed within theſe laſt fifty or ſixty years. This, Sir, is a grievance, which affects not only our ſhopkeepers, but every other ſort of buſineſs within the kingdom, relating either to our domeſtick trade or foreign commerce. Even our farmers are more affected by this grievance than moſt people imagine; and if we do not fall upon ſome way to aboliſh thoſe taxes which enhance the price of all the neceſſaries of life, I am perſuaded, that moſt of the land rents in the kingdom muſt, in a ſhort time, be lowered. As a proof of this, Sir, I myſelf know an old farmer, who has, by himſelf or father, held the ſame farm for above fifty years, without any increaſe or diminution

of

of rent till lately; but when his term was laſt near expiring, he came to his landlord, and ſaid, Sir, I come to you with an aching heart, to tell you, that I muſt either have my rent lowered, or I muſt quit the place in which I have lived from my infancy. Upon the landlord's aſking his reaſon, he anſwered, he did not know what was the matter, but tho' he lived as frugally, was as induſtrious, and really produced as much from his farm, as he ever did in his life-time, yet he found, that, for ſeveral years paſt, he had been running out, and every year diminiſhing the ſmall ſum he had ſaved in his younger years; ſo that he muſt be reduced to beggary in his old age, if he held that farm any longer at the ſame rent. The landlord, who was a man of ſenſe as well as compaſſion, knew what the farmer was ignorant of: He knew, that the expence of ſupporting a family, even in the moſt penurious way, as well as the expence of managing a farm, had of late years been ſo much increaſed by our taxes, that what the farmer ſaid might very probably be true; therefore rather than turn the old man out, he let him have a new leaſe, at a fourth leſs than the old rent; and, I am afraid, many landlords in *England*, who have farms let at a rack-rent, may ſoon be reduced to the ſame neceſſity, with regard to moſt of the new leaſes they may hereafter make.

Sir, it is this increaſe in the expence of ſubſiſting a family, that makes it now ſo difficult for our ſhopkeepers to ſupport and provide for their families, by the profits of their trade; and as moſt of them, like the farmer I have mentioned, are ignorant of this cauſe, they aſcribe the difficulty to a decay in their trade, which makes them imagine that decay to be greater than it really is. This augments and renders more general the complaint of our ſhopkeepers, as to the decay of trade; and as all of them are fond of a number of apprentices, for the ſake of the large ſums they get with ſuch by way of apprentice fee, they are willing to impute this decay to any cauſe, rather than that of their breeding up, or having bred up too many of our youth to their own way of buſineſs.

From what I have ſaid, Sir, we may eaſily diſcover the true cauſe of the preſent complaint againſt hawkers, pedlars, and petty chapmen. I ſhall indeed grant, that the ſettled ſhopkeeper may ſuffer a little in his buſineſs by theſe travelling-ſhops; but as few people purchaſe any thing but trifles from theſe travelling-dealers, and often ſuch trifles as they would not purchaſe at all, if they were not thus laid in their way, what the ſettled ſhopkeeper ſuffers by this means muſt be very inconſiderable: Whereas, if we were to lay an abſolute prohibition upon all hawkers, pedlars, and petty chapmen, we ſhould expoſe all families that live at any diſtance from a market-town, to great inconveniences, and ſhould very much injure the buſineſs of all our mechanicks and working tradeſmen.

As to thoſe families that live at any diſtance from a market-town, it would be very hard to prevent their having a yard of ribbon, or any ſuch trifle, which they may have occaſion for, without being forced to ſend a ſervant expreſs for it to the next market-town, perhaps at three or four miles diſtance. And as to mechanicks and working tradeſmen, we may eaſily judge, how much they would be oppreſſed by our ſettled ſhopkeepers, if there was no ſuch thing as hawking und pedling, no not even for a workman with reſpect to the work of his own hands. When I have ſaid this, Sir, I muſt obſerve, with the great Mr. *Locke*, that our mechanicks and working tradeſmen deſerve much more the care of the legiſlature than our ſhopkeepers,

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who are, as he ſays, but a ſort of brokers between the manufacturer and conſumer; and the publick ought to take as much care as poſſible, that the broker ſhall not have it in his power to beat down too much the price of the manufacturer's labour, or to raiſe too high the price of the conſumer's purchaſe, in order to ſqueeze an unreaſonable profit or reward for his brokerage. This, I ſay, the legiſlature in every country ought to take all poſſible care to prevent; and this can no way be ſo effectually done, as by allowing a free liberty for hawking and pedling; becauſe while ſuch a liberty is allowed, the ſhopkeepers of any city or town can never form a combination for reducing too low the price of the ingenious artiſt's labour, or raiſing too high the price of what the conſumer muſt neceſſarily purchaſe. Whereas, if the retail be confined to a few ſettled ſhopkeepers, ſuch a combination may be entered into with ſo much ſecrecy, that it will be impoſſible for the magiſtrate to diſcover and convict the offenders.

Let us therefore, Sir, take all poſſible methods for giving relief to our ſettled ſhopkeeepers, but not ſuch a relief as may be injurious to a ſet of men, who deſerve more than they the publick concern. This laſt would, I am convinced, be the effect of a total prohibition of hawking and pedling, and at the ſame time, I am convinced, that ſuch a prohibition would contribute very little towards the relief of our ſhopkeepers; for while the buſineſs is in every branch overſtock'd, and while the expence of living is by our taxes kept ſo high, the ſame diſtreſſes, the ſame complaints would continue among our ſhopkeepers, were there not a hawker, pedlar, or petty chapman left in the whole kingdom.

I hope, I have now ſhewn, Sir, that the firſt grievance complained of by the Hon. gentlemen who preſented this petition, is without any ſolid foundation; and as to the 2d grievance he complained of, which was that of the loſs ſuffered by the publick revenue, I believe, the petitioners will not be able to produce many inſtances of licenſed hawkers being proſecuted, much leſs convicted of ſelling prohibited or ſmuggled goods. It is, indeed, hardly poſſible for them to deal in this way, becauſe of their being ſo liable to be ſearched in their walks by cuſtom-houſe or exciſe-officers, and becauſe their pack muſt be opened, and their whole cargo expoſed at almoſt every houſe they go to. I ſhall readily grant, that if there were no receivers there could be no thieves, and that there would be no goods ſmuggled if there were no body to diſpoſe of them; but we know, that the perſons uſually employed to diſpoſe of ſuch goods, are generally ſuch as have little, if any other buſineſs; and while our duties are ſo high, I believe, no puniſhment can prevent this clandeſtine ſort of trade; for notwithſtanding the ſeverity of our laws againſt thieving, and againſt receiving ſtolen goods, we find, we have ſtill a great many receivers, as well as a great many thieves, amongſt us.

This is therefore, in my opinion, Sir, nothing but a pretence ſuggeſted by the petitioners, for giving ſome weight to their petition; and as to the frauds put by hawkers and pedlars upon thoſe that deal with them, and the ſcandal thereby brought upon trade in general, it is a charge which ſome ſhopkeepers are not abſolutely free from, and a charge, which no law can effectually provide againſt, without ruining the retail trade. In caſes where the fraud is very groſs or frequently committed, the offender may be indicted and puniſhed as a cheat; but in all other caſes the law can ſay no more than *caveat emptor*; and as the buſineſs of ſhopkeeping is quite diſtinct from that of hawking and pedling, the frauds committed by hawkers and pedlars, when

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when they meet with ignorant cuſtomers, can never bring any ſcandal upon ſhopkeepers, but on the contrary, will raiſe their credit, and make people reſolve to deal with them only, when they are to purchaſe any thing they do not thoroughly underſtand.

And laſtly, Sir, as to the encouragement ſaid to be given by our hawkers and pedlars, to our mechanicks and manufacturers, to be negligent in the choice of their materials, as well as in their way of working them up, I believe, this charge may be as juſtly brought againſt our little ſhopkeepers, as againſt our hawkers and pedlars; but I cannot conceive, how this can have any effect upon the character of our goods abroad; for neither our hawkers nor our little ſhopkeepers ever deal in exportation; nor can we ſuppoſe, that our merchant exporters ever deal with them.

In ſhort, Sir, if the affair be duly conſidered, we muſt, I think, conclude, that no one bad conſequence can be truly ſaid to ariſe from the liberty allowed to hawkers, pedlars, and petty chapmen to trade from town to town, and to other mens houſes; and as it is a great convenience to all families that live in the country, as it increaſes the ſale of many productions of art, and as it prevents many of our ingenious artiſts from being oppreſſed by our rich ſhopkeepers, I think, it ought to be encouraged rather than prohibited, eſpecially as it has furniſhed, and ſtill may furniſh many of our induſtrious poor with an opportunity to become dealers, and at laſt to become rich ſhopkeepers, or conſiderable merchants.

At the ſame time I muſt ſay, Sir, that I believe the preſent complaints of our ſhopkeepers to be very juſt, and that I moſt heartily wiſh we could fall upon any method to remove thoſe complaints; but, as I have already obſerved, their complaints proceed from the late extraordinary increaſe of their number, and from the preſent heavy burden of our taxes. Theſe are the two chief cauſes of their misfortunes, and the firſt of theſe will, by the natural courſe of things, be removed; for as the buſineſs of ſhopkeeping is of late become ſo precarious and uncertain, people will begin to think of breeding their children up to ſome other ſort of buſineſs, by which the number of ſhopkeepers will naturally in a courſe of years be reduced, ſo that in half a century, or perhaps leſs, it may again become a very profitable ſort of buſineſs. This, I ſay, Sir, will be the conſequence from the natural courſe of things; but whether it may be proper to aſſiſt nature by a law for reſtraining ſhopkeepers from breeding up too many apprentices in their way of buſineſs, is what I ſhall not take upon me to determine.

As to the other cauſe of the complaints of our ſhopkeepers, it may be in our power, nay, it is now in our power, but I am afraid, it will never be in the will of any miniſter to remove it, or of any parliament to compel him to do ſo. When I ſay this, Sir, I believe, every gentleman will ſuppoſe, that I mean an alteration in our method of taxation; for as the publick revenue cannot be diminiſhed till our debts are paid off, no tax now ſubſiſting can be aboliſhed without replacing it by ſome other; but I believe, every gentleman is now ſenſible that, in order to multiply thoſe poſts and places which are in the gift of the crown, we have been led into a wrong method of taxation. By our cuſtoms and drawbacks upon importation and exportation, we have ſo loaded our foreign commerce, and made it ſo inconvenient and troubleſome, as well as expenſive, for every man concerned in it, that ſeveral neighbouring countries have greatly the advantage of us; and by theſe

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cuſtoms, and our exciſes, we have ſo loaded many of the neceſſaries as well as conveniences of life, and thereby enhanced ſo much the price of labour, that few of our manufactures can be ſold ſo cheap as thoſe of our neighbouring countries; nor can our merchants, ſhopkeepers or maſter tradeſmen live at ſo cheap a rate as thoſe of the ſame rank may do in other countries, ſuppoſing both to live equally well. And to add to our misfortune, we have not only continued but proceeded further in the ſame method of taxation, after we ſaw, or might have ſeen, that almoſt every ſtate in *Europe* was ſetting up to rival us in every branch of foreign commerce, and every kind of manufacture.

I ſhall not pretend, Sir, to preſcribe, or even to ſuggeſt what new method of taxation we ought to fall into, or what other taxes can be invented for replacing thoſe we have; but this I will ſay, that if all our preſent cuſtoms and exciſes be continued but a few years longer, we ſhall have little or no foreign commerce left, but that to our own plantations, nor any manufactures, but ſuch as are neceſſary for our home conſumption; for in a competition between two countries for commerce, that country will certainly at laſt prevail, where commerce may be carried on with the ſmalleſt ſtock, and with the leaſt trouble and expence; and in a competition for manufactures, that country will certainly at laſt prevail, where the poor labourer and manufacturer may enjoy ſome of the comforts as well as neceſſaries of life at the cheapeſt rate. If one of theſe countries be in poſſeſſion of an extenſive commerce and a flouriſhing manufactory, it may hold out for a long time againſt its rival, by the knowledge of its merchants and ingenuity of its workmen; but both will be at laſt acquired by thoſe of its rival, and then the cheapneſs of living or freedom of commerce will certainly prevail.

In this country, Sir, we have ſo many natural advantages, that no country in the world can get the better of us, either in commerce or manufactures, if we do not deprive ourſelves of theſe advantages by our own miſconduct. As the life, liberty, and property of the ſubject are better ſecured by the conſtitution of our government, than by that of any neighbouring country, it muſt always contribute to the encouragement and preſervation of our commerce and manufactures; but this advantage we are in danger of loſing by thoſe very taxes, which lie ſo heavy on our commerce and manufactures; for by thoſe taxes ſuch a multitude of poſts and places have been of late created, that the independency of our parliaments, and conſequently the ſecurity of the ſubject ſeems to me to be in the utmoſt danger.

We have another great natural advantage, Sir, from our ſituation in an iſland, by which our internal tranquillity is leſs expoſed to diſturbance from foreign invaſions than that of our neighbours, and this advantage we ſhall hold as long as we preſerve our ſuperiority at ſea; but if our foreign commerce be transferred to any of our neighbours, eſpecially the *French*, they will become ſuperior to us at ſea, and may then diſturb our internal tranquillity as often as they pleaſe; for which the factions and diviſions amongſt ourſelves will at all times furniſh them both with a pretence, and a favourable opportunity.

And, Sir, we have a third natural advantage from the fertility of our ſoil, and the great plenty of all things neceſſary for the ſupport of life; but this advantage we have already in a great meaſure loſt, by prohibiting the importation of ſuch things from one part of our dominions to the other, and by our heavy taxes here in *England* upon malt, malt liquors, ſalt, leather, and many other things, which our farmers and their ſervants

ſervants muſt make uſe of; the neceſſary conſequence of which is, that they muſt either ſell the produce of their farms at a dearer rate than they might otherwiſe do, or they muſt be diſabled from paying ſo high a rent to their landlord; and tho' the laſt would be the leaſt prejudicial to the country in general, yet we have taken care, by our prohibitions, and our bounties upon the exportation of corn, to render the firſt conſequence ſolely and abſolutely neceſſary.

Tho' theſe obſervations may to ſome gentlemen ſeem foreign to the ſubject, yet, Sir, when they ſeriouſly conſider, I believe they will allow, that our miſconduct in theſe reſpects is the chief cauſe of the preſent diſtreſſes and complaints, not only of our ſhopkeepers, but of all ranks of men in the kingdom; and I ſhall conclude with this obſervation, that our miniſters ought to return thanks to the projectors and ſubſcribers to this petition, becauſe they have furniſhed them with a plan for a new tax, upon which a very large ſum of money may next year be raiſed for the proſecution of the war, if they do not in the mean time put an end to it, by ſubmitting to an inglorious peace. But if this plan ſhould be adopted, I believe, the petitioners will find it altered very much to their diſadvantage; for I muſt ſuppoſe, that our great and rich ſhopkeepers have been the chief promoters of this petition, and every one will tell them, that it would be very unjuſt, to make a little chandler's or haberdaſher's ſhop pay as much yearly towards this tax as a great woollen-draper, mercer, or grocer; therefore, if this project be ever adopted, I am perſuaded, that care will be taken to make every ſhop pay in proportion to the rent of the houſe; and if the project ſhould be thus altered, every indifferent man in the kingdom would agree, that the petitioners deſerved what they had met with; for after the experience of the pot-act, I believe, no one expected, that any ſet of men in the kingdom would have turned projectors for laying a tax upon themſelves. By that project, Sir, our alehouſe-keepers within the bills of mortality got a law for preventing the ſending out of their pots; but in a ſhort time their pots were ſent out as much as ever, tho' for many years they remained liable to the tax, which they had propoſed and agreed to pay, in conſideration of that law: In like manner, Sir, our ſhopkeepers may get a law for preventing hawking and pedling, but the practice is ſo neceſſary, that it would, I am perſuaded, be in a ſhort time connived at, as much as it was before the act of the 8th or 9th of king *William*; tho' I doubt much if our ſhopkeepers could ever get rid of the tax which they had projected, and agreed to pay in conſideration of that law.

This I thought proper to mention, Sir, as a caution not only to thoſe who have ſigned the petition now before us, but to all thoſe who may be inclined to join in any ſuch petition. Whether they will take the caution I have given, is what I do not know; but whether they do or no, I ſhall tell them, that for their ſakes, as well as for the ſake of the publick in general, I ſhall be againſt complying with their requeſt, and conſequently againſt any project, our miniſters may hereafter form in purſuance of their requeſt.

The laſt Speech I ſhall give in this Debate, was that made by C. Petillius, Arm. *the Purport of which was as follows:*

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

IF we were to allow the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, to be a juſt painter, and to have given us a true repreſentation of our affairs, we ſhould have a moſt melancholy proſpect,

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ſpect, for our ruin would not only be evident but inevitable; conſidering the vaſt number of regular veteran troops now kept in continual pay by *France*, the ſmall number of ſuch troops kept up here, and the almoſt total decay of military diſcipline among our people, it is apparent, that the moment the *French* get a ſuperiority at ſea, we ſhall become a province to that monarchy; and if they ſhould deign to leave us the honour of having the name of a king amongſt us, he would be no more than a viceroy under the *French* monarch, and would be under a neceſſity of being as obſervant of the inſtructions he received from the court of *Verſailles*, as any of our *American* governors are now of the inſtructions they receive from the court of *London*. But, thank God, our caſe is not quite ſo deſperate: They have cuſtoms and exciſes in *France*, and in every other country, as well as we have in this; and their cuſtoms and exciſes lie as heavy upon their commerce and manufactures as our cuſtoms and exciſes lie upon ours; therefore we are in this reſpect upon an equal footing with our neighbours; and it is with good reaſon to be hoped, that our natural advantages will always preſerve to us our ſuperiority in commerce and manufactures, as well as in the ſtrength of our navy.

This, I ſay, Sir, we have very good reaſon to hope; but then we ought in common juſtice to take care, that all thoſe who profit by our commerce and manufactures, ſhould pay their proportionable ſhare towards the publick expence; and it is upon this principle that the petition now before us is founded, as well as upon the ſuppoſition, that the trade of our ſhopkeepers is intercepted and foreſtalled by our hawkers and pedlars. As to the principle of common juſtice, upon which this petition is founded, I believe it will be granted, that many of our hawkers and pedlars make as much clear profit yearly, as moſt of our little ſhopkeepers in *London*, who have a family to maintain, and pay 20 or 30*l.* a year houſe-rent; and will any one ſuppoſe, that 4*l.* a year, which is all that is paid by a hawker or pedlar, who travels with no more than he can carry on his back, or under his arm: I ſay, will any one ſuppoſe, that 4*l.* a year is equal to all the taxes and pariſh rates paid by a houſekeeper in *London*, who rents a houſe of 20 or 30*l.* a year?

Then, Sir, as to the ſuppoſition, that the trade of our ſhopkeepers is intercepted and foreſtalled by our hawkers and pedlars, the Hon. gentleman, who ſpoke laſt, has himſelf ſhewn, that this ſuppoſition is well grounded: He ſays, that the chief cauſe of the decay of trade among our ſhopkeepers, proceeds from the late great increaſe in their number. Pray, Sir, what are hawkers and pedlars? are not they travelling ſhopkeepers? do not they open a ſhop at every man's houſe they come to? The famous *French Harlequin*, when he ran about upon the ſtage at *Paris*, crying *Who'll buy old almanacks, or new operas?* called himſelf a running-ſtationer; and may not we as properly call a pedlar a running mercer, linen-draper, or grocer? The only difference between a ſettled ſhopkeeper and a pedlar is, that the former pays all publick taxes, and in his turn ſerves all burdenſome civil offices; whereas the latter pays no tax, except that upon his own tribe, and ſerves no burdenſome civil office. It is therefore evident, that if the increaſe of the number of our ſhopkeepers, be the cauſe of the decay of their trade, that decay muſt be augmented by our hawkers and pedlars; and if ſo, our putting a ſtop to hawking and pedling would certainly, in ſome degree, produce a preſent relief to our ſettled ſhopkeepers.

The Hon. gentleman told us, Sir, that

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that the preſent diſtreſs of our ſhopkeepers, ſo far as it proceeds from their being too numerous, would, in a few years, be remedy'd by the natural courſe of things. Why, Sir, I really believe it will, in the ſame manner as an unfortunate man's diſtreſſes are all ended by his being ſtarved to death. For, what with warehouſes, auction-rooms, and hawking and pedling, I am apt to think that in a few years we ſhall hardly have an open ſhop in the kingdom, except chandlers ſhops, gin-ſhops, and ſuch like ſhops as are neceſſary for the accommodation of the poor, who muſt often have credit, and cannot furniſh themſelves with a quantity of any commodity at a time. But as ſhopkeeping has always ſupported great numbers of good families amongſt us, and contributes both to the increaſe and beauty of our cities and market-towns, I am for preventing, if poſſible, ſuch an alteration in the courſe of our domeſtick trade; and for this purpoſe, I think, we ought to embrace the means that appear to be next at hand, and moſt in our power.

As to the inconveniency that might attend the ſuppreſſion of hawking and pedling, with reſpect to families that live in the country, and at any great diſtance from a market-town, it is ſo inconſiderable that it ought not to be regarded; for all ſuch families muſt often ſend to the next market-town for proviſions, and other things, for the uſe of the family, and when they ſend for ſuch things, they may eaſily commiſſion what ſmall things they want in a pedling way, from ſome ſhopkeeper ſettled in that town. To this I muſt add, Sir, that if hawking and pedling be a conveniency that is often wanted by ſuch families, it is an unanſwerable argument for ſhewing, that hawking and pedling is very prejudicial to our ſettled ſhopkeepers.

Then, Sir, as to the oppreſſion which, it is pretended, our artiſts, mechanicks, or manufacturers may be expoſed to, by a combination among ſhopkeepers, there is not the leaſt ground for any ſuch pretence; becauſe, in our great cities, there is ſuch a number of ſhopkeepers of all ſorts, that no ſuch combination can be ſafely formed; and if ſuch a combination ſhould be formed, in any little borough, the workman might carry the produce of his labour to the neareſt great city, and there diſpoſe of it without danger of any ſuch oppreſſion.

I cannot, therefore, conceive, Sir, how the ſuppreſſion of hawking and pedling could be attended with any inconvenience to the ſubject, or any loſs to the country in general; and there is nothing more evident, than that it would be attended with an immediate advantage to our ſettled ſhopkeepers, becauſe it would, at once, diminiſh the number of thoſe who now deal in the retail trade. But ſuppoſing that our hawkers, pedlars, and petty chapmen, upon their being prevented to deal any longer as ſuch, ſhould all take houſes and ſet up ſhops in our cities and market-towns, even this would be an immediate advantage to thoſe who are now our ſettled ſhopkeepers, becauſe the former would then be obliged to contribute their ſhare to all pariſh rates, and to take their turn in ſerving all burdenſome civil offices, which, of courſe, would make them fall lighter upon the latter.

Thus, Sir, the putting a ſtop to hawking and pedling would, in every light, be an advantage to our ſettled ſhopkeepers; and, notwithſtanding what has been ſaid by the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, it would, in my opinion, be an advantage to the publick revenue; for, tho' there may not, perhaps, be any convictions of hawkers dealing in ſmuggled goods, yet it is certain, that there is no ſet of men in the kingdom who have ſuch opportunities for diſpoſing of ſuch goods, becauſe of the frequent

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quent occaſion they have to viſit and converſe in gentlemens families, eſpecially in the country; and when they are expoſing to view, and perhaps ſelling the goods they openly deal in, it is eaſy for them to give a hint, that they have a parcel of tea, *French* ſilks, *French* laces, or ſuch things to diſpoſe of at an under rate; and when they find that ſuch things are wanted, they may return with them that day or the next, without running the riſk of carrying them always about with them. Theſe opportunities they certainly have, more than any other ſort of people, and this, I believe, is the true reaſon why few or none of them have been convicted; becauſe, when an officer of the revenue ſees a fellow with a burden or bundle upon the road, who is known to be no hawker, pedlar, or petty chapman, he has reaſon to ſuſpect and ſearch him; but it would be endleſs to ſtop and ſearch every pedlar they meet upon the road, and, if they found nothing, they would be expoſed to an action; for I know of no law that gives them a power to ſearch a pedlar's burden or pack, unleſs they have a previous information.

From the nature of things, therefore, and without any particular proofs, we muſt be convinced, that hawking and pedling furniſhes our ſmugglers with a better opportunity for diſpoſing of their run goods, than they could come at by any other means, and, conſequently, that it is the cauſe of many frauds with reſpect to the publick revenue; and that it is the cauſe of many frauds being put upon purchaſers, is not, I find, denied. I ſhall grant, that it is not poſſible for the law to prevent all manner of fraud in the way of buying and ſelling, and I ſhall likewiſe grant, that ignorant purchaſers may ſometimes be cheated by ſhopkeepers; but, ſurely, it muſt be allowed, that a man who has a ſettled habitation muſt be more cautious of putting a groſs fraud upon any one, than a man who is here to day, and gone to-morrow, where no one can find him; and tho' the law cannot prevent all manner of fraud, yet we have many inſtances where the law prohibits a practice, innocent in itſelf, for no other reaſon, but becauſe it furniſhes an opportunity to commit a crime. The act, commonly called the *black act*, is, in this reſpect, a recent inſtance: To carry a ſword or gun, or to have the face blacked, or to be otherwiſe diſguiſed, is, in itſelf, perfectly innocent; but becauſe this furniſhed rogues with an opportunity to commit ſeveral crimes, therefore it was made felony, without benefit of clergy, for any man with offenſive weapons, to appear in any highway, heath, common, or down, with his face blacked, or being otherwiſe diſguiſed; and as hawking and pedling furniſheth rogues with an opportunity to commit many and great frauds, I do not think, it would any way injure our retail trade, if that part of the act of the 39th of queen *Elizabeth* were reſtored, by which pedlars and petty chapmen wandering abroad, are declared to to be vagabonds, and puniſhable as ſuch.

As to our mechanicks or workmen being encouraged by hawkers and pedlars to work up bad materials, or not to finiſh their work with ſo much care as they did formerly, if our workmen be, by this means, generally brought into a bad cuſtom, it may have a bad effect as to the character of our productions of art, even in foreign countries; becauſe, in this caſe, it will be impoſſible for our merchant exporters to find any quantity of ſuch commodities to export, that are ſo good and ſo compleatly finiſhed as they uſed to be in former times; ſo that there is no myſtery in ſuppoſing, that, by means of our hawkers and pedlars, the character of our productions of art has been leſſened in foreign parts, as well as at home.

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From all which I think it is plain, Sir, that the ſuppreſſion of hawking and pedling, and the reſtoring of queen *Elizabeth*'s law againſt that practice, would be attended with an advantage to our ſhopkeepers, an advantage to the publick revenue, and an advantage to our productions of art both abroad and at home; and I do not ſee, that it could be attended with any conſiderable inconvenience to the ſubject, or with any interruption to our retail trade. The only diſadvantage would be, the loſs of that revenue, which ariſes from the duty upon licences; and that, I think, would be fully made good by the 2*s.* tax propoſed upon every ſhopkeeper. If any miniſter ſhould propoſe to ingraft a new project upon this ſcheme, gentlemen will then be at liberty to oppoſe that ingraftment; but this can be no argument for our rejecting the requeſt of the petition now before us.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

As we give an Account, from Time to Time, of ſuch Works of Genius or Learning, as we think deſerve the particular Notice of the Publick, it would be unpardonable to omit the elegant Letters of Sir Thomas Fitzoſborne, *a Volume of which came out laſt Winter, and the Remainder is juſt now publiſh'd* *. *Theſe Letters conſiſt of a great Variety of Subjects, and are written with more Spirit and Elegance than any Thing of the Kind in our Language. A Specimen of two or three of them will give the Publick an Idea of the reſt, and we hope at the ſame Time will be an agreeable Entertainment to our Readers.*

LETTER XLV.

On PORTRAIT PAINTING.

To *PHILOTES.*

Aug. 5, 1708.

I Should not have ſuffer'd ſo long an interval to interrupt our correſpondence, if my expedition to *Euphronius* had not wholly employed me for theſe laſt ſix weeks. I had long promiſed to ſpend ſome time with him before he embarked with his regiment for *Flanders*; and as he is not one of thoſe *Hudibraſtick* heroes, who chooſe to run away one day, that they may live to fight another; I was unwilling to truſt the opportunity of ſeeing him, to the very precarious contingency of his return. The high enjoyments he leaves behind him, might indeed be a pledge to his friends that his caution would at leaſt be equal to his courage, if his notions of honour were leſs exquiſitely delicate. But he will undoubtedly act as if he had nothing to hazard; though at the ſame time, from the generous ſenſibility of his temper, he feels every thing that his family can ſuffer in their fears for his danger. I had an inſtance, whilſt I was in his houſe, how much *Euphronia*'s apprehenſions for his ſafety are ready to take alarm upon every occaſion. She called me one day into the gallery to look upon a picture, which was juſt come out of the painter's hands; but the moment ſhe carried me up to it, ſhe burſt out into a flood of tears. It was drawn at the requeſt, and after a deſign of her father's, and is a performance which does great honour to the ingenious artiſt who executed it. *Euphronius* is repreſented under the character of *Hector* when he parts from *Andromache*, who is perſonated in the piece by *Euphronia*; as her ſiſter, who holds their little boy in her arms, is ſhadowed out under the figure of the beautiful nurſe with the young *Aſtyanax*.

I was ſo much pleaſed with the deſign in this uncommon family-piece, that I thought it deſerved particular mention; as I could wiſh it were to become a general faſhion to have all pictures of the ſame kind executed in ſome ſuch manner. If inſtead of furniſhing a room with ſeparate portraits, a whole family

* *Printed for* R. Dodſley, *in* Pall Mall.

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family were to be thus introduced into a ſingle piece, and repreſented under ſome intereſting hiſtorical ſubject, ſuitable to their rank and character; portraits, which are now ſo generally and ſo deſervedly deſpiſed, might become of real value to the publick. By this means hiſtory-painting would be encouraged amongſt us, and a ridiculous vanity turned to the improvement of one of the moſt inſtructive, as well as the moſt pleaſing, of the imitative arts. Thoſe who never contributed a ſingle benefit to their own age, nor will ever be mentioned in any after-one, might by this means employ their pride and their expence in a way, which might render them entertaining and uſeful both to the preſent and future times. It would require, indeed, great judgment and addreſs in the painter, to chooſe and recommend ſubjects proper to the various characters, which would preſent themſelves to his pencil; and, undoubtedly, we ſhould ſee many enormous abſurdities committed, if this faſhion were univerſally to be followed. It would certainly, however, afford a glorious ſcope to genius, and probably ſupply us, in due time, with ſome productions, which might be mentioned with thoſe of the moſt celebrated ſchools. I am perſuaded at leaſt, that great talents have been ſometimes loſt to this art, by being confined to the dull, tho' profitable, labour of ſenſeleſs portraits; as I ſhould not doubt, if the method I am ſpeaking of were to take effect, to ſee that very promiſing genius, who, in conſequence of your generous offices, is now forming his hand by the nobleſt models in *Rome*, prove a rival to thoſe great maſters, whoſe works he is ſtudying.

It cannot, I think, be denied, that the prevailing fondneſs of having our perſons copied out for poſterity, is, in the preſent application of it, a moſt abſurd and uſeleſs vanity; as, in general, nothing affords a more ridiculous ſcene, than thoſe groteſque figures which uſually line the manſions of a man who is fond of diſplaying his canvas-anceſtry:

Good heav'n! that ſots and knaves ſhould be ſo vain,
To wiſh their vile reſemblance may remain; [queſt,
And ſtand recorded, at their own re-
To future times a libel or a jeſt. Dryd.

You muſt by no means, however, imagine that I abſolutely condemn this lower application of one of the nobleſt arts. It has certainly a very juſt uſe, when employed in perpetuating the reſemblances of that part of our ſpecies, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in their reſpective generations. To be deſirous of an acquaintance with the perſons of thoſe, who have recommended themſelves by their writings or their actions to our eſteem and applauſe, is a very natural and reaſonable curioſity. For myſelf, at leaſt, I have often found much ſatisfaction in contemplating a well-choſen collection of the portrait kind, and comparing the mind of a favourite character, as it was either expreſſed or concealed in its natural lineaments. There is ſomething likewiſe extremely animating in theſe lively repreſentations of celebrated merit; and it was an obſervation of one of the *Scipio's*, that he could never view the figures of his anceſtors without finding his boſom glow with the moſt ardent paſſion of imitating their deeds. However, as the days of exemplary virtue are now no more, and we are not, many of us, diſpoſed to tranſmit the moſt inflaming models to future times; it would be but prudence, methinks, if we are reſolved to make poſterity acquainted with the perſons of the preſent age, that it ſhould be by viewing them in the actions of the paſt. Adieu. I am, *&c.*

LET-

LETTER LI.

On METAPHORS.

To *ORONTES*.

I WAS apprehenſive my laſt * had given you but too much occaſion of recollecting the remark of one of your admired antients, that "the art of eloquence is taught by man, but it is the gods alone that inſpire the wiſdom of ſilence." That wiſdom, however, you are not willing I ſhould yet practiſe; and you muſt needs, it ſeems, have my farther ſentiments upon the ſubject of oratory. Be it then as my friend requires; but let him remember, it is a hazardous thing to put ſome men upon talking on a favourite topick.

One of the moſt pleaſing exerciſes of the imagination, is that wherein ſhe is employed in comparing diſtinct ideas, and diſcovering their various reſemblances. There is no ſingle preception of the mind, that is not capable of an infinite number of conſiderations in reference to other objects; and it is in the novelty and variety of theſe unexpected connections, that the richneſs of a writer's genius is chiefly diſplayed. A vigorous and lively fancy does not tamely confine itſelf to the idea which lies before it, but looks beyond the immediate object of its contemplation, and obſerves how it ſtands in conformity with numberleſs others. It is the prerogative of the human mind thus to bring its images together, and compare the ſeveral circumſtances of ſimilitude that attend them. By this means eloquence exerciſes a kind of magick power; ſhe can raiſe innumerable beauties from the moſt barren ſubjects, and give the grace of novelty to the moſt common. The imagination is thus kept awake by the moſt agreeable motion, and entertained with a thouſand different views both of art and nature, which ſtill terminate upon the principal object. For this reaſon I preſer the metaphor to the ſimile, as a far more pleaſing method of illuſtration. In the former, the action of the mind is leſs languid, as it is employed at one and the ſame inſtant in comparing the reſemblance with the idea it attends; whereas in the latter, its operations are more ſlow, being obliged to ſtand ſtill, as it were, in order, to contemplate firſt the principal object, and then its correſponding image.

Of all the flowers, however, that embelliſh the regions of eloquence, there is none of a more tender and delicate nature; as there is nothing wherein a fine writer is ſo much diſtinguiſhed from one of an ordinary claſs, as in the conduct and application of this figure. He is at liberty, indeed, to range thro' the whole compaſs of creation, and collect his images from every object that ſurrounds him. But though he may be thus amply furniſhed with materials, great judgment is required in chooſing them; for to render a metaphor perfect, it muſt not only be apt, but pleaſing; it muſt entertain, as well as enlighten. Mr. *Dryden* therefore can hardly eſcape the imputation of a very unpardonable breach of delicacy, when, in the dedication of his *Juvenal*, he obſerves to the duke of *Dorſet*, that "ſome bad poems carry their owners marks about them—ſome brand or other on this *buttock* or that *ear*, that it is notorious who is the owner of the cattle." The poet *Manilius* ſeems to have raiſed an image of the ſame injudicious kind, in that compliment which he pays to *Homer* in the following verſes:

——cujuſque ex ore profuſos
Omnis poſteritas latices in carmine duxit.

I could never read theſe lines without calling to mind thoſe groteſque heads, which art fixed to the roof of the old building of king's college in *Cambridge*;

* *See* Vol. I. Let. XXIV.

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Cambridge; which the ingenious architect has represented in the act of vomiting out the rain, which falls through certain pipes most judiciously stuck in their mouths for that purpose. Mr. *Addison* recommends a method of trying the propriety of a metaphor, by drawing it out in visible representation. Accordingly, I think this curious conceit of the builder might be employed to the advantage of the youth in that university, and serve for as proper an illustration of the absurdity of the poet's image, as that antient picture which *Ælian* mentions, where *Homer* was figured with a stream running from his mouth, and a groupe of poets lapping it up at a distance.

But besides a certain decorum, which is requisite to constitute a perfect metaphor; a writer of true taste and genius will always single out the most obvious images, and place them in the most unobserved points of resemblance. Accordingly, all allusions which point to the more abstruse branches of the arts or sciences, and with which none can be supposed to be acquainted but those who have gone far into the deeper studies, should be carefully avoided, not only as pedantick, but impertinent; as they pervert the single use of this figure, and add neither grace nor force to the idea they would elucidate. The most pleasing metaphors therefore are those which are derived from the more frequent occurrences of art or nature, or the civil transactions and customs of mankind. Thus how expressive, yet at the same time how familiar, is that image which *Otway* has put into the mouth of *Metellus*, in his play of *Caius Marius*, where he calls *Sulpitius*

That mad wild bull whom *Marius* lets loose [feel him,
On each occasion, when he'd make *Rome*
To toss our laws and liberties i' th' air.

But I never met with a more agreeable, or a more significant allusion, than one in *Quintus Curtius*, which is borrowed from the most ordinary object in common life. That author represents *Craterus* as dissuading *Alexander* from continuing his *Indian* expedition, against enemies too contemptible, he tells him, for the glory of his arms, and concludes his speech with the following beautiful thought; *Cito gloria obsoleſcit in ſordidis hoſtibus; nec quidquam indignius eſt quam* conſumi *eam ubi non poteſt* oſtendi. Now I am got into *Latin* quotations, I cannot forbear mentioning a most beautiful passage which I lately had the pleasure of reading, and which I will venture to produce as equal to any thing of the same kind, either in antient or modern composition. I met with it in the speech of a young orator, to whom I have the happiness to be related, and who will one day, I persuade myself, prove as great an honour to his country, as he is at present to that learned society of which he is a member. He is speaking of the writings of a celebrated prelate, who received his education in that famous seminary to which he belongs, and illustrates the peculiar elegance which distinguishes all that author's performances, by the following just and pleasing assemblage of diction and imagery: *In quodcunque opus ſe parabat, (& per omnia ſane verſatile illius ſe duxit ingenium) neſcio quâ luce ſibi ſoli propriâ, id illuminavit; haud diſſimili ei aureo Titiani radio, qui per totam tabulam gliſcens eam verè ſuam denunciat.* As there is nothing more entertaining to the imagination than the productions of the fine arts, there is no kind of similitudes or metaphors which are in general more striking, than those which allude to their properties and effects. It is with great judgment therefore, that the ingenious author of the dialogue concerning the decline of eloquence among the *Romans*, recommends to his orator a general acquaintance with the whole

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whole circle of the polite arts. A knowledge of this ſort furniſhes an author with illuſtrations of the moſt agreeable kind, and ſets a gloſs upon his compoſitions that enlivens them with ſingular grace and ſpirit.

Were I to point out the beauty and efficacy of metaphorical language, by particular inſtances, I ſhould rather draw my examples from the moderns than the antients; the latter being ſcarcely, I think, ſo exact and delicate in this article of compoſition, as the former. The great improvements indeed in natural knowledge, which have been made in theſe later ages, has opened a vein of metaphor entirely unknown to the antients, and enriched the fancy of modern wits with a new ſtock of the moſt pleaſing ideas: A circumſtance which muſt give them a very conſiderable advantage over the *Greeks* and *Romans*. I am ſure at leaſt, of all the writings with which I have been converſant, the works of Mr. *Addiſon* will afford the moſt abundant ſupply of this kind, in all its variety and perfection. Truth and beauty of imagery is indeed his characteriſtical diſtinction, and the principal point of eminence which raiſes his ſtyle above that of every author in any language that has fallen within my notice. He is every where highly figurative; yet at the ſame time he is the moſt eaſy and perſpicuous writer I have ever peruſed. The reaſon is, his images are always taken from the moſt natural and familiar appearances; as they are choſen with the utmoſt delicacy and judgment. Suffer me only to mention one out of a thouſand I could name, as it appears to me the fineſt and moſt expreſſive that ever language conveyed. It is in one of his inimitable papers upon *Paradiſe Loſt*, where he is taking notice of thoſe changes in nature, which the author of that truly divine poem deſcribes as immediately ſucceeding the fall. Among other prodigies, *Milton* preſents the ſun in an eclipſe, and at the ſame time a bright cloud in the weſtern region of the heavens deſcending with a band of angels. Mr. *Addiſon*, in order to ſhew his author's art and judgment in the conduct and diſpoſition of this ſublime ſcenery, obſerves "the whole theatre of nature is *darkned*, that this glorious *machine* may appear in all its luſtre and magnificence." I know not, *Orontes*, whether you will agree in ſentiment with me; but I muſt confeſs I am at a loſs which to admire moſt upon this occaſion, the poet or the critick.

There is a double beauty in images of this kind when they are not only metaphors, but alluſions. I was much pleaſed with an inſtance of this uncommon ſpecies, in a little poem intitled *the ſpleen*. The author of that piece (who has thrown together more original thoughts than I ever read in the ſame compaſs of lines) ſpeaking of the advantages of exerciſe in diſſipating thoſe gloomy vapours, which are ſo apt to hang upon ſome minds, employs the following image:

Throw but a ſtone, the giant dies.

You will obſerve, *Orontes*, that the metaphor here is conceived with great propriety of thought, if we conſider it only in its primary view; but when we ſee it pointing ſtill farther, and hinting at the ſtory of *David* and *Goliah*, it receives a very conſiderable improvement from this double application.

It muſt be owned, ſome of the greateſt authors, both antient and modern, have made many remarkable ſlips in the management of this figure, and have ſometimes expreſſed themſelves with as much impropriety as an honeſt ſailor of my acquaintance, a captain of a privateer, who wrote an account to his owners of an engagement, "in which he had the good fortune, he told them, of having only one of his *hands* ſhot thro'

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the *nose*." The great caution therefore should be, never to join any idea to a figurative expression, which would not be applicable to it in a literal sense. Thus *Cicero*, in his treatise *de claris oratoribus*, speaking of the family of the *Scipios*, is guilty of an A impropriety of this kind: *O generosam stirpem* (says he) *et tanquam in unam arborem plura genera, sic in istam domum multorum insitam atque* illuminatam *sapientiam*. Mr. *Addison*, likewise, has fallen into an error of the same sort, where he ob- B serves, "there is not a single view of human nature, which is not sufficient to *extinguish* the *seeds* of pride." In this passage he evidently unites images together, which have no connection with each other. When a seed has lost its power of C vegetation, I might in a metaphorical sense say it is *extinguished*; but when in the same sense I call that disposition of the heart which produces pride, the *seed* of that passion, I cannot, without introducing a confusion of ideas, apply any word to D *seed*, but what corresponds with its real properties or circumstances.

Another mistake in the use of this figure is, when different images are crowded too close upon each other, or (to express myself after *Quintilian*) when a sentence sets out E with storms and tempests, and ends with fire and flames. A judicious reader will observe an impropriety of this kind in one of the late essays of the inimitable author last quoted, where he tells us, that "women were formed to temper mankind, F not to set an *edge* upon their minds, and *blow* up in them those passions which are apt to rise of their own accord." Thus a celebrated orator, speaking of that little blackening spirit in mankind, which is fond of discovering spots in the brightest G characters, remarks, that when persons of this cast of temper have mentioned any virtue in their neighbour, "it is well, if to balance the matter they do not clap some fault into the opposite scale, that so *the enemy may not go off with flying colours*." Dr. *Swift* also, whose style is the most pure and simple of any of our classick writers, and who does not seem in general very fond of the figurative manner, is not always free from censure in his management of the metaphorical language. In his essay on the dissensions of *Athens* and *Rome*, speaking of the populace, he takes notice, that "tho' in their corrupt notions of divine worship, they are apt to multiply their gods, yet their earthly devotion is seldom paid to above one *idol* at a time, whose *oar* they pull with less murmuring and more skill, than when they share the *lading*, or even hold the *helm*." The most injudicious writer could not possibly have fallen into a more absurd inconsistency of metaphor, than this eminent wit has inadvertently been betrayed into, in this passage. For what connection is there between worshipping and *rowing*, and who ever heard before of pulling the *oar* of an idol?

As there are certain metaphors which are common to all languages; there are other of so delicate a nature as not to bear transplanting from one nation into another. There is no part, therefore, of the business of a translator more difficult to manage, than this figure; as it requires great judgment to distinguish when it may, and may not, be naturalized with propriety and elegance. The want of this necessary discernment has led the common race of translators into great absurdities, and is one of the principal reasons that performances of this kind are generally so insipid. What strange work, for instance, would an injudicious interpreter make with the following metaphor in *Homer*?

Νυν γαρ παντεσσιν επι ξυρου ιςαται ακης.
Il. X. 173.

But Mr. *Pope*, by artfully dropping the particular image, yet retaining the

the general idea, has happily preſerved the ſpirit of his author, and at the ſame time humoured the different taſte of his own countrymen:

Each ſingle *Greek* in this concluſive ſtrife,
Stands on the *ſharpeſt edge* of death or life.

And now, *Orontes*, do you not think it high time to be diſmiſſed from this fairy land? Permit me, however, juſt to add, that this figure, which caſts ſo much light and beauty upon works of genius, ought to be entirely baniſhed from the ſeverer compoſitions of philoſophy. It is the buſineſs of the latter to ſeparate reſemblances, not to find them, and to deliver her diſcoveries in the plaineſt and moſt unornamented expreſſions. Much diſpute, and perhaps, many errors, might have been avoided, if metaphor had been thus confined within its proper limits, and never wandered from the regions of eloquence and poetry. I am, *&c.*

LETTER LXV.

Againſt Viſitors *by* Profeſſion.

To PALAMEDES.

April 18, 1729.

I Have had occaſion a thouſand times ſince I ſaw you, to wiſh myſelf *on the land where all things are forgotten*; at leaſt, that I did not live in the memory of certain reſtleſs mortals of your acquaintance, who are viſitors by profeſſion. The misfortune is, no retirement is ſo remote, nor ſanctuary ſo ſacred, as to afford a protection from their impertinence; and tho' one were to fly to the deſart, and take refuge in the cells of ſaints and hermits, one ſhould be alarmed with their unmeaning *voice, crying* even *in the wilderneſs*. They ſpread themſelves, in truth, over the whole face of the land, and lay waſte the faireſt hours of converſation. For my own part (to ſpeak of them in a ſtyle ſuitable to their taſte and talents) I look upon them, not as paying viſits, but *viſitations*; and am never obliged to give audience to one of this ſpecies, that I do not conſider myſelf as under a judgment for thoſe numberleſs hours which I have ſpent in vain. If theſe ſons and daughters of idleneſs and folly would be perſuaded to enter into an excluſive ſociety among themſelves, the reſt of the world might poſſeſs their moments unmoleſted: But nothing leſs will ſatisfy them than opening a general commerce, and ſailing into every port where choice or chance may drive them. Were we to live, indeed, to the years of the antediluvians, one might afford to reſign ſome part of one's own time, in charitable relief of the inſufferable weight of theirs; but ſince the days of man are ſhrunk into a few haſty revolutions of the ſun, whole afternoons are much too conſiderable a ſacrifice to be offered up to tame civility. What heightens the contempt of this character, is, that they who have ſo much of the form, have always leaſt of the power of friendſhip; and tho' they will *craze their chariot wheels* (as *Milton* expreſſes it) to deſtroy your repoſe; they would not drive half the length of a ſtreet to aſſiſt your diſtreſs.

It was owing to an interruption from one of theſe obſequious intruders, that I was prevented keeping my engagements with you yeſterday; and you muſt indulge me in this diſcharge of my invective againſt the ridiculous occaſion of ſo mortifying a diſappointment. Adieu. I am, *&c.*

An Abſtract of ſome Pamphlets lately publiſh'd, relating to a Bill now depending in Parliament, intitled, A Bill for amending, explaining, and reducing into one act of Parliament, the Laws relating to the Government of his Majeſty's Ships, Veſſels, and Forces by Sea. *The firſt was in Favour of the Bill, and was intitled*, Conſiderations on the Navy Bill, by a Sea Officer.

THE author of this pamphlet begins thus: "The multiplicity of laws relating to the ſea ſervice, having been found to be attended with many inconveniencies, it hath been thought expedient to reduce them

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them into one; and a bill for that purpoſe lies now before the houſe of commons, intitled, (as above.)

This bill having been ſome time ſince printed, the better to enable all perſons to judge and adviſe in ſo important a matter, occaſion has thence been taken, to repreſent ſome parts of it, as intended to veſt an unprecedented and tyrannical power in the lords of the admiralty, and as ſubjecting all officers, more particularly thoſe upon half pay, to a degree of ſlavery, hitherto unknown to our conſtitution. This hath given umbrage to ſeveral ſea-officers, who thereupon petitioned the lords of the admiralty to uſe their utmoſt endeavours for the mitigation of ſome of its clauſes, requeſting more eſpecially that the 34th article might be left out, and the 33d more fully explained.

Theſe articles are as follow.

Art. 33. *If any flag-officer, captain, or commander, or lieutenant belonging to the fleet, ſhall be convicted before a court-martial of behaving in a manner unbecoming the character of an officer, he ſhall be diſmiſſed from his majeſty's ſervice.*

Art. 34. As it ſtood at firſt in the bill. *All the half-pay officers belonging to his majeſty's navy ſhall be ſubject to diſcipline and command, when the lord high admiral, or commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, ſhall require their ſervice and attendance.*

Art. 34. As it was amended, and the amendment ſhewn to the officers when they petitioned the lords of the admiralty.

All half-pay officers belonging to his majeſty's navy, when ordered upon ſervice by the lord high admiral, or commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral for the time being, ſhall, in caſe of their diſobedience to ſuch commands, be liable to be tried and puniſhed by a court martial, in ſuch manner as the ſaid court ſhall judge meet, according to the nature and degree of the offence.

This amendment did not ſatisfy the officers, and therefore they petitioned the houſe of commons to be heard by counſel againſt the bill; which, the author ſays, raiſed great preposſeſſions without doors againſt it; and that to examine the foundation of theſe, it was neceſſary to explain the origin of granting half pay, the motives for doing it, and the conditions with which it hath been always attended.

The allowing of half pay to ſea-officers, he ſays, was firſt introduced in the reign of K. *Charles* II. was originally granted only to flag-officers, and was ſome years extended to the commanders of firſt and ſecond rate ſhips. But in 1693, it was reſolved by K. *William* in council, that the ſea pay of the flag-officers, commanders, lieutenants, maſters, and ſurgeons of the navy ſhould be twice as much as it had been; and that the entire old pay (which was conſequently half the increaſed pay) ſhould in time of peace be continued to ſuch of thoſe officers, as were within the deſcription of that order of council, upon this expreſs condition, that they ſhould be ready at all times to obey ſuch orders, as they ſhould receive from the lord high admiral, or commiſſioners for executing that office, for the time being.

However, ſays the author, this order of council being made during the war, it could not take place immediately: And when the peace was concluded, it became neceſſary to reconſider it. Accordingly, I find, that in the year 1698, the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty preſented to the lords juſtices in council a draught of a new eſtabliſhment both for full pay and half pay; which draught having been (as it ſhould ſeem) laid before the houſe of commons, they addreſſed the king, that he would be pleaſed to take into conſideration, and ſettle the ſaid eſtabliſhment. And it was accordingly confirmed by his majeſty in council, *April* 18, 1700.

This ſeems to have been the firſt regulation of this kind in which the parliament interfered, and therefo e it appears to be the moſt authentick declaration of the intention of the publick in granting half pay, and of the duty incumbent on thoſe who receive it; ſince upon this draught, and the eſtimate which attended it, the neceſſary ſums for ſupporting it were granted by the commons.

This regulation, with regard to half pay, begins with obſerving "That it will be much for his majeſty's ſervice, and for the ſafety of the kingdom, to have always a competent number of ſea-officers ſupported on ſhore, who may be within reach to anſwer any ſudden or emergent occaſions;" and therefore propoſes, that there be 9 flag-officers, 50 captains, 100 lieutenants, and 30 maſters, conſtantly paid in the manner there ſpecified. It farther directs, "That all officers entitled to half pay ſhall, at all times, be ready to obey ſuch orders as they ſhall receive from the board; to which end they are to tranſmit an account, from time to time, to the ſecretary of the admiralty, of the places of their reſpective habitations, that ſo, when his majeſty's ſervice requires their attendance, they may the more readily be called thereunto."

By an order of council made in the year 1715, this eſtabliſhment of half pay of the year 1700, was extended to all the captains and lieutenants which were then unprovided for: But ſtill under the ſame injunctions to them,

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them, as before, to keep themſelves, at all times, ready to receive the commands of the admiralty: The articles relating thereto being copied *verbatim*, from thoſe of the year 1700.

From this account of the half pay, he argues, that half-pay officers were always obliged to be ready at a call, and that even the common law would perhaps be open againſt one that ſhould refuſe to ſerve when called upon; ſo that the ſaid 34th article of the bill was not to create a new ſpecies of offence, but to appoint the method of trial for an old one; and by this method the power of the lords of the admiralty was rather abridg'd than extended; ſince by referring the matter to the judgment of a court-martial, it ſhould ſeem as if they gave up their hitherto unqueſtioned right of ſtriking the offender off the liſt of officers on half pay.

The author then proceeds to ſhew the neceſſity of this article, by obſerving, that as our fleet is our great ſecurity, we ought to be continually provided with a ſufficient number of able and experienced ſea-officers; but that after a long peace, we may, upon the breaking out of a war, find ourſelves abſolutely unprovided; becauſe engagements on ſhore, and new habits of life, might inſenſibly ſteal upon our ſea-officers, and might, without any imputation on their ſpirit or courage, divert them from the thoughts of a profeſſion, which they conſider'd themſelves at liberty to abandon when they pleaſed. Whereas, ſhould this 34th article paſs into a law, we ſhall not only be ſecured of the ſervice of thoſe, who receive the publick pay in time of peace, but we ſhall have them likewiſe readier, experter, and more preſent to their profeſſion; becauſe the neceſſity of ſerving when called for, will oblige them to make their profeſſion the continual ſubject of their thoughts, and thereby prevent their forgetting the ſkill they have acquired.

If it ſhould be urged, ſays the author, that many of theſe gentlemen may hereafter be ſo far incapacitated by age, or by their former wounds and fatigues, that it would be inhumanity to expect their ſervice; and yet thro' the pique of ſome powerful enemy they may, for this very reaſon, be called on, he anſwers, That this objection is much ſtronger at preſent, ſince now the admiralty have an unqueſtioned right to order any half-pay officer on ſervice, and to ſtrike him off the liſt of half pay, if he diſobeys, and perhaps to proceed to farther extremities: Whereas, if ſuch diſobedience were to be tried by a court-martial, every excuſe of age, ſickneſs, or domeſtick engagements, would doubtleſs have its full force; ſince the ſeverity of courts-martial to their brother officers hath as yet been rarely heard of.

Upon the whole then, ſays he, it may be affirmed, with great truth, that this 34th article, altho' oppoſed with ſuch vehemence, does not place the half pay officer in a worſe ſituation than what he now ſtands in; that inſtead of increaſing, it rather diminiſhes the power of the lords of the admiralty, and by ſecuring the ſervice of the veteran commanders to the publick, it ſeems to be extremely neceſſary for the honour of the fleet, and the ſafety of the nation.

The author then proceeds to a ſhort examination of the 33d article, and ſays, that in the courſe of the late war ſeveral enormities had been committed by commanders of ſhips, ſuch as fraud, cruelty, and many inſtances of a ſimilar nature, which were ſuppos'd not to be cognizable by courts-martial, becauſe not explicitly deſcribed in the articles of war; and that for this reaſon it was thought expedient to inſert this article in the bill. Therefore, ſays he, I ſhall now finiſh theſe remarks with obſerving, that tho' the defending mankind againſt the attempts of arbitrary power and tyranny is, of all human actions, the moſt beneficent and honourable; yet the ſupporting the intereſts and extending the immunities of private bodies of men, in oppoſition to the publick utility and the ſafety of the nation, is an undertaking of a far different kind: And, whatever name it may be diſguiſed under, is, in its nature, much nearer allied to tyranny than to patriotiſm.

To this pamphlet there were two anſwers publiſhed; one, intitled, *A detection of the conſiderations on the navy bill, by a ſeaman.*

The author of this pamphlet begins with objections to the whole of the navy bill, as being calculated to give the board of admiralty a power to enſlave and ruin, at pleaſure, every one within its reach; after which, he objects againſt ſeveral particular articles, and then comes to the 34th and 33d; as to the former of which he obſerves, that with reſpect to ſea-officers in half pay, it has been the ſettled method to leave notes at the admiralty-office, of the place of their reſidence, and when any commands from that board were communicated to them, by meſſage or letter, they either attended ſuch commands, or were ſtruck out of the half-pay liſt. In this method no law was neceſſary; nor indeed ought any to be made about it for three reaſons. Firſt, becauſe this rule anſwer'd all the ends of a ſtatute, and executed itſelf. Secondly, becauſe ſuch law is not reciprocal, unleſs officers in half pay are call'd upon duty, and preferr'd in due rotation. And, laſtly, becauſe the bringing of the admiralty juriſdiction

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upon the land, is an attempt to ſap the baſis of the conſtitution, which can admit of no legal juriſdiction on ſhore to interfere with the *common law*.

He afterwards obſerves, that the rule regarding half-pay ſea-officers, by the eſtabliſhment, is clear, rational and ſelf-executive, as neither the crime nor the puniſhment can poſſibly be miſunderſtood; but by this article it will be otherwiſe; for, ſays he, who in their ſenſes ever dreamt of making a law for the ſubjecting of one or many men to the pure, ſimple, and abſolute diſcretion of a court for uncertain crimes, under the general term of diſobedience, which may mean juſt what the ruling power pleaſes? If this was common ſenſe, how eaſily might this gentleman reduce our voluminous laws into one, by only enacting, that whoever diſobeys the commands of his uperior, ſhall be puniſh'd at the diſcretion of the the court of *King's Bench*. The meaning of laws, Sir, is, that the offender can never commit a crime, but he is aware of the puniſhment which is ſpecially and notoriouſly before his eyes, *in terrorem*. So that what this gentleman by miſtake calls law, is abſolute power; and therefore was ſuch a thing to be enacted, no man is oblig'd to obey it.

He adds a good deal more, to ſhew the uncertainty of this intended law, and the many bad c nſequences that may enſue from it; and then he proceeds to conſider the 33d article, which he ſhews to be liable to the ſame objection of uncertainty, and ſays, that the conſiderer ought to have conſidered, that frauds and cruelties are crimes cognizable by the common law, where none that apply ever fail of ſuitable redreſs; but had not this been the caſe, why may not theſe or any other crimes be ſpecified? for the words *unbecoming an officer* are vague and uncertain, and the puniſhment of an officer, or not, will depend more upon the intereſt he has in his judges, than upon the nature of his crime; and when crimes are not aſcertained, what may be eſteem'd criminal in one, or at one court-martial, may not be thought ſo at another.

And afterwards he adds thus: The conſiderer ought likewiſe to have known, that in cafes really criminal, the admiralty have a regular judicature of their own, where matters of this nature may be better tried than by a court-martial; where the civil law co-operates with the law of the land, and where, if any thing of this kind is wanting, it ought to be look'd upon as the proper place of redreſs.

The other pamphlet publiſh'd upon this occaſion was intitled, *An examination and refutation of the conſiderations, by a real ſea-officer*; and the author, after a ſhort account of the application made by the ſea-officers, firſt to the admiralty, and then to the houſe of commons, examines the petition laid down by the conſiderer, that the admiralty will not, by the 34th article, acquire any new powers, nor the officer ſuffer any new ſubjection; as to which he obſerves, that both the lords of the admiralty and the officers who applied to them, were certainly of a different opinion, otherwiſe the latter would never have made any ſuch application, and the former, out of pure complaiſance, would have agreed to their requeſt of having this artic e left out of the bill.

The author then proceeds to ſhew, that the admiralty will by this article acquire a new and a very dangerous power, which is that of forcing a half-pay officer upon an improper ſervice. Upon this he ſhews, that the admiralty have now ſufficient power to make a half-pay officer accept of any ſervice that is conſiſtent with his honour and his duty; but have not, indeed, power ſufficient to force him upon any ſervice that is not, eſpecially if he be one that can ſubſiſt without his half pay: Whereas, ſhould this article paſs into a law, they will acquire a power to compel any half-pay officer, to go upon any ſervice they command, let it be never ſo improper; becauſe they have the appointing who ſhall be his judges in a court-martial, and thoſe judges have a power to inflict what puniſhment they pleaſe upon his diſobedience. From whence the author concludes, not only, that the admiralty will acquire new powers, but alſo that all half-pay officers will be brought under not only a new but an inſufferable ſubjection.

Then he examines the expediency of this new law, as to which he aſks, Can any thing be ſaid to be expedient to be done, that never was yet found neceſſary, nor for which the leaſt reaſonable foundation appears at preſent to think it ever will be neceſſary? Has it in the courſe of this long war, in which the utmoſt ſtrength of our naval power has been exerted, at any time appeared, that the admiralty's ſummons has been inſufficient to procure the ſervices of the half-pay officers, or if one has excus'd himſelf, has there not been ten to ſupply his place? In the time of the late rebellion, did they not throng to the admiralty to be employ'd in any way or manner their lordſhips thought fit to direct them? Are there not many captains now to be call'd upon, who have ſolicited commands for a conſiderable time together, and for whom no room was found? If this then ſhould be the caſe, where is the neceſſity for laws to compel, where compulſion has not been found neceſſary?

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A little further he adds: Wherefore make a law to compel the ſervices of all, when many, many more are ready and willing to be employ'd, than employment can poſſibly be found for? Is it neceſſary becauſe there may be a few amongſt them who do not chuſe to ſerve, and that therefore thoſe may be compell'd to it? What, compel thoſe to ſerve to the prejudice of others who are deſirous of ſerving? Are the ſervices of ſuch men, who are preſs'd into the ſervice in time of war, to be preferr'd to thoſe, who would willingly engage in it? Surely, no; or can the ſervices of ſuch men procure either honour or advantage to this nation? Yet, if this 34th article gains the ſervices of any, it can only be of ſuch, unleſs the ſervice is intended to undergo as great an alteration as the diſcipline of it, and that employment is to be found for officers unworthy of them, and of their rank; if this is the caſe, compulſive laws to bring many officers into it, are moſt undoubtedly neceſſary, and in no other light can I think them ſo; either the ſervice muſt be bad, or the officer muſt be ſo, that makes ſuch laws neceſſary to engage him in it.

And he concludes thus: Let not this country of liberty be defended by ſlaves, but let them who are to protect it have both their own and their country's liberty to animate them in its defence; and whilſt they are employ'd in that glorious work, in which for a time they willingly and chearfully give up their freedom, let them have this happy reflection, that when they return on ſhore, they ſhall ſhare with their countrymen the common bleſſings enjoy'd by all; nor let any ſpecious arguments prevail to urge a deed, which, when done, may be too late to repent of.

As the Deſcription in our Magazine *for* December *laſt, is only of that Part of* Nova Scotia, *to which the* French *now confine the Name of* Accadia, *we ſhall here give our Readers an Account of the whole Country. (See the* MAP.)

NOVA SCOTIA is the moſt northerly and eaſterly province of all the *Engliſh* range on the continent, and conſequently the neareſt to *Europe*.

It was called *Nova Scotia* by Sir *William Alexander*, ſecretary of ſtate for *Scotland* under K. *James* I. and afterwards created earl of *Stirling*. By means of Sir *Ferdinando Gorge*, preſident of the *New England* or *Plymouth* company, he obtained a royal grant of this tract in 1621. When the *French* got poſſeſſion of it, they called it *L' Accadie*, in alluſion to *Arcadia* in the *Grecian Pelo-*

poneſus; but with what propriety I cannot pretend to determine.

A very exact geographical deſcription of a rude uncultivated country is not to be expected: But the boundaries of this are not difficult to ſettle, as it is on 3 ſides ſurrounded by the river of *St. Laurence*, the gulph of the ſame name, the gut of *Canſo*, *Cape Sable Shore* on the *Atlantick* ocean, and the bay of *Fundy*. The diviſion from *New England* has been ſometimes laid down by the courſe of *St. John*'s river, which riſing from the *Lady Mountains*, at no great diſtance from the river of *St. Laurence*, has a long ſouth-eaſterly courſe into the bay of *Fundy*. But a late order of council fixes the boundary at the river of *Holy Croſs*, which falls into the bay more on the ſouth.

Nova Scotia extends betwixt 60 and 66 degrees W. longitude from *London*, and 41 ½ and 49 ½ latitude north. *Annapolis Royal*, at preſent the only fortreſs in the country, ſtands in lat. almoſt 44 d. 40 m. W. long. about 65. The ſouth-eaſtern part is a large peninſula, extending from ſouth-weſt to north-eaſt, and joined to the mainland by an iſthmus a little above the gut of *Canſo*.

The *French*, ſince the property of this country has been veſted in the *Engliſh*, affect to confine the name of *Accadia* to the peninſula only: But their own maps, made before the ceſſion of this province, give it the limits we have now aſſigned. I will add, that the words of the treaty do not contract it within narrower limits than were before allowed to *Accadia*.

According to this deſcription, *Nova Scotia* will be found to contain about 420 miles in length, and 380 in breadth; which is an extent of land much larger than that of *Old Scotland*, or *North Britain* *.

Nova Scotia has many rivers, ſome of them now navigated for a long courſe by the natives. But for bays, harbours, and convenient creeks, it is inferior to no country in the known world. The *Cape Sable* ſhore, which lies next to the fiſhing-banks, is peculiarly happy in this reſpect.

The bay of *Cobeſſo*, and the river that falls into it, bid fair, in the opinion of ſome, to become, in time, the principal port of *Nova Scotia*, and the ſeat of its metropolis. There is, over land, good communication by wheel-carriage with the bay of *Minas*, at preſent the chief ſettlement of the *French*, with the rivers of *Cobaquid* and *Piſaquid*, and the beſt eaſterly parts of the province. It is true, *Annapolis Royal* lies upon a fine baſon, and is more commodious for large inland vent and conſumption:

* *For its climate, air, ſoil, produce, fiſhery, &c. what is ſaid in the deſcription, of* Dec. *laſt*, p. 556, *may ſuffice.*

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But the country round it is bad, and the tides of the bay of *Fundy* render the navigation difficult.

Upon the oppoſite, or weſterly ſhore of the bay of *Fundy*, are the rivers of *Paſamaquody* and *Holy Croſs*, being about 17 leagues N. W. from the gut or entrance of the baſon of *Annapolis*. The river of *Holy Croſs*, or *St. Croix* (as the *French* call it) was the old boundary laid down betwixt *Nova Scotia* government and *Sagadahock*, formerly the duke of *York*'s property, but now annexed to the *New England* government of *Maſſachuſet's Bay*.

Further nothward, upon this ſhore, is the river of *St. John*, 10 leagues diſtant from the gut of *Annapolis*. This is a very uſeful river, of long courſe, and has a conſiderable tribe of the *Abnaqui Indians* ſettled upon it: But they are at preſent, from the neglect of the *Nova Scotia* government, in the intereſt of the *Canadan French*. There are prodigious falls of tides in this river, near its mouth, of not leſs than 30 fathom; not properly cataracts, occaſioned by a courſe over rocks, but the effect of the great head of water above, the channel being here pent up betwixt two ſteep mountains. By this river, and the help of ſome land carriage, there is a communication with the river of *St. Laurence*, and a-croſs that with *Quebeck*, the metropolis of *Canada*.

More northerly is *Cape Doré*, or *Gilt Cape*, about 30 leagues from *Annapolis*. Here is plenty of mineral coal for firing, which muſt be eſteemed a very great natural advantage. Some years ago a company was ſet on foot in *New England*, in order to work theſe mines: But tho' that project was ſoon dropped with loſs, a better uſe will, doubtleſs, be made of this treaſure, when *Nova Scotia* itſelf comes to be inhabited. About the ſame cape are ſome ſlender veins of copper ore, ſome thin laminæ of virgin copper, and a gold ſulphur marcaſite.

Upon the eaſterly ſhore, or gulph of *St. Laurence*, after we are paſt the point, is the gut of *Canſo*, and a ſhort and ſafe paſſage from the *Britiſh* ſettlements to *Canada* river, and to all the other ports of *Nova Scotia* on this gulph. This gut is ſix leagues long, and only one league broad: The navigation of it is very good, as appears from the journals of captain *Gayton*, who paſſed it in 1746, on a cruize to *Green Bay*.

Twenty-five leagues beyond the gut is *Tatamaganahou*, a conſiderable diſtrict or ſettlement of the *Nova Scotians*, and a good road for veſſels.

Green Bay, or *Bay Verte*, lies 14 leagues farther, and is ſhallow water. This is the landing-place from *Canada*, where diſturbance from the *French* is chiefly to be apprehended, and ought peculiarly to be guarded againſt in the ſettlement of *Nova Scotia*. There are only 4 miles land carriage from this bay to *Chignecto* river, which runs by the *French* town of the ſame name into the oppoſite bay, dividing the iſthmus in the narroweſt part. It is proper here to take notice, that on the ſide of *Chignecto* bay the tide flows 11 fathom: But on the gulph of *St. Laurence*, or *Green Bay* ſide, the ſwell is not above 4 or 5 feet

Farther upwards, before we reach iſle *Bonaventure* and iſle *Perce*, where the *French*, by the treaty of *Utrecht*, have a right to cure and dry cod-fiſh, we come to *Miramichi* port, at the mouth of a long river of the ſame name, where I do not find any ſettlement. There are ſome other ſmall bays betwixt this and that of *Chaleurs* (ſo called by the *French*) which runs a great way into the land, and has a ſmall iſland at the bottom of it, beſides ſeveral others near the entrance. Then proceeding towards the river of *St. Laurence*, below the ſouth entrance of that river lies the bay of *Gaſpeſe*, which is a deep and good harbour. Here the *French*, contrary to treaty, have continued to carry on their fiſhery, and pretend to aſſume to themſelves a right over the country behind it, which they diſtinguiſh in their modern maps by the name of *Gaſpeſie*. This name they do indeed ſometimes extend ſo far, as to take off the greateſt part of *Nova Scotia*, and leave us little, if any thing, more under the title of *Accadie*, than the peninſula before mentioned. Such a paper encroachment, if not well attended to, may, in time, be conſtrued into a ſort of claim by preſcription: But as this province is now thought worthy the regard of the adminiſtration *, it is to be hoped the true and antient limits of it will be properly aſſerted: For tho' we may not ſuddenly ſettle more of it than the peninſula, yet an indulgence to our rivals, in the other parts, will be a great check to the induſtry of our new colonians.

Nova Scotia is at preſent divided into ten or twelve diſtricts. Each diſtrict annually chuſes one deputy, to be approved by the commander and council at *Annapolis*: He is a ſort of agent for his countrymen, the *French*, in that diſtrict, and reports the ſtate of it from time to time; but in what manner, we need not be at a loſs to determine. There is, in fact, no civil power, either legiſlative or executive. The *French* miſſionaries, who are not only appointed by

* *See the propoſal for eſtabliſhing a civil government there, and for the better peopling and ſettling the ſaid province, in our* Mag. *for* March *laſt*, p. 119.

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by the biſhop of *Quebeck*, but abſolutely under his direction in their ſeveral diſtricts and villages, act as the ſole magiſtrates or juſtices of the peace: But all complaints may, if the parties think proper, be brought before the commander in chief and council at *Annapolis*: A liberty, which, if we conſider the ſtate of theſe people, and their prejudices to the *Engliſh*, we may be certain, is not often made uſe of.

Sable iſland, as it lies within the latitude of the *Cape Sable* ſhore, muſt be deemed within the juriſdiction of the province of *Nova Scotia*. It is 35 leagues S. E. from *Canſo* to the middle of this iſland, which lies low, with ſmall riſing elevations of ſand, called *Downs*. The form of it is like an arm bent, the hollow part towards the N.E. The bite to the northwards is about 20 miles in length, and narrow. By reaſon of ſhoals of ſand, ſmall tides of only 5 or 6 feet, and a great ſurf, it is inacceſſible, except in this bite, where boats may land. It has been fatal to ſhips, and formerly ſome people of humanity put cattle aſhore to breed on it, for the relief of thoſe, who might have the misfortune to be there caſt away. Theſe cattle, by multiplying apace, fully anſwered, for ſome time, that benevolent and chriſtian purpoſe: But at laſt, ſome wicked people from the *New England* continent, guided by the moſt brutal motives, fitted out an expedition againſt the poor animals, and deſtroy'd the whole race of them, for the lucre of their hides and tallow.

There are on this iſland abundance of foxes and ſeals, and ſome pieces of ſtanding water. The ſnows fall heavily here in the winter, but lie not long on the ground.

To this Account we ſhall add the following Paſſages from the Old England Journaliſt, *who, after applauding the Scheme, now going to be executed, of ſettling* Nova Scotia, *and erecting a* Civil Government *there; ſhewing the terrible Conſequences of a* Military Government, *and ſeverely condemning the iniquitous Practices of ſuch, as would make a* Private Jobb *of every laudable Undertaking for the* Publick Good; *goes on thus:*

WE are not to forget, that theſe new *adventurers* will be altogether free from the difficulties, which uſually attend others in the like circumſtances. They are not going in ſearch of an unknown country to ſettle in: No new ſeas to explore, or untrodden climates to riſk their healths in: No inhabitants to fight with and drive away, and very little, if any, incertainty to encounter with. On the contrary, they ſet out for a country long ſince diſcovered, well known, and familiar to many among us, within the moderate diſtance of ſix weeks ſail from *London*; in a great meaſure ſettled and peopled already with *Europeans*, to the number of 7 or 8000, and conſequently improved in ſome proportion: A wholſome climate, well agreeing with a *Britiſh* conſtitution; abounding with all neceſſaries of life, the ſeas and rivers with ſtores of excellent fiſh, and the woods with plenty of winged creatures and quadrupedes fit for the table: The ſoil very capable of improvement, inſomuch, that the husbandman and the fiſherman may well vie with one another for ſucceſs in their reſpective vocations, and ſet their induſtry in competition, to attain a grateful retreat for the decline of life.

'Tis true, the preſent *Nova-Scotians* (except the gariſon of *Annapolis*, and a few miles about that town) are deſcendants of thoſe *French* inhabitants, who became ſubjects to the *Britiſh* crown, when that country was ceded to us by the peace of *Utrecht*. This, with their being profeſſed *Roman Catholicks*, inclines them of courſe to the intereſt of *France*, which they have adhered to from the beginning, and aſſiſted in all enterprizes upon that country. They joined in their late deſtruction of *Canſo*, and likewiſe in an unſucceſsful ſiege of *Annapolis*. They correſponded with the *Gallo-Bretons* at *Louiſburgh*, and tranſported their cattle to them, which rendered proviſions very dear at *Annapolis* and *Canſo*.

As they are naturally attached to our enemies, they will of courſe eſpouſe their cauſe, and take every opportunity to join them, and ſupport their intereſt. This is the only inconvenience, that, in all appearance, will affect our own people; and is really ſo great as to require the interpoſition and wiſdom of the legiſlature to remedy. The uncharitableneſs of their religion, and the craftineſs of their prieſts, will, I doubt, render a coalition impracticable; more eſpecially, as *Cape Breton* is ſo near, which, while it continues *French*, will always encourage them to keep up a ſpirit of oppoſition and diſlike. To diſpoſſeſs them would not, perhaps, be ſo unjuſt as unpolitick; for thoſe who forfeit their allegiance, forfeit the protection of the government they are under; and if they act as enemies, they ought to be treated as ſuch: But the miſchief of diſpoſſeſſing them, is, that it would be an unpopular tranſaction, and againſt the faith of treaties, and muſt inevitably embroil us with *France*, who undoubtedly have a right to ſuccour them, in virtue of the treaty of *Utrecht*. But that is not all; for as the country wants inhabitants, the loſs of ſo many would become in a manner irreparable, as a country is reckon'd wealthy in proportion to the number of the people.

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This is a very nice affairs, and requires deliberate attention. Varieties of religions are productive of various evils, diſlike, murmur, enmity and malice; and yet we find the *Penſylvarians* live in great amity together, notwithſtanding their various ways of worſhip, and the profeſſions of all the religions in *Europe* among them. Theſe people entertain a laudable and religious charity towards one another, and conſider, that tho' they differ in form, they are all in motion towards the ſame point; and who worſhips in ſincerity in any way whatſoever, is eſteemed a good man and honeſt neighbour. If it were practicable to bring over the *Gallo-Scotians* into a ſenſibility of univerſal charity in religion, like theſe wiſe people of *Penſylvania*, and to entertain a good opinion of *Britiſh* government, *Nova Scotia* would become altogether as happy. But how to effect it, is the great point to be conſidered. I own I deſpair of ſucceſs, as well from the tenets of their religion, and their natural propenſion to *France*, as from the vicinity of the *French* garriſon at *Cape Breton*, which will always countenance and ſupport their ſeparation: But however, if they continue untractable, and carry on an illicit commerce and correſpondence with their countrymen, ſo as to diſturb or prejudice the peace and welfare of the colony, I ſee no reaſon why they ſhould not be put under the reſtraint of ſuch laws, as may reduce them into proper obedience, and the condition of *hewers of wood* and *drawers of water*, under the natural ſubjects of the *mother country*.

As, from the *civil government* which is to be eſtabliſhed, I have a high opinion of the *undertaking* in agitation, I ſhall appropriate a competent number of my eyes* to watch over and guard it againſt *jobbers* of all kinds; and as long as old *Argus* writes, it ſhall never want a friend to detect and expoſe their practices. I hope therefore my readers will favour me with hints, as often as they are apprized of the approach of ſuch *cormorants*, or of any other abuſe that may be attempted upon this infant *colony*; more eſpecially, for the leſſening the *civil*, or extending the *military* power there.

A great deal has been ſaid, and many Doubts and Difficulties ſtarted, in relation to the Cambrick Act, *which if well founded, ſeem to render it almoſt impoſſible to put it in Execution; ſuch as the Neceſſity, in many Caſes, of a double Conviction, firſt of the Wearer, and then of the Vender; the Ambiguity of the Word* Cambrick, *and the great Difficulty of diſtinguiſhing ſome of our fine Linen Manufactures from* Cambricks *and* French Lawns, *&c. &c. But inſtead of troubling our Readers any further with ſuch dry Criticiſms, we ſhall inſert the following Letter, which ſeems to be the moſt ſolid Piece that has been wrote on the Subject.*

SIR,

A OBſerving that ſome buſy-bodies, who probably fancy themſelves *wiſer* than their betters, tho' they are modeſt enough to rank themſelves in the number of *Fools* †, begin already to ſpy out flaws in the cambrick-act, I humbly take leave to ſhoot my bolt along with them, little doubting, but that I may come as near the mark as any of thoſe cavillers.

B Upon a preſumption that *honeſty*, in this degenerate age, may yet in ſpeculation paſs for the *beſt policy*, I will venture to obſerve, that every government that is deſirous of maintaining its dignity at home, and influence abroad, ſhould make the preſervation of the people's morals the firſt and chiefeſt part of its ſtudy. When the bulk C of a nation is virtuous, honeſt and induſtrious, it muſt of courſe be rich; and if rich, it matters not much, if they do conſume and wear a little of the products and manufactures of other countries.

But 'tis too melancholy a truth, that this is far from being our condition: We are neither rich, nor ſober, nor virtuous, nor honeſt: As for induſtry, there is in- D deed a great deal ſtill left, and I wiſh I could ſay it is moſtly of the *laudable* kind. Hence ariſes the neceſſity of keeping the ſtate alive by petty expedients and quack medicines; ſuch as *ſaving* 2 or 300,000 *l.* annually laid out with our enemies, and pouring at the ſame time millions into their lap; witneſs *Cape Breton* and the *Woollen Manufactury!*

E Every meaſure, that is really calculated to diſtreſs our hereditary and inveterate foe, deſerves the higheſt commendations, and ought to meet with the hearty concurrence of every true *Engliſhman*; but the act in queſtion, whatever end it was deſign'd for, does not anſwer this purpoſe, and therefore I ſhall make no encomiums on it, were it F only for this ſingle conſideration, that without a multitude of *informers* it cannot be put in execution; and even theſe, it ſeems, being ſenſible of the difficulty of proceeding legally, muſt exceed the limits of their function, in turning ſtreet-robbers, and frightening ignorant women out of their aprons, caps *&c.* thus enforcing a new law, by G breaking a law older than the *Norman* conqueſt. Whether ſuch illegal practices are *encourag'd* by thoſe who have the *greateſt intereſt*

* *The writer of this* Journal *ſtiles himſelf* Argus Centoculi. † *Becauſe the remarks we have mentioned, were ſent to the author of the* London Gazetteer, *who calls himſelf The* Fool, *tho' he was wiſe enough to lay but little ſtreſs upon them.*

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intereſt in the ſale of m—ſl—ns, might be worth while to inquire.—But let us wave it, and propoſe ſomething to mend the matter.

As nobody will deny, that it is much more eligible to do buſineſs without calling in the aid of the dregs of mankind, the very ſcum of the earth, I ſubmit it to ſuperior judgments, whether it would not better anſwer the end, to leave the *wearer* entirely out of the queſtion, and abſolutely forbid the *importation* of *French* cambricks and lawns? The *importer*, upon conviction, might be fined in double or treble the value of the goods, or forfeit ſhip and cargoe, as in the wiſdom of the legiſlature may ſeem moſt expedient: And as to the *ſhopkeeper*, the penalty for ſelling this *French* manufacture might be made 50 or 100l. which would be a ſufficient inducement to make him extremely cautious how he dealt in ſuch goods. A law on this plan might be effectually put in execution with the aſſiſtance of very few informers; the penalties would fall only on ſuch as made great profits by this clandeſtine trade; and ſo in a few years we ſhould ſee no more *French* cambricks and lawns in this kingdom. But to render it ſtill more effectual, the example of the great would be requiſite, and the court in particular ſhould lead the way.

From the London Gazetteer, *April* 11.

To the FOOL.

SIR,

OF all forms of government, the antient conſtitution of *England* may juſtly claim the preference; in that moſt happy frame, all the beauties and advantages of ariſtocracy, democracy, *&c.* were united, and all their ſeparate failings and deformities omitted; in that, the king, whilſt he did not endeavour to encroach upon the people, was one of the happieſt and greateſt of all monarchs, the nobles were truly noble, and the people were truly free.

Sed quantum mutatus! Alas! How changed, how fallen! If our forefathers, who ſpilt their blood to maintain this happy form, were to riſe, and take a view of their once loved country, would they know it? and, if they did, would they own it? Surely, a juſt indignation at their childrens ſtrange degeneracy would make them inſtantly retire, and leave us to undergo all thoſe ſlaviſh miſeries, which our degenerate baſeneſs has deſerved. Our conſtitution, in its purity, may be compared to a beautiful young country virgin, decorated with lovely innocence, and all-bewitching modeſty. Its preſent ſtate, to that very virgin deluded, and contaminated in the ſtews and brothels of the town, totally drench'd in lewdneſs, corruption, and immorality. From whence this change, my countrymen, this dreadful alteration? Surely, ſome ſly ſerpent in power began with golden baits to charm you from your happineſs, and, like the treacherous ſpider for the unwary fly, ſeduced you into bondage, and tempted you to barter away your liberty for gold: How unequal the exchange! What is the uſe of this all-adored metal? Is it not to procure us ſuch things, which we either have a neceſſity for, or a deſire of? Do you covet grand palaces, ſuperb equipages, and all the coſtly delicacies in dreſs and diet? It will procure them; but then you muſt retain your liberty, for ſuch houſes, equipages, dreſs and diet, are not the property of ſlaves; ſlaves have no property.

It was a cuſtom for the commons not to unſtring their purſes, till their grievances were redreſſed; but now, aſk Mr. *P——t*, we have no grievances at all, no debts, no taxes! How ſtrangely this gold unembarraſſes the memory! How often did that falſe patriot complain of thoſe grievances, in order, no doubt, to ſell his country at a higher price, and to enhance the value of the odious bargain? It was a true ſaying of a very eminent ſtateſman, That *England* could never be undone but by parliaments; and it is equally as true, That our conſtitution can never regain its once glorious and happy form but by parliaments.

To what a ſummit of hope and expectation was the drooping ſpirit of this poor nation raiſed, when *P——y* apoſtatized? No *Bath* can waſh his crime away; but to all ſucceeding ages, as often as the annals of theſe times are read, his grand apoſtaſy ſhall ſtain the guilty page. 'Twas his example, ſo illuſtriouſly evil, that rendered it more facile for thoſe inferior ſpirits, *S—s*, *G—r*, *S—b*, *P—t*, to throw off all ſhew of love for their country, and even to make a mockery of its honour, and has cauſed the very name of patriotiſm to be ſuſpected, and the people doubtful whether there was indeed ſo ſublime a virtue extant. But, as a tempeſt is often ſucceeded by a calm, and as the blackeſt night ſometimes precedes the brighteſt day, ſo, in that ſacred place, where the guardian genius of the *Britiſh* nation dwells, there does again appear a dawn of hope, a ray of that divine flame, which animated our glorious anceſtors to perform in their country's cauſe all that was great and good. Proceed, brave *Britons*; and may the ſpirit of our forefathers ſmile upon, aſſiſt, and fire you with this conſtant ſentiment, That no bleſſing is comparable to liberty, and that, of all virtues, the love of our dear country is the moſt ſublime!

The

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The PAINTED LADY. *A* Tale.

Nimium ne crede colori. Virg.

MAnkind, to change by nature prone,
Are ne'er contented with their own:
Still something new our fancy leads,
And something still our bliss impedes:
If we are bleſt with ſenſe and health,
We aim at beauty, pow'r or wealth;
Until, and ſure we're rightly paid,
We quit a ſubſtance for a ſhade.
On this why need I longer dwell;
To inſtance it, a *Tale* I'll tell.

Chloe was bleſt with noble parts;
Was fair enough to win our hearts:
Her lively wit our ſex admir'd;
With every word our hearts ſhe fir'd:
Yet, not contented in this light,
She would be thought a beauty bright.

To compaſs this, ſome paint's prepar'd,
No time is loſt, no labour ſpar'd;
She's plaiſter'd o'er with red and white,
Till ev'ry pimple's out of ſight:
The mole no mortal now could ſpy,
Vermilion hides it from the eye;
And holes, as if they'd never been,
Are now no longer to be ſeen.
As when the ſun, with feeble ray,
To uſher in returning day,
His glad'ning face firſt 'gins to ſhow,
Doth ev'ry minute ſtronger grow;
So *Chloe*, thro' the pencil's aid,
At every touch is fairer made.

The work now done, th'enraptur'd laſs
With great amazement holds the glaſs,
And thus ſhe cries: "Gods! can it be?
"Is *Chloe* blind, or does ſhe ſee?
"How great the change! how fair my face!
"No pimples now do it diſgrace;
"They're vaniſh'd all! fled quite away!
"Sure this to me's a happy day:
"I from this lucky hour foreſee
"The mighty conqueſts gain'd by me:
"Of lovers, where I'd two before,
"I ſhall for certain have a ſcore:
"While with ſuch beauteous charms I ſhine,
"My *Strephon*'s heart ſhall e'er be mine:
"No more ſhall *Sue* her conqueſts tell;
"For I alone ſhall bear the bell:
"No more with me ſhall *Flavia* vie,
"Nor *Dapperwit* my charms defy."

When thus ſhe'd ſaid, away ſhe goes,
Perfumes her hair, puts on her clothes:
By clothes, I mean a birth-day ſuit;
Reſolv'd to kill, if clothes could do't:
Then to the *Op'ra* doth repair,
In haſte to ſhew her borrow'd air.
What dire miſhap her there befel,
The *Muſe* ſhall ſpeak, my verſe ſhall tell.

While in the garniſh'd box ſhe ſits,
A thouſand hopes her heart admits;
That this may love, and loving die,
And that be ſmitten with an eye;
That beaux, who coldly look'd before,
May fall in love, and her adore.
Big with theſe thoughts, to all around
She glances caſts, and fain would wound;
To all her tinſel charms diſplays,
And would attract a thouſand ways:
But all in vain her wiſhes prove;
No tender heart ſhe fires with love:
All men her pleaſing hopes defeat,
All ſee the paint, and ſee the cheat.

Strephon, an honeſt ſober youth,
Bleſt with good ſenſe, adorn'd with truth,
Who'd long ſincerely lov'd the fair,
Unknown to *Chloe*, then was there.
Soon as he ſaw her borrow'd part,
Juſt indignation fir'd his heart:
In great diſdain he ſtole away,
And wrote theſe lines th'enſuing day;
Which to the falſe, the painted maid,
He, by his footman, ſtrait convey'd.

"While in your native charms you ſhone,
"I ne'er could call my heart my own;
"A moment's bliſs I never knew,
"Unleſs I was engag'd with you:
"But now I yours no more remain;
"I now my captive heart regain:
"For ſince in borrow'd airs you dreſt,
"You've loſt thoſe charms you once poſſeſs'd."

Vaux-Hall, April 3, 1749.

JOSEPH MAWBEY.

To a Lady, who aſk'd him to deſcribe the Pleaſure of loving her.

TEach me, O *love*, in ſweeteſt ſounds to tell,
What in my breaſt I for *Liberia* feel.
Rapture, and bliſs, and ecſtaſy, and joy,
Each *Chloe* hears, from every love-ſick boy;
Give me expreſſions equal to my flame,
Worthy a paſſion of the brighteſt fame:
Let all that's tender, all that's ſoft, conſpire
To give a juſt deſcription of my fire;
Imagine all that's lovely in its kind,
To feaſt the ſenſes, or regale the mind:
Then think, Oh! think of ſomething more divine! [mine.
'Tis that I feel, that more than pleaſure's

1749. CYNTHIO.

Reaſons for taking Phyſick.

WIth grumbling gut, and rueful face,
Whilſt I my bum o'er cloſe-ſtool place,
And belch enough, and ſtink, and ſtew,
To make old *C*— or *W*— ſpew;
You think me, made the doctor's tool,
To pleaſe a knave, commenc'd a fool.
"What fooliſh farce (you bid me tell ye)
Is wildly acted in my belly,
That honeſt beef can't there remain,
But *Cato*-like comes out again?
Or if into the lower region,
I ſend my fowl or duck or widgeon; [warm,
Whilſt with the ſtomach's heat they're
With wine refreſh'd, nor think of harm;

Why

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Why ſhould a *bolus* come, like mad wife,
That leads her liquor'd ſpouſe a ſad life,
And drives him out from ſocial ale,
From every friend to mild and ſtale;
Then down blind alleys makes him plunge on,
To ſtink with her in naſty dungeon?
Let nature ever have her way,
Nor check, nor force her in her play.
Can *buckthorn* plump a turkey better?
Are no geeſe fat unleſs they ſquitter?"
When wind and limb you're ſound, 'tis true,
My friend, your doctrine then may do:
If you are well, there needs no ſtudying,
But with the curate eat your pudding.
Yet, if high ſauces, or the devil,
Should curſe you with ſcorbutick evil,
And bring dam'd *hyps* and *fevers* on,
Nor let pure nature act alone;
You'll ſoon, with penitential face,
To the kind doctor tell your caſe:
You'd never aſk him what he brought,
How large the pill, how foul the draught;
But with each wholſome gripe be pleas'd,
And bleſs the ſtink by which you're eas'd.
With ſtumped broom ſage *Madge* was ſeen
To ſcrub her empty'd kennel clean;
Her yard, ſhe knew, would thence be ſweeter,
The kennel hold its water better.
With rival art ſir *Bob*, we know,
Would drain the publick coffers low;
And wiſely purg'd, or bled the ſtate,
As butchers calves, to make 'em fat:
We proſper'd by this cunning fetch,
And all by poverty grew rich.
Thus, tho' you ſee me lank and lean,
'Tis the beſt way to thrive again;
Tho' empty as my purſe my belly,
Round as a dean's 'twill ſooner ſwell ye:
For, put three horſes in a paſture,
The leaner horſe will thrive the faſter.
Tho' now my cheeks be pale and fallow,
For that, ſtill ruddier cheeks will follow:
Tho' now I'm cover'd o'er with dirt,
You'll ſee me ten times ſmugger for't:
And at myſelf tho' held my noſe is,
'Twill make me fragrant as a roſe is.
But leſt on what I ſay you trample,
'Tis well confirm'd by great example.
For thus poor *Foppling*'s coarſer hands
Obey'd no lady's dear commands;
Till thrice in dirt and dog-ſkin laid,
They pleas'd, they charm'd the niceſt maid.
Thus, riſing from her evening prayers,
Celia with cleanly ſkill beſmears
Her arms, her breaſt, her neck and face,
With paint, pomatum, filth and greaſe;
Elſe, to her ſad diſgrace and ſorrow,
She'll hardly kill five beaus to-morrow;
To-morrow ſhines an angel bright,
If made a devil on to-night.

The Spaniel's *Lamentation for the Loſs of his* Maſter. *Wrote at* Oxford.

Vacation nigh

WHAT time long days and long
Invite to ſmall-beer, and a father's eye;
When truſty ſervants make young ſtudents curſe
The ling'ring guineas, and the ready horſe:
To *L*—— ſtrait th' unwelcome meſſage ſped, [obey'd:
He heard with ſorrow, but with haſte
His hand commands the laſh, his booted heel
The rowell'd terrors arm of pungent ſteel;
He mounts the ſteed paternal care ſupplies,
From the laſh'd ſteed the leſſening *College* flies. [try'd,
This ſaw his dog, for pureſt manners
Vigo, the faithful to his maſter's ſide;
Who firſt was ſkill'd the feather'd world to trace,
The gentleſt fawner of the fawning race.
Reſtrain'd, he look'd and longing look'd again; [vain.
At ev'n he fought him but he fought in
Sad he returns, his ſinking ſpirits fail,
And drop the vigour of his ſprightly tail:
Then lowly fall'n, and on the rugged floor,
Cloſe by his lord's now firſt unop'ning door,
In many a groan, as many a piteous howl,
He wept the ſorrows of his loaded ſoul.
Lorentio gone! O firſt and greateſt ill,
That heav'n could ſend, or mortal dog can feel!
Is he then gone? and am I left forlorn?
Still left to live, and only live to mourn?
Alas! he's gone, who only knew to prove,
How men are grateful, and how dogs can love.
Me to his honeſt ſide who now ſhall take,
And ſtroke the beauties of my gloſſy neck?
When diſtant winds in brewing tempeſts roar, [ſhow'r?
Who now ſhall call me from the threatned
My fault'ring limbs if curs'd diſeaſes fill,
Whoſe care ſhall purge me with the friendly pill?
Who ſhall like him the fever's rage appeaſe,
And gently give the ſudorifick eaſe?
Alas! he's gone, who only liv'd to prove,
How men are grateful, and how dogs can love.
What, tho' the greyhound cheats the hungry 'ſquire,
By ven'ſon raviſh'd from the roaſting fire?
Nor him I envy'd, nor the dogs of ſtate,
With ſweet-meats glutted from the coſtly plate.
" My dog, *Lorentio* ſaid, the courtier ſhun,
" And ſcorn the bread by ſhameleſs flatt'ry won."
And ſure, *Lorentio* was the friendlieſt lord,
Sure more than plenty deck'd his gen'rous board.
With nicer dainties was his table ſpread?
His much lov'd *Vi* on equal dainties fed.

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Or ſipt he nectar from the ſugar'd *tea*?
The treat nectareous was reſerv'd for me:
Then was my noſe with butter ſmear'd along,
With butter grateful to the licking tongue.
But ah! true happineſs was ne'er below;
Joy in one cup and mingled ſorrows flow:
Short is my joy, ſince envious fate removes
The man that's grateful from the dog that loves.
Well knew *Lorentio* all the ſhooter's part,
And firſt in goodneſs was the firſt in art:
Well knew each hill, and ev'ry tufty bed,
Where ſuck'd the woodcock, or the partridge laid. [game,
Ev'n now, methinks, I ſpring the riſing
Inſtant his levell'd tube has fatal aim;
Inſtant he fires, the echoing hills reſound,
And the proud bird lies humbled on the ground.
Strait to my lord the flutt'ring prey I bear,
His clapping palm thanks all my ſtudious care; [expreſs
Our mutual looks, our voice, glad eyes
The ſoul of pleaſure, and of happineſs.
Thrice happy, but that envious fate removes
The man that's grateful from the dog that loves.
May now wet woodcocks haunt the ſunny mead,
Or in cold woods the tender quail be fed:
May greyhounds tremble from the chaſing hare, [fear:
And ſwains amaz'd the ſhooting pheaſant
Each midnight clock may roſe-cheek'd ſtudents tell,
And butlers fat with quarts of water ſwell.
Go, nature, back, ſince envious fate removes
The man that's grateful from the dog that loves.
Ah me! my ſoul what unknown horrors ſeize? [freeze.
Slow moves my blood, my chilling ſpirits
Ah me! too much, too much, alas! I fear
What theſe quick pains and piercing ſorrows bear.—
—But if it muſt be ſo—if my ſhort breath
And ſtiff'ning limbs preſage approach of death,
To thee, *Martino*, be my corps aſſign'd,
To thee for ever, and for ever kind:
Decent interr me with the ſilent dead;
Yet let it thus on laſting ſtone be read,
Here Vigo *lies, far from his lord remov'd;*
The man was grateful, and the ſpaniel lov'd.

On oppoſing the late Mutiny *and* Deſertion Bill. (*See p.* 122, 133.)

WHY has l—d *E*— 'gainſt this bill
His whole declamatory ſkill
So tediouſly exerted;
The reaſon's plain—for t'other day
He *mutiny'd* himſelf, for pay,
And he has twice *deſerted*.

To a certain ATHEIST.

INdeed, Mr. *C*—, it ſeems very odd,
While your eyes view his works, to deny there's a God;
Or aſſert that our actions he does nor regard,
Nor will puniſh our vice, or our virtue reward: [this is but true,
What! no vengeance to come? well—if
How happy 'twill be for the devil and you.

To the Memory *of* GERSHOM LLOYD, *Eſq; one of the aſſiſtant Judges, and Repreſentative for the pariſh of* St. Thomas in the Eaſt, Jamaica.

WHEN ſo much worth to duſt and aſhes turns, [mourns;
The publick loſs each gen'rous boſom
For this receive, O much-lamented ſhade,
This ſlender tribute to thy mem'ry paid;
And thus while grief on ev'ry brow appears,
Accept a ſtranger's ſympathetick tears;
A ſtranger, whoſe ambitious view could be,
To live belov'd, and die rever'd, like thee;
Like thee, to paſs this vale of thorny cares,
Amidſt the orphans cries, and widows tears.
For thee they weep, whoſe ever-friendly door [poor;
Ne'er barr'd its entrance from th'imploring
Whoſe judgment cou'd diſcern where merit lay,
Tho' clouds of poverty obſcur'd the way;
Truth, candour, wit, and ſolid learning join'd, [mind;
Sweeten'd his converſe, and improv'd his
Cautious to take, and ſlow to give offence,
His virtue only cou'd exceed his ſenſe;
The charms of ſocial life his ſtedfaſt care,
The tender huſband, and the friend ſincere;
Who wiſely knew the paths of vice to fly,
And only liv'd, that he might learn to die;
And dy'd alone, that he might ſtill ſurvive,
Being loſt to us, in life eternal live;
Poſſeſs'd of all the bright returns that flow
From wiſdom, truth, and conſtancy below;
While on the marble, faithful to its truſt,
His virtues bloom, and flouriſh in the duſt.

Amor vincit omnia.

An EPIGRAM.

'TIS ſaid, when firſt reſiſtleſs *Love*
To caſt his darts began,
He turn'd, his ſkill and pow'r to prove,
Great *Jove* into a *ſwan*.
Experience now can fairly ſhew
That ſtill the wedding-nooſe,
Whether the paſſion's falſe or true,
Oft makes a *man* a *gooſe*.

J. H.

PRO-

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PROLOGUE *and* EPILOGUE *to* MEROPE, *a new Tragedy, by* Aaron Hill, *Esq*;

PROLOGUE.

Spoken by Mr. GARRICK.

TOuch'd be your generous hearts, to ſpare this play!
Where mirth wou'd laugh humanity away.
Two thouſand years our tale has ſhook the ſtage, [to age:
And mov'd the hearts of *Greece*, from age
Ev'n *Alexander* wept our queen's deſpair,
And, conqu'ror of a world, ſat conquer'd there. [ſcene,
Bid your brave hearts explode th' unfinew'd
Where toys inſult a people, born, to mean. [paſſion'd glow,
From your warm'd ſtage, demand th' im-
That draws delight from death; and uſe, from woe: [mind,
Lifts, by depreſſion: Tries the tortur'd
In grief 's fierce fires; and brings her out, refin'd. [diſtreſs:
Unbow'd by wrongs, bids virtue bear
And riſe ſtill ſteadier, as new loads oppreſs.
Ladies! ſtand firm, to paſſion's tendereſt claim: [flame.
Sighs are love's breezy powers, and fan his
Laughing gallants may promiſe merry lives:
But, laughing huſbands make you weeping wives. [yours beſt:
They, whoſe own hearts can feel, will treat
And he give pain, who thinks it but a jeſt.
Nobly weep out,—nor let ſhame's erring bluſh [to guſh.
Hold back the ſtruggling tear that longs
And you *, gay ſparklers, of an hour too ſhort!
Ye foes to thinking! and ye friends to ſport!
Make it no joke, when penſively diſtreſt,
Sighs, in yon circle, ſwell the beauteous breaſt.
Force, to the fineſt face, ſuch ſorrow lends:
Pity, and innocence, are boſom friends.
No ſmile, but love's, ſhou'd meet the tear-touch'd eye, [drops lie.
Where, lodg'd on beauty, virtue's dew-
But, when deep anguiſh ſhakes a feeling mind, [behind!
How muſt it ake,—for laughers heard
Why ſhou'd men dream, that only mirth can pleaſe? [diſeaſe.
No jokeful wag e'er laugh'd off life's
Sick'ning to fadneſs, ſoon or late comes care; [deſpair.
And he who flies from thought, will meet
'Tis the pale coward's curſe, to ſtart in vain;
And think, poſtponing is eſcaping pain.
Courage, that weighs misfortune, finds it light;
And, half-admitting, you diſarm it quite.
Oh, ſave ſtrong ſentiments; approve their flame; [claim.
And aid, with generous hand, the muſe's

April, 1749.

* *To the Beaux.*

EPILOGUE.

Spoken by Mrs. PRITCHARD.

I'M glad with all my heart, I've ſcap'd my wedding——
Glad! cry the maids?—heaven keep ſuch joy from ſpreading!
Marriage, (poor things!) don't move their heart ſo coldly. [jumps boldly—
'Tis a dark leap, they own——but, love
Fair fall th' advent'rers! I'm no huſband-hater.— [traitor.
Only, be warn'd by me, and wed no
Pain-hunting murmurer! born to growl, and grumble! [can humble!
No king can pleaſe him,—and no wife
Sick to the ſoul, be heaven his kind phyſician!
Earth's ableſt drugs are loſt, upon ambition.
All *Wartwick-Lane* falls ſhort:—and to my knowledge,
No cure is hop'd for in our female college.
So, e'en deſpair, Sirs! ——for (be plainly told it) [to hold it.
When we give out, you've poor pretence
Vainly, the ſtage makes war on this wild paſſion! [are out of faſhion.
'Twill reign,——when hoops, and cards
Stubborn, as woman's will, it ſcorns reſtriction, [tradiction.
And grows but ten times worſe, for con-
Shun plotting heads, dear ladies!—all miſcarries, [night, *marries.*
When one, who hums and haws at mid-
Better, plain, downright *dunce*——no dream, purſuing:
One, that means bluntly——and knows, what he's doing!
Not him, whoſe factious mind, outſoaring pleaſure, [at leiſure.
Holds him ſtill buſieſt,——when his wife's
Better, a ſportſman, ſound of wind, and hearty,—— [with party!
Better, Sir *fot*, —than ſpouſe dry-drunk,
A hunting huſband hallows——and you *bear* him.— [*ſteer* him.—
A drunken deary ſtag-gers —— and you
Each,—conſcious of his wife, takes care, to make her,
One way or other—an indulg'd partaker.
But, your ſage, ſaturnine, ambitious lover [diſcover.
Keeps no one ſecret, woman wou'd
No.——He's a deep, dark, penſive, comfort-hater:
As very a *Polipbentes*——as my traitor!
Stranger at home, he ſtrolls abroad, for bleſſing: [poſſeſſing.
And holds whate'er he *has* not worth
Freedom, and mirth, and health, and joy, —deſpiſes! [*wife* is!
And ſcorns all *reſt*——he, ſo pro-found-ly
At length, think heaven! he *dies*: kind vapours ſtrike him: [like him.
And leaves behind,—ten thouſand madmen,

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Monthly Chronologer.

ON *March* 25, *Joſiah Fearn* and *Robert Fawthorp* were executed for murder at *York*: The former ſolemnly declar'd that what he did, whereby the deceas'd came by his death, was in his own defence; and the latter, who was convicted upon circumſtantial evidence of the murder of two women, denied the fact to the laſt.

On the 30th the experiment was made at *Windſor* between the *Engliſh* and *Saxon* cannon, before his royal highneſs the duke of *Cumberland*, the duke of *Montague*, duke of *Richmond*, earl of *Sandwich*, and ſeveral other perſons of quality; of which we had the following account. It began with two 12 pounders, one *Engliſh*, the other *Saxon*, by firing at a target of about a foot diameter, at 700 yards diſtance. The *Engliſh* was firſt fired, and after repeated trials it appear'd, that the *Saxon* piece not only came nearer to the mark, but carried the balls farther without grazing, and forc'd them deeper into the butt. Then an *Engliſh* 24 pounder was fir'd, which, after miſſing ſeveral times, hit the center of the target. Two 6 pounders, one *Engliſh* the other *Saxon*, were now placed at the diſtance of 500 yards from the mark, and in two fires the *Engliſh* gun ſhot one ball into the butt, but the *Saxon* piece carried one into the butt, and the other thro' the very hole which the 24 pounder had made in the center of the target. In the experiment of quick firing, the *Engliſh* piece was 12 minutes in firing 86 times, and the *Saxon* was diſcharg'd 46 times in five minutes, when the carriage broke: On which his royal highneſs ordered both the guns to be diſmounted, and loaded with five pounds of powder each, which broke the *Saxon* gun; but the *Engliſh* gun ſtood the firing afterwards with ſix pounds.

SATURDAY, *April* 1.

The young princeſs, daughter of their royal highneſſes the prince and princeſs of *Wales*, was chriſten'd at *Leiceſter-houſe*, by the name of *Louiſa-Anne*; the prince of *Heſſe*, the princeſs of *Orange*, and the queen of *Denmark* being ſponſors. (See p. 141.)

TUESDAY, 4.

William Hunt, Eſq; was choſen governor, and *Benjamin Lethieullier*, Eſq; deputy-governor of the *Bank*.

WEDNESDAY, 5.

The following gentlemen were choſen directors, viz. *Bryan Benyon*, *Stamp Brookſbank*, *Matthew Beachcroft*, *Merrick Burrel*, *Tho. Cooke*, *Richard Chiſwell*, jun. *W. Fawkener*, *Rob. Nettleton*, *Cha. Savage*, *Theoph. Silvay*, *Alex. Shcafe*, *John South*, *Peter Thomas*, *Godfrey Thornton*, *Thomas Whately*, *John Weyland*, *Barth. Burton*, *John Eaton Dodſworth*, *Henry Herring*, *Benj. Lamguet*, *Rob. Marſh*, *Ja. Spilman*, *Ja. Theobald*, Eſqrs. and *Tho. Winterbottom*, Eſq; Alderman. The 8 laſt are new ones.

The ſame day the following gentlemen were choſen directors of the *Eaſt-India* company, *viz. W. Baker* Eſq; Ald. *Rob. Bootle*, *Rich. Chauncey*, Eſqrs. *Sir *Ja. Creed*, Knt. **Cha. Cutts*, *Roger Drake*, *Sam. Feake*, **Abel Fonnereau*, **Peter Godfrey*, **Cha. Gough*, **John Hope*, *Mich. Impey*, *Ste. Law*, * *Nich. Linwood*, *Wm. Mabbot*, *Nathaniel Newnham*, jun. **John Payne*, *Tho. Phipps*, **Jones Raymond*, *William Rider*, **John Thornton*, *Whitecott Turner*, *Wm. Willy*, and *Ja. Winter*, Eſqrs. Thoſe mark'd with * are new ones.

The lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council-men of the city of *London*, waited on their royal highneſſes the prince and princeſs of *Wales*, at *Leiceſter-houſe*, to congratulate them on the birth of a princeſs; when *Richard Adams*, Eſq; their recorder, made their compliments in the following ſpeech.

May it pleaſe your royal highneſſes,

WE the lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council-men of the city of *London*, beg leave to attend your royal highneſſes, to expreſs our ſincereſt joy on the increaſe of his majeſty's family, by the birth of a princeſs, and on the happy recovery of your royal highneſs.

May this princeſs, form'd by his majeſty's and your bright example, become the delight of his majeſty and your royal highneſſes. May ſhe ſtudy to imitate the piety and virtues of her royal progenitors, and long live to experience your royal highneſſes tender love and affection for her.

To which his royal highneſs return'd the following anſwer.

My lord and gentlemen,

I *Return you my thanks, and thoſe of the princeſs, for this new inſtance of your duty to the king, and regard to us.*

The love you have for my children is the greateſt joy to me. May it encreaſe; and may they always deſerve it, by their conſtant adherence to the laws and liberties of the country they

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they have had the happineſs to be born in, and by never forgetting that great rule, that their intereſt muſt always be the ſame with that of this brave and free people.

The city may always depend on my hearty good wiſhes for the welfare of their trade and their proſperity.

FRIDAY, 7.

This evening there was a numerous meeting of the moſt eminent merchants of this city, when a letter from his grace the duke of *Bedford* was laid before them, to the following purport: That as ſoon as the declaration of the governor of *St. Domingo* was known, relating to the ſettling of the iſland of *Tobago*, a courier was diſpatched to *Verſailles* relating thereto, which was returned, and brought a declaration of the ſaid court, which utterly denies having any knowledge of the above-mentioned governor's proceedings, and that they had diſpatched orders to the ſaid governor to deſiſt from ſuch proceedings. (*See* p. 154.)

Charles Aſgill, Eſq; was unanimouſly choſen alderman of *Candlewick* ward, in the room of Sir *John Thompſon*, who had accepted of *Bridge*-ward without, vacant by the death of Sir *Edward Bellamy*. (*See* p. 145.)

SATURDAY, 8.

Eleven malefactors received ſentence of death at the *Old Bailey*, viz *John Mauget*, for robbing Mr. *M'Donald* of 3l. and ſome halfpence; *William Horner* and *Dominick White*, for houſebreaking; *David Davis*, for aſſaulting and robbing Mr. *Parth. Flemming* of a ſilver watch, &c. *W. M'Laughlin*, for a robbery in *Stepney-Fields*; *Tho. Kinſmill*, alias *Staymaker*, *William Farrall*, alias *Shepherd*, *Richard Perrin* alias *Pain*, and *Richard Glover*, for breaking open the cuſtom-houſe at *Poole* in 1747, and ſtealing thereout 5 C. weight of tea; *Joſeph Waters*, for returning from tranſportation; and *Anne Vane*, for being concern'd with 2 men in robbing *Martha Perry*, in *Weſt-Smithfield*, of a ſcarlet cloak and 11s.

SUNDAY, 9.

The workmen work'd on this and the two following *Sundays* on the building for the fire-works in the *Green-Park*, in order to have it ready againſt the day appointed for playing them off; and incredible numbers of people reſorted to ſee it.

MONDAY, 10.

Came on a remarkable trial at *Guildhall*, before the lord chief juſtice *Lee*, and a ſpecial jury of merchants, wherein Mr. *Jonathan Eades*, as aſſignee to *Thomas Lingwood*, a bankrupt, was plaintiff, and Mr. *John Eland*, an eminent goldſmith and banker, defendant: The caſe being this, that the bankrupt, from time to time, had lodg'd money with the banker, and took his notes, from the year 1744 to 1748; which the aſſignee's counſel inſiſted belong'd to the bankrupt's eſtate: But ſeveral aldermen and others, who are bankers, explaining to the court how dangerous it would be to credit, if they were liable to repay money which they gave their notes for to perſons that left money with them, not knowing whether they were bankrupts; the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant.

WEDNESDAY, 12.

This day about noon, *Richard Coleman*, the brewer's clerk, for the inhuman murder of *Sarah Green*, near *Newington*; *Gibbons* and *Walker*, the young watermen, for a robbery on the river *Thames*; and *Rena* and *Doblin*, for a highway robbery, were carried from the new goal in *Southwark*, and executed at *Kennington-Common*. *Coleman*, at the place of execution, denied the fact for which he ſuffer'd. (*See* p. 107.)

A great number of diſbanded ſoldiers, diſcharged ſailors, poor artificers, labourers, &c. who had accepted of the land granted by his majeſty in *Nova Scotia*, attended on the lords of trade and plantations at their office in *Whitehall*, and received orders for their being admitted with their families and effects into the tranſports to ſail in a few days to that ſettlement. (*See* p. 119, 181.)

His majeſty gave a grant to the city and liberty of *Weſtminſter*, for all the ground about the old bridge at *Weſtminſter*, commonly call'd the king's bridge, for the more conveniently erecting a fiſh-market.

SATURDAY, 15.

The anniverſary of the birth of his royal highneſs the duke of *Cumberland* was celebrated, who then enter'd into the 29th year of his age.

THURSDAY, 20.

The feaſt of the ſons of the clergy was held at *Merchant-Taylors Hall*. The collection this year at St. *Paul's* and at the feaſt amounted in all to 992l. 11s. 6d.

TUESDAY, 25.

The general thankſgiving for the peace was obſerv'd on this day, according to the royal proclamation.

WEDNESDAY, 26.

Nine malefactors were this morning executed at *Tyburn*, who were all that were condemn'd, except *Glover*, who was pardon'd, and *Mauget*, who died in *Newgate*. *Kingſmill* and *Farrell*, two of the ſmugglers, were afterwards hung in chains.

THURSDAY, 27.

This night the grand fire-works were play'd off. Between 9 and 10 the pavilion on the right ſide of the machine took fire, and was burnt quite down; but by the great care of the people employed, it was prevented ſpreading to the grand part of the edifice.

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A Deſcription *of the* MACHINE *for the* Fire-works, *that were exhibited on the 27th Inſtant.*

THE machine was ſituated in the *Green Park*, 500 feet from his majeſty's library, and repreſented a magnificent *Derick* temple, from which extended two wings terminated by pavillons. (See a beautiful View of this machine, in our *Mag.* for *December* laſt.)

This machine was 114 feet high to the top of his majeſty's arms, and 210 feet long. It was invented and deſigned by the chevalier *Servandoni*, and all the framing was performed by Mr. *James Morris*, maſter carpenter to the office of ordnance.

The ornaments of this machine were all in relief, and it was adorned with frets, gildings, luſtres, artificial flowers, inſcriptions, ſtatues, allegorical pictures, *&c.*

The inſcriptions were as follows: On the pedeſtal of *Peace* in the center, *Pax redivivus an.* MDCCXLVIII.—Peace reſtored in the year 1748. In the frieze over the center arch, *Georgius* II. *Rex.* Which appeared tranſparent during the whole performance of the fire-work.

On the left-ſide of the machine, *Redintegrata Europæ pace, ſecuritate fœderum ſtabilita, commercio feliciter reſtituto, ſub auſpiciis opt. princ. lætatur S. P. Q. B.*—To give peace to *Europe*, to ſecure the faith of treaties, to reſtore and enlarge commerce, is the auſpicious work of a *Britiſh* king, the triumph of a *Britiſh* people.

On the right ſide of the machine, *Hinc principem bello accingit, libertati devota, fortitudo. Illinc pacificum oſtendit, ſaluti omnium conſulens, clementia.*—A prince never diſpoſed to engage in war but from a fortitude ſacred to liberty. Ever ſtudious of peace from clemency intent on the publick good.

On the attick in the middle of the back front, *Georgio* II. *Regi opt. auctori ſalutis, libertatis vindici, fundatori quietis, patri patriæ.*—To the guardian of our ſafety, the aſſertor of our liberty, the eſtabliſher of our tranquillity, the moſt gracious ſovereign, and father of his people, *George* the ſecond.

The ſtatues which adorn'd it were 23, *viz.*

On the firſt half-pace of the great ſtair-caſe on the right-hand was the figure of *Tame*; on the left *Iſis*, each reclining on an urn.

In the center of the temple, ſeated on an altar, was the goddeſs of *Peace*, holding an olive branch, and ſupported on the right by *Neptune*, and on the left by *Mars*. Theſe 5 were caſt in plaiſter of *Paris*.

In the front were 4 ſtatues, *viz. Juſtice, Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence.* On the right-end, *Religion, Conſtancy, Honour, Clemency.* In the back-front, *Faith, fulneſs, Vigilance.* On the attick above the cornice in the front, *Jupiter, Ceres, Diana, Apollo.* In the back-front, at the angles, were *Mercury, Minerva.*

The pictures in the front of the machine were 18, each painted double: They at firſt appeared as marble baſſo relievos, and after the fire-work was played off they were removed by machinery, and diſcovered pictures repreſenting the ſame ſubject in colours, which were rendered tranſparent by a great number of lampions.

The great picture over the cornice in the center of the machine was 28 feet by 10. It repreſented his majeſty giving *Peace* to *Britannia*. The attendants on *Peace* were *Plenty, Riches, Felicity, Trade* and *Commerce.* The attendants on *Britannia* were *Liberty, Agriculture,* and the *Arts* and *Sciences.*

On the right of this, below the entablature, was a picture of 12 feet by 8, repreſenting the return of *Neptune*: He was riding on the *Ocean* in a carr drawn by *Sea-horſes*: His right-hand held a trident, and his left ſupported a globe: He was conducted by the *Genius* of *Peace*, and attended by *Tritons, Sea-Nymphs*, &c. Companion to this on the left of the central arch, was the return of *Mars*: He was ſeated on a carr drawn by 3 lions, the arms of *England*, and was conducted by *Fame*, with an olive-branch, who proclaimed the *Peace.* The carr was followed by the *Army.*

On each ſide of theſe 2 laſt pictures was a feſtoon of arms and military inſtruments.

The medaillon on the right-hand was *Britannia* joining hands with *France*: The legend, *Concordia redux.* Exergue, *Brit. Gall. Concord renewed. Britain, France.* Below this was the figure of *Liberty.*

On the left was a medaillon repreſenting *Britannia* joining hands with *Spain*: The legend, *Salus mutua.* Exergue, *Brit. Hiſp. Mutual Benefit. Britain, Spain.* Below this was the figure of *Plenty.*

The following pictures were not rendered tranſparent, *viz.* The *Genii* of *Peace* burning heaps of arms on each end of the machine.

At the right end were 2 medaillons, one of *Auguſtus*: The other of *Antoninus Pius.* At the left end, 2 medaillons, one of *Veſpaſian*: The other of *Trajan.* Underneath 2 *Genii* on each ſide a globe, one ſitting with a book in his hand, the other ſtanding, holding parchments with ſeals pendant, *&c.*

Diſpoſition of the Fire-work.

After a grand overture of warlike inſtruments,

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ments, compoſed by Mr. *Handel*, a ſignal was given for the commencement of the fire-work, which opened by a *royal ſalute* of 101 braſs ordnance, *viz.* 71 6 pounders, 20 12 pounders, and 10 24 pounders.

The *ſalute* ended, the *firework* began to diſplay itſelf as follows:

I.

120 large honorary rockets. 96 rockets in two flights. 12 mortars which air ballons. 12 Caduceus rockets. 12 girandole rockets.—Fired together: Two regulated pieces, each conſiſting of 4 mutations, *viz.* 1. a large fixed ſun. 2. a ſtar of ſix points, and between each point a ray. 3. a ſtar of ten points. 4. a compound figure conſiſting of points and rays. Four large double wheels moved by 4 fires.—Twenty tourbillons.

II.

110 large honorary rockets. 96 rockets in two flights. 14 mortars with air ballons. 12 caduceus rockets. 12 girandole rockets.—Fired together: Two regulated pieces conſiſting of vertical motions communicating to fixed fires, each having 4 mutations, *&c.* 1. a vertical ſun, which communicated to, 2. a fixed ſtar of ſix points, with ſix lucid ſtars at the interior points of the great ſtar. 3. a large vertical ſun moved by double fires, which communicated to, 4. a beautiful figure compoſed of a great number of brillant ſtars. Four large double wheels moved by four fires.—Twenty tourbillons.

III.

120 large honorary rockets. 192 rockets in 4 flights. 4 mortars with air ballons. 12 mortars with air ballons illuminated. 12 caduceus rockets. 12 girandole rockets.—Fired together: Two regulated pieces, each conſiſting of a large brillant wheel, whoſe center was compoſed of a ſteddy white fire; from whence proceeded ſix *Archimedean* ſcrews, that form'd as many cones. Above theſe were ten wheels of *Fruſti*, that turn'd vertically and horizontally, ſo as to form one vaſt globle of fire, on the area of which were ſeveral ſmall globes of a very white fire. Four large quadruple wheels moved by 8 fires.—Twenty-four tourbillons.

IV.

120 large honorary rockets. 96 rockets in 2 flights. 400 rockets in 2 flights. 13 mortars with air ballons illuminated. 12 caduceus rockets. 12 girandole rockets.—Fired together, three regulated pieces: That in the center was a machine, from whence the fire iſſued out, and retired within, 12 times alternately. When without, it formed a glory: When within, it compoſed a ſtar of 8 points, and then changed to a royal brillant wheel, whoſe fire was 30 feet in diameter, and was moved by 12 fires. On each ſide of this, was a caſcade of 24 feet high, of 3 mutations each, *viz.* 1. Four falls of fire of 8 feet each. 2. A magnificent *jet de feu* of 40 feet high. 3. A pyramid of 30 feet high, compoſed of wheels with bright planes in their center, which terminated by projecting 100 illuminated globes from as many pots de brins.—1 mortar of 9 cylinders with one large air ballon in each. 600 rockets in 2 flights.

V.

140 large fountains, which form'd all the outlines of the machine, and play'd 30 feet high; at the ſame time the vaſes on the pavillons appear'd in fire. 400 pots de brins. 192 rockets in four flights.

VI.

68 pyramids of brillant fire, ſupporting fixed ſuns of a red fire, plac'd on the principal lines of the machine. 800 pots de brins. 192 rockets in four flights.

VII.

130 pots d'aigrettes with 260 gerbes, which fired together and form'd ſemicircular arcades with jets riſing between. Theſe extended along the principal lines of the machine, and terminated with 130 exploſions of ſerpents, rains, and ſtars. 1200 pots de brins. 1 mortar of 9 cylinders, with one large air ballon out of each. 288 rockets in ſix flights.

VIII.

24 figured pieces on the terraces and top of the machine, *viz.* 10 ſtars of 8 points, with a fixed ſun with curved rays behind it. Theſe fired together, and afterwards communicated to 10 double wheels. 4 pieces of a complicated form, conſiſting of diagonal wheels, and vertical globes. 2 large quadruple wheels mov'd by ſix fires each. 4 large double wheels moved by 4 fires, with planes of bright fire in their center. 4 ſingle wheels mov'd by one fire, with bright planes as before. 1600 pots de brins. 384 rockets in 8 flights.

IX.

19 large ſheets of fire from the principal parts of the machine, compoſed of gerbes, and from each aroſe a large fountain. 2000 pots de brins. 384 rockets in 8 flights.

X.

100 vertical ſuns, that cover'd the front of the machine. 5000 marrons in battery, which continued firing to the end of the fire-works. 2800 pots de brins. 1 mortar of 9 cylinders, with one large air ballon out of each. 480 rockets in ten flights.

XI.

Fired together: The grand ſun on the top of the machine, compoſed of 3 circles of rays, whoſe diameter of fire was 70 feet. In its center appeared VIVAT REX

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REX in bright fire, and all its rays terminated with reports. On each side of this, and firing at the same time, 3 circles of rays; their diameter of fire 50 feet each, and their rays likewise terminated with reports. Behind the statue of *Peace* a large *Glory*; a figured piece composed of wheels, within the apertures on each side the temple, with the cyphers of G R before them. Two large trees of fire on each terrace 40 feet high, which terminated with reports; and on each pavillon a pyramid of fire, composed of gerbes 40 feet high. These terminated by explosions of stars, rains, and serpents from 50 pots d'aigrettes.—576 rockets in twelve flights. 3200 pots de brins.

XII.

A grand girandole from the top of the machine, consisting of 6000 rockets headed with stars, rains, and serpents, which form'd one flight.

XIII.

The machine became illuminated; the allegorical pictures, which appeared in basso relievo, were removed by machinery, and discover'd the same subjects in transparent colours, and the area before the machine was beautifully illuminated with variety of designs. These continued burning a considerable Time.

An Abstract *of the Number of Pieces fired on this Occasion.*

Sky-rockets: Honorary 482.—Caduceus 48.—Girandole 48.—In flights 10072.—Total from 4 oz. to 6 lb. wt 10650.

Air ballons 87.—Tourbillons 88.—Regulated pieces 21.—Figured pieces 30.—Pots d'aigrettes 180.—Pots de brins 12200.—Cascades 21.—Vertical suns and wheels 136.—Fixed suns 71.—Fountains 160.—Gerbes 260. — Lances 3700. — Marrons 5000.

All the various parts of this great work were performed by the direction of *Charles Frederick*, Esq; comptroller; and Capt. *Thomas Desaguliers*, chief fire-master of his majesty's royal laboratory.

The fire, with its innumerable communications, were executed by the royal train of artillery, and the Signori *Gaetano Ruggieri*, and *Giuseppe Sarti* of *Bologna*.

A few Days before this Exhibition of the Fire-works, the following humorous Piece appeared in Print.

An Account of the famous Sieur Rocquet, *Surgeon, just arrived from* Paris.

THIS is to give notice, That the Sieur *Rocquet, surgeon*, is lately arrived from *Paris*, and hath brought over with him 50 *assistant surgeons*, who will attend at the ensuing *royal fire-works*, as near to the several scaffolds as can be done with safety; where they will be ready to assist all persons of quality and distinction; and to prevent imposition, he engages to perform the following chirurgical operations, at the lowest prices, *viz.*

For carrying off and bleeding a dead corpse (he reserving the corpse for anatomical lectures) 5s. — For ditto, returning the corpse to the relations, 2s. 6d.—Cutting off a thigh (leg included) 1l. 1s.—Ditto, leg below the knee, 10s. 6d.—An arm close to the shoulder (wrist, hand, finger's, and thumb includud) 1l. 1s.—Hand, foot, thumb, toe, or finger, each, 5s. — For clearing out a bruised eye, and replacing a right *Paris* brilliant black, blue, or squinting one, in the socket. *N. B.* To be put in red-hot without loss of time, or blood, 1l. 1s.—For repairing the bridge of a broken nose, with a right *French* enamell'd case of any complexion, 10s. 6d.—Ditto, beautifully inoculated, with an artificial small-pox, 10s. 6d.—Teeth *per* dozen, 1l. 1s.—Ditto, single, 2s. 6d.

He hath also brought over with him, a quantity of *Kevenhuller* cotton for the ears, which will entirely prevent any ill consequences which may otherwise arise from the noise of the cannon; absolutely necessary for ladies, gentlemen, and officers of the fleet and army, not used to sudden and frightful explosions. He also sells a most agreeable volatile salt, highly useful for such gentlemen of the train, as cannot bear the offensive smell of gun-powder. And he will extract grains of gun-powder out of ladies faces, necks, arms, or other parts of the body, at the most reasonable rates.

N. B. The said Sieur *Rocquet* sells, wholesale or retail, all sorts of legs, arms, eyes, noses, or teeth, made in the genteelest manner, and as now worn by persons of rank in *France*: He repairs and beautifies, in a surprizing manner, any old, decayed, or lost parts of human bodies; fills up the wrinkles and furrows of old age, as well as the marks of the small-pox, with a new invented paste; and sells artificial breasts for ladies, either *German-plumps*, *French-tetonettes*, or *English primikins*, equal, if not superior for complexion, softness, and elasticity, to natural ones. He rectifies all bad shapes, by a new method of making a *gentle* incision to the bone, and filing off the protuberant parts. He also cures effectually the most stinking breaths, by drawing out, and eradicating all decayed teeth and stumps, and burning the gums to the jaw-bone, without the least pain or confinement; and putting in their stead, an intire set of right *African ivory teeth*, set in a rose colour'd *enamel*, so nicely fitted to the jaws, that people of the

Sold by R. Baldwin Jun.r at the Rose in Pater Noster Row.

A Perspective View *of the* EDIFICE *for the* Fire Works, *that were exhibited at the* Greve *in* PARIS, *on Feb.* 12. 1749 *N.S. with the two* Fire Yew Trees *and the Buildings adjacent.*

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the firſt faſhion may eat, drink, ſwear, talk ſcandal, quarrel, and ſhew their teeth, without the leaſt indecency, inconvenience, or heſitation whatever. He deals only for ready money with the quality and members of parliament, but will give reaſonable credit to citizens, tradeſmen, and gentlemen of the inns of court.

Enquire for the ſaid Sieur *Rocquet*, ſurgeon, at the bar of *Old Slaughter*'s coffee-houſe. *Vivat R E X.*

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

March 30. MR. *Richard Stevens*, an eminent ſoap-boiler in *Thames-ſtreet*, to Miſs *Hannah Sheaſe*, niece to *Alexander Sheaſe*, Eſq; one of the directors of the *Bank*.

Mr. *Bond*, ſon of Mr. *Bond*, merchant, in *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, to Miſs *Chitty*, daughter of Mr. *Thomas Chitty*, an eminent wholeſale grocer in *Thames-ſtreet*.

Benjamin Lane, Eſq; of *Hampſtead*, to Miſs *Clarke*, of *Red-Lion-ſquare*.

April 1. —— *Cox*, Eſq; of a plentiful eſtate in the *Weſt* of *England*, to Miſs *Weſtley*, daughter of the late Sir *Robert Weſtley*, alderman of *London*.

4. Mr. *John Adolph Schroder*, an eminent merchant of this city, to Miſs *Anne Migbell*'s, daughter of the late admiral *Migbells*.

—— *Mather*, Eſq; of *Tooting*, in *Surrey*, to Miſs *Goodwin*, of *Carſhalton*.

Thomas Orby Hunter, Eſq; memb. for *Winchelſea*, to Miſs *Rallender*.

13. *Abraham Craiſbyne*, Eſq; an eminent and rich merchant, to Miſs *Colbourn*, of *Bath*.

17. *Thomas Rywes*, of *Ranſton*, in *Dorſetſhire*, Eſq; to Miſs *Abdy*.

April 1, The lady of the Hon. *George Carpenter*, ſon to the lord *Carpenter*, deliver'd of a daughter.

4. The lady of Sir *Francis Parker*, of a ſon and heir.

8. The lady of Sir *Watkin Williams Wynne*, Bart. of a ſon and heir.

13. The lady of Sir *James Aſhford*, Bart. of a ſon.

26. The lady of Mr. *Bluett*, of *Devonſhire*, daughter of Sir *Thomas Wekſter*, Bart. of a ſon and heir.

DEATHS.

LIEUT. gen. *Harriſon*, an old experienced officer.

March 31. Mr. *Davis*, an eminent wine-merchant, and one of the common-council-men of *Wallbrook* ward.

April 1. *Anthony Lucas*, Eſq; one of the common-council-men of *Caſtle-Baynard* ward, and ſome time ſince high-ſheriff of *Rutlandſhire*.

Rev. Mr. *Gifford*, prebendary of *Norwich*, and rector of *Stoke*, near *Guilford*.

2. Lady *Kinloch*, in *Scotland*.

3. *Tho. Foley*, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of the late *Thomas Foley*, Eſq; auditor of the impreſt.

5. *Aſh Windham*, of *Felbrigg*, in *Norfolk*, Eſq; which county he repreſented in parliament during part of the reign of Q. *Anne*.

Mr. *Robert Territ*, one of the common-council-men of *Caſtle-Baynard* ward.

7. Sir *Charles Oſbaldiſton*, of *Chadlington* in *Oxfordſhire*, Bart.

10. Mr. *Samuel Boyſe*, ſon of the late Rev. Mr. *Boyſe*, an eminent diſſenting miniſter at *Dublin*. He was the author of ſeveral ingenious compoſitions, both in proſe and verſe.

12. *Charlotte*, lady *Lovelace*.

13. Mr. *Henry Siſſon*, an eminent druggiſt in *Ludgate-ſtreet* and upwards of 30 years common-council-man of the ward of *Farringdon* within.

Sir *Alexander Down*, of *Newton*, near *Kelſo*, Bart.

Sir *Thomas Wynne*, Bart. one of the principal clerks of the board of green cloth, and member of parliament for *Caernarvon*.

17. Rt. Hon. lady dowager *Semple*, in *Scotland*.

18. *Thomas Warkhouſe*, Eſq; counſellor at law, and ſteward of great *Yarmouth*.

Rev. Dr. *Burroughs*, vicar of *Cheneys* in *Bucks*, ſuddenly.

John Way, Eſq; counſellor at law, firſt commiſſioner, and receiver of the revenue, ariſing from hackney coaches and chairs, and one of the commiſſioners of bankrupts.

20. *Thomas Lilly*, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for the city and liberty of *Weſtminſter*.

Rev. Mr. Archdeacon *Shackerley*.

21. Mr. *Salvadore*, a very eminent and wealthy *Jew* merchant.

Abſtract of the *London* WEEKLY BILL, from *March* 28. to *April* 25.

Chriſtened	Males 493, Females 511		1004
Buried	Males 1002, Females 977		1979
Died under 2 Years old			618
Between	2 and 5		168
	5	10	59
	10	20	56
	20	30	134
	30	40	203
	40	50	223
	50	60	195
	60	70	139
	70	80	81
	80	90	44
	90 and upwards		9
			1979

A S

[*Promotions, Bankrupts, and Catalogue of Books in our next.*]

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AS the affairs of the *North* ſeem now to be of the greateſt importance, and as there is nothing very material from any other part of *Europe*, we ſhall give our readers the two following pieces. The firſt is a letter from the king of *Pruſſia* to his *Britannick* majeſty, as follows:

Letter from the King of Pruſſia *to his* Britannick *Majeſty.*

Sir and Brother,

YOUR majeſty's intereſt and mine are the ſame with regard to the tranquillity of the *North*. Reports are ſpread all over *Europe*, that this tranquillity may be diſturbed. For my part, I ſee no likelihood of it; and it ſeems, that nothing but reciprocal diſtruſt, and ill-grounded ſuſpicions, can hitherto have gained thoſe rumours any credit.

But as the ſmalleſt objects may, by increaſing, become material, as one ought to neglect nothing for the maintenance of peace, and that every thing becomes important to thoſe who are fond of preſerving it, I apply to your majeſty, whom I know to be in the ſame ſentiments, to the end that, by our joint endeavours, we may ſo much the more effectually contribute thereto. The ſuſpicions which *Sweden*'s neighbours entertain of her can reſt only on two objects.

The firſt, which is manifeſtly frivolous, regards the dangerous projects which they ſeem reſolved to impute to that power againſt her neighbours. Your majeſty's diſcernment is too quick not to perceive the falſity of it at the very firſt glance. The other falls on the change of the preſent form of government in *Sweden*; a project which they father on the prince ſucceſſor. Methinks the declaration, which the prince and the ſenate lately made on this head to the *Ruſſian* court, is ſo clear, ſo poſitive, and ſo prudent, that it leaves nothing farther to be deſired by the powers who intereſt themſelves in maintaining the preſent government of that kingdom.

The defenſive alliance I have made with *Sweden*, to which *France* has acceeded (and of which count *Keyſerling*, the *Ruſſian* miniſter at my court, ſaw the original, copies whereof I alſo cauſed to be communicated in due time to your majeſty's miniſtry at *London*) does not turn upon innovations: But it does not the leſs engage both *France* and me to maintain the ſucceſſion actually eſtabliſhed in *Sweden*, and mutually defend ourſelves againſt any that would attack us.

God forbid! that I ſhould ſuppoſe ſuch black deſigns in friendly powers, or dare to ſuſpect them of ſuch dangerous projects. But I entreat your majeſty to join your endeavours with mine, in order to bring the two parties to eclairciſſements that may prove equally ſalutary to both. I pray you take into conſideration all the points I have juſt laid before you, and to employ your credit and good offices for totally damping a fire, which now lies ſmothering under the aſhes, and which, if it kindles up, will ſpread its flames from one end of *Europe* to the other.

I am ready, and with pleaſure offer, to join in all the meaſures which your majeſty ſhall judge capable of preſerving peace; being perſuaded, that his moſt chriſtian majeſty, who has the peace of *Europe*, and the tranquillity of the *North*, as much at heart as we, will powerfully contribute to maintain it by uniting his efforts with ours.

The opportunity that preſents itſelf to your majeſty, is one of the moſt favourable for increaſing the glory of your reign, maintaining the happineſs of your dominions, and giving reiterated and authentick proofs of your ſincere deſire to preſerve the peace of *Europe*.

I am, with ſentiments of the moſt perfect regard, and ſincereſt friendſhip,

SIR,

Berlin, March 18, 1749, N.S. *Your majeſty's good brother,*
FREDERICK.

The ſecond is a declaration made by the *Ruſſian* miniſter at *Stockholm* to the *Swediſh* miniſtry in theſe words: "That the general rumour of a deſign to change, after the king's death, the preſent form of government in this kingdom, and to reeſtabliſh that of the preceding reigns, as alſo the reſolution and invariable deſire of her imperial majeſty of all the *Ruſſias*, to live in a good underſtanding with the neighbouring powers, particularly with the crown of *Sweden*, were the ſubject of the diſpatches he had juſt received from his court: That if there was a deſign to change the preſent form of government, and thereby endanger hereafter the tranquillity of the *North*, her imperial majeſty could not diſpenſe with herſelf from taking cognizance of an affair of ſo great conſequence to all the powers of the *North*, inaſmuch as it had been expreſly ſtipulated in the VIIth article of the treaty of peace concluded at *Nyſtadt*, that *Ruſſia* ſhould endeavour by all poſſible means, to prevent any alteration whatſoever in the form of government, univerſally approved and ſworn to by the ſtates of the kingdom: That this clauſe has been confirmed by all the treaties ſince ſigned with *Sweden*; and therefore her imperial majeſty of all the *Ruſſias* could not hold, with indifference, ſuch an alteration, much leſs permit it to be made; but on the contrary, would find herſelf under a neceſſity to take the propereſt meaſures for preſerving peace in the *North*. &c.

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The LONDON MAGAZINE:

Or GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For MAY, 1749.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

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II. An occaſional Animadverſion on the *Mercurial Chapſydra.*

III. A Rhapſody to a Friend, to welcome in the genial Month of *May*, &c.

IV. Luxury the Ruin of Liberty.

V. Some Thoughts on the *Northern* Fiſhery.

VI. Account of ſome of the principal antique Pictures found in the Ruins of *Herculaneum.*

VII. Of the inordinate Ambition of Younger Brothers, from the *Remembrancer.*

VIII. The Whimſical Philoſopher, Political Critick, and Chimerical Projector.

IX. Philoſophical Improvement of Rockets.

X. Reflections on the late Fire-works.

XI. Account of the *Indians* inhabiting the Country on the *Weſt* of *Hudſon's Bay.*

XII. An Inquiry into the Nature of publick Liberty, and how it is to be preſerved.

XIII. A Deſcription of *Somerſetſhire.*

XIV. Of national Debts, and high Taxes.

XV. Character of *Mecenas.*

XVI. Courts of Conſcience recommended.

XVII. Queries in relation to the *African* Trade.

XVIII. Novels and Romances cenſured.

XIX. Preſent Condition of the *Dutch.*

XX. A Queſtion in Natural Philoſophy, with a neat Cut.

XXI. Account of the Duke of *Argyll*'s Monument.

XXII. Reſolutions of the *African* Company.

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XXIV. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Duke of *Modena* arrives; Seſſions at the *Old-Bailey*, &c. &c. &c.

XXV. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.

XXVI. Monthly Bill of Mortality.

XXVII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

XXVIII. Catalogue of Books.

With a new MAP of *Somerſetſhire*, from an actual Survey; the Head of Capt. *Coram*, and a Front View of the *Foundling-Hoſpital*, of which he was the Projector; curiouſly engraved on Copper.

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N. B. *We are not always displeased to bear the judgment of our competitors commended; for the merit attributed to the last* Gentleman's Magazine, *on account of* Rules for PREACHING, *we refer the publick to our* Magazine *for* February, 1742. *p.* 96.

We have received the letter concerning a harbour for ships in the Downs, *and a short geometrical question.*

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THE

LONDON MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1749.

A Criticiſm upon a Book lately publiſhed, intitled, Letters on the Spirit of Patriotiſm, *&c.*

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WHEN I read the letter publiſhed in your laſt *January Magazine*, relating to the *Private Life of a Prince*, I ſoon gueſſed at the author; and I read that letter as well as what you have publiſhed in your *Magazines* for *March* and *April* laſt, as I do every thing wrote by that author, with great pleaſure, till I came to the digreſſion about *Jacobites*; but that digreſſion is ſo inconſiſtent with the uſual decency, and good ſenſe, as well as knowledge of the reputed author, that I am perſuaded, it has been inſerted by ſome other hand, and has been publiſhed without his approbation.

I hope you will not imagine, that I am fool enough to attempt juſtifying the *Jacobites*, or ſupporting their principles. No, Sir; I deſpiſe *paſſive obedience* and *non-reſiſtance* as much as the author of this digreſſion can do; but at this time of day, and in our preſent happy circumſtances, I do not think it generous, and conſequently, I cannot think it decent, to call *a Nonjuring Jacobite a fool*, or to ſay, that every *Jacobite* who takes the oaths muſt be *a knave*. It is like giving bad language to a priſoner, which no gentleman will be guilty of.

But this is not the only cauſe that has made me become your correſpondent. To call a man *a fool* for ſacrificing his intereſt to his principle, even tho' that principle be ſuch a one as borders upon enthuſiaſtick madneſs, will, I fear, give too much countenance to that doctrine now ſo openly avowed, *That every man is a fool who ſacrifices his immediate intereſt to any principle whatever*; and this doctrine every honeſt man, and every lover of ſocial liberty will certainly diſcourage as much as poſſible; becauſe, ſhould it once begin to prevail generally among the people, the eſtabliſhment of *deſpotick rule* will be the neceſſary conſequence, and thoſe who have made the *deluded Jacobites* their *hewers of wood* and *drawers of water*, will be then reduced to the ſame deſpicable condition by ſome arbitrary and tyrannical monarch; for government can have but two foundations, *principle*, or *ſelf-intereſt*. The former is the foundation of *free government*, the latter of *abſolute power*; and our late happy revolution is a proof, that upon the former foundation it is impoſſible, even by *all the craft of prieſts*, to erect an arbitrary government; for let hireling prieſts inculcate *paſſive obedience* and *non-reſiſtance* as much, or as long as they pleaſe, the people will reſiſt when they think themſelves ill uſed: Nothing can

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prevent it but an army of *mercenary ſoldiers*, who have a regard for nothing but their pay and preferment in the army; and that army will pull one tyrant down, and ſet up another in his ſtead, as often as they think it there intereſt to do ſo.

For this reaſon, were the principles of the *Jacobites* more enthuſiaſtically mad than I can think them, I ſhould avoid calling a man a *fool*, or treating him with contempt for adhering to thoſe principles. I am fully convinced, that the late king *James*, *by his conduct*, gave the people a right to reſiſt, and that *by his abdication* he gave them a right to chuſe for themſelves what new governor or governors they thought fit; and I know, that moſt men are ſo wedded to, and ſo vain of their own conceits, in religion and politicks eſpecially, that they think every man *a fool* or *a madman* who differs from them; but I have always endeavoured to judge with more coolneſs, and from this way of judging I conclude, that a man may be a *Jacobite*, without being either an enthuſiaſt or a madman; for in all queſtions which require a very nice diſquiſition, an honeſt man will adhere ſteadily to that ſide which he thinks right, but there can be no enthuſiaſm or madneſs upon either ſide of the queſtion.

Now, that the queſtion relating to the revolution is ſuch a one as requires a very nice diſquiſition, is evident from our hiſtory; for at that time it ſtood a debate for many days in the houſe of lords, was at laſt determined by a majority but of *two* or *three*, and was proteſted againſt by the dukes of *Somerſet*, *Ormond*, *Beaufort*, *Grafton*, and *Northumberland*; the archbiſhop of *York*; the earls of *Exeter*, *Clarendon*, *Ailesbury*, *Nottingham*, *Litchfield*, *Rocheſter*, *Feversham*, *Berkeley*, *Pembroke*, *Scarſdale*, *Abingdon*, and *Craven*; the biſhops of *Winchester*, *Lincoln*, *Norwich*, *Ely*, *Chicheſter*, *Bath* and *Wells*, *Peterborough*, *St. David's*, *Glouceſter*, *Landaff*, and *Briſtol*; and the lords *Dartmouth*, *Griffin*, *Maynard*, *Brooke*, *Jermyn*, *Arundel*, *Chandos*, *Leigh*, and *Delawar*; in all *thirty eight* *.

Another reaſon for ſuppoſing this queſtion to be ſuch a one as requires a very nice diſquiſition, is, becauſe that great and learned man, *Grotius*, in his book *de jure belli ac pacis*, declares it as his opinion, that in countries where the crown deſcends by lineal ſucceſſion, as it does in this country, the reigning king may abdicate for himſelf, but that abdication cannot prejudice the right of his children then born †. Now, tho' I differ from this great man: Tho' I think, that an *abdication* abſolutely diſſolves the government then eſtabliſhed, throws it into the hands of the people, and intitles them to diſpoſe of it as they may then think moſt for the common good; yet, I cannot be ſo conceited in my own opinion as to think, that *Grotius* and all his followers are enthuſiaſtical fools and madmen.

Nor can I think, that there is ſuch a difference between the *Jacobites* of theſe days, and the *Yorkiſts* and *Lancaſtrians*, during the contention between thoſe two families, as is ſtated by this author; for as ſoon as *Henry* IV. was eſtabliſhed in the throne, that is, in the very firſt parliament after his coronation, and before the death of *Richard*, a law was paſſed for ſettling the ſucceſſion in his family; therefore all thoſe who were born in his reign, or of his two next ſucceſſors, and continued attached to the *March* or *York* family, aſſerted on their own private authority, not only a right in contradiction to the law of their country, but a right extinguiſhed by it. And as a law of the ſame nature was paſſed after the coronation of *Edward* IV. we muſt ſay the ſame of thoſe who afterwards

* *See the Hiſtory of* England *by an impartial hand*, Vol. II. p. 50, 51.

† Grotius, *de jure belli ac pacis*. *lib.* 2. *cap.* 7. *ſect.* 26.

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afterwards continued attached to the *Lancaſter* family. The difference does not therefore conſiſt in a man's ſetting up his private authority, or conſcience, againſt the laws of his country, but in the juſtice and ſolidity of thoſe laws; and, I believe, A it will be admitted by all unbiaſſed men, that the laws by which the revolution was eſtabliſhed, had a more juſt and ſolid foundation than either of the other.

So much for the *fools of Jacobites*: And now as to thoſe whom this author, B or rather the editor, has been pleaſed to call *knaves*, meaning all thoſe who take the oaths to the government, in order to entitle themſelves to the rights and privileges of *Britiſh* ſubjects; in order to determine whether this be ſuch a harſh appellation as they C deſerve, we muſt inquire what penalties and diſabilities *a recuſant convict* is liable to by the laws now in force. In the firſt place, no man can hold or enjoy any place of truſt or profit in the government of his country, nor can he elect or be e- D lected a member of parliament; nay, he cannot ſo much as be a tutor, ſchoolmaſter, uſher, preacher, barriſter, attorney, ſolicitor, advocate, proctor, clerk, or notary, without taking the oaths, among which that of the abjuration is always one. And E in the next place, it is in the power of any two neighbouring juſtices, perhaps out of perſonal pique, to tender the oath of abjuration to any man they pleaſe to ſuſpect of diſaffection; and if he refuſes to take the ſame before them, or in court the F next term following, he is from thenceforth to be adjudged *a popiſh recuſant convict*; the penalties of which are ſo various and ſo ſevere, that a man muſt have ſomething of the *ſpirit of martyrdom* in him, if he ſubjects himſelf to ſuch a conviction, G rather than take any oath that ever was invented.

But ſuppoſe a *Jacobite* takes the oaths in order to qualify himſelf for electing or being elected a member of parliament, and that he does this to prevent the choice falling upon ſome *venal fellow*, who, by his paſt conduct, has ſhewn, that he deſires a ſeat in that auguſt aſſembly, with no other view but to have an opportunity to make a market of the liberties of his country. Does ſuch a *Jacobite* deſerve to be called a *knave*? I condemn the ſons of *Loyola* as much as this author, becauſe they lay it down as a general maxim, that a man may commit any crime he pleaſes, if he thinks it neceſſary for bringing about a publick good, or preventing a publick evil. This is running into an extreme; but to lay it down as a maxim, without any exception, that no man is ever to be guilty of the leaſt ſeeming evil upon any conſideration whatever, is running into the other extreme, and merits the reproof given by *Horace*:

Inſani ſapiens nomen ferat, æquus iniqui,
Ultrà, quàm ſatis eſt, virtutem ſi petat ipſam.

I ſhall ſuppoſe farther, that a *Jacobite* takes the oaths in order to qualify himſelf for following his buſineſs as a lawyer, *&c.* or even to enable him to hold ſome lucrative poſt in our civil government; ſurely, ſuch a man deſerves as little to be called a *knave*, as a *freethinker* or *diſſenter*, who communicates with the *Church of England* for the ſame purpoſe.

In all theſe caſes, therefore, I muſt think, not only that the terms made uſe of by this author are harſh, but that the cenſure is unjuſt; and were it otherwiſe, I ſhould avoid making uſe of the terms, both as a gentleman, and as a good ſubject to the illuſtrious family now upon our throne; for I muſt obſerve, that the intereſt of the royal family is in this reſpect directly contrary to the intereſt of thoſe who have, by accident, been bred up in and have always profeſſed *revolution principles*. No man is anſwerable for the principles he at firſt imbibes, becauſe they proceed from the tutors and inſtructors of his infancy, or perhaps the company he accidentally falls into in his youth; and if a man behaves like a good ſubject, and ſeems willing to lend an ear to ſuch arguments as may be brought in favour of other opinions, ſuch principles will never be imputed to him as a crime, by any well adviſed prince of our preſent royal family; for it is their intereſt to have every *Jacobite* in the kingdom converted, and to prevent any from being educated in ſuch principles for the future.

But as to thoſe who have been bred up in, and have always profeſſed *revolution principles*, it is their intereſt to prevent the converſion of any *Jacobite*, and to have a great number of our beſt families brought up in ſuch principles, becauſe it prevents any increaſe in the number of their rivals for

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for power, and for the many lucrative poſts that are now thought neceſſary for keeping the wheels of our government in a proper motion. For this reaſon they will always treat the *Nonjuring Jacobites* with contemptuous language, becauſe they know, that nothing contributes more towards rendring men obſtinate in their opinions; and the whole bent of their rage will be turned againſt thoſe *Jacobites* that conform by taking the oaths preſcribed by law; but for my part, as I have no poſt or office in view, and therefore can fear no rival, I ſhall always be for *occaſional conformity* in politicks as well as religion; becauſe I know, that *occaſional conformity* often begets *real conformity*: It naturally opens the mind, and leads a man out of that narrow way of thinking, in which ſectaries of all ſorts are uſually bred up from their infancy. I ſhall always therefore treat the *Nonjuring Jacobites* with compaſſion, and the *Conforming Jacobites* with reſpect; and this, I think, ought to be the practice of every true and diſintereſted friend to the illuſtrious family now upon our throne.

If this letter finds a place in your collection, I may perhaps trouble you with another, upon the *true principles* of the *revolution*; wherein I ſhall ſhew, that tho' by thoſe principles a ſubject may reſiſt the prince who endeavours to ruin and enſlave his people, yet he cannot by thoſe principles puſh that reſiſtance to the dethronement and excluſion of that prince and his race, unleſs by his *abdication* or *deſertion* the government ſhould be thrown into the hands of the people, as it was at the time of the *revolution*; and even in that caſe, as ſmall a departure ſhould be made from the *lineal ſucceſſion* now eſtabliſhed, as may be conſiſtent with the preſervation of our religion and liberties. *I am*, &c.

A Deſcription *of* SOMERSETSHIRE.

Somerſetſhire has *Wiltſhire* on the eaſt, *Devonſhire* on the weſt, part of *Devonſhire* and *Dorſetſhire* on the ſouth, and the *Severn-Sea*, or *Briſtol-Channel*, and *Glouceſterſhire* on the north. It is a very large county, being about 55 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and in breadth from north to ſouth, about 40; its circumference reckon'd upwards of 200 miles, containing 1,075,000 acres. It is in general well watered, and its chief rivers are the *Avon* and *Parret*. The air is ſweet and temperate, and the ſoil rich and fertile, both for tillage and paſturage, ſo that for corn and cattle it can challenge any of its neighbouring counties. Some parts indeed are hilly and ſtony, but theſe not without their advantage in good coal-mines, lead-mines, *&c.* They make conſiderable quantities of good cheeſe, and the woollen manufacture is carried on here with great vigour and induſtry, as is alſo the linen in ſome places. It is upon the whole a wealthy and pleaſant county, exceeding populous and well frequented; but tho' it yields much pleaſure in the ſummer, it is bad in the winter, as being low, wet and mooriſh, eſpecially in the middle parts, which renders it then very troubleſome to travellers; tho', conſidering the great fertility of the county, this inconvenience is eaſily paſs'd over by the inhabitants, who have this proverb among them, *What is worſt for the rider, is beſt for the abider*. This county is divided into 44 hundreds, in which are computed 45,000 houſes, and about 268,000 inhabitants. It contains 3 cities (which no county in *England* does beſides) 5 boroughs, each of which ſends two members to parliament, as do the 3 cities; which with the 2 knights of the ſhire, make 18 members return'd by this county. It has beſides about 30 market-towns, and the pariſhes in the whole are reckon'd 385. To begin with the cities, which are,

1. *Briſtol*, parted in the middle by the river *Avon*, over which it has a noble ſtone bridge, with houſes on each ſide, like that of *London*. It ſtands partly in *Somerſetſhire*, and partly in *Glouceſterſhire*, tho' it properly belongs to neither, being a county of itſelf. It is 94 computed and 115 meaſured miles W. from *London*, and for its vaſt and extenſive commerce reckon'd the ſecond city in *England*, tho' for dignity only the third, *York* having the precedence. It is of a large extent and circular form, the houſes built cloſe about the middle, and the ſtreets narrow, thro' which the goods are convey'd on ſledges, no carts being permitted to come into the city. The other parts are more ſpacious, and the houſes finely built, particularly the ſquare about the key, which is large and very convenient for loading and unloading goods. The city is very populous, has 6 gates, and, beſides the cathedral, 17 pariſh-churches, the moſt beautiful of which is that of *St. Mary Ratcliffe*, without the walls. Several noble edifices, both publick and private, have been lately erected here, particularly the *Exchange* for the merchants. *St. Vincent*'s rock near *Briſtol* yields a fine ſort of ſtone in great quantities, call'd *Briſtol ſtones*, in appearance like diamonds, but not ſo hard; and at the bottom of the rock is a hot mineral ſpring, famous for what they call *Briſtol waters*, much us'd of late. The manufacture of glaſs bottles is ſo great as to employ 15 large houſes in making them. The markets are on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, and it has 2 annual fairs very much frequented. It is govern'd by a mayor

mayor, aldermen, 2 ſheriffs, a recorder, *&c.* and ſends 2 members to parliament. It gave the title of earl formerly to the family of *Digby*, but now to that of *Harvey*.

2. *Bath*, about 12 miles S. E. of *Briſtol*, and upon the ſame river, an antient, well-built city, with two pariſh-churches beſides the cathedral or abbey, a magnificent ſtructure. There are ſeveral inſcriptions and monuments of antiquity about this city; and as to the time of its being united to the ſee of *Wells*, authors are not agreed. It is ſurrounded with lofty hills, and the ground about it, eſpecially to the weſtward, is ſo ſome miles ſo ſtony, that one would take it, when newly plough'd, to be ridges of ſo many pitch'd cauſeways, and yet it bears excellent wheat. It enjoys a pretty good cloathing trade, but is moſt of all noted for its wonderful medicinal waters, which occaſion a prodigious reſort hither, from *London* and all parts. It was famous for theſe waters even in the time of the *Romans*, which are good for almoſt all diſorders, us'd internally or externally. There are 4 baths within the city, whoſe waters are of a different temperature; the *Groſs-Bath*, of a mild and moderate heat; the *Hot-Bath*, ſo called becauſe the waters are much hotter; and adjoining to theſe is a *Lazar*, or *Spital-Houſe*, for the relief of poor diſeaſed people. The third and fourth, as joined together, are the greateſt and beſt baths, being ſeated near the abbey, in the heart of the city, and call'd the *King's-Bath*, and the *Queen's-Bath*. The town-houſe is a neat ſtone building, ſupported by 21 pillars in front, under which the market is kept, which is on *Wedneſday* and *Saturday*. It is govern'd by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, *&c.* and ſends 2 members to parliament. It gave title of earl formerly to the family of *Granville*, now to that of *Pulteney*. A publick hoſpital has lately been erected here, which has met with great encouragement.

3. *Wells*, about 16 miles S. W. of *Bath*, ſuppos'd to derive its name from the medicinal ſprings which ariſe there. It is a very antient city, ſmall but neat, and much more conſiderable formerly than at preſent, having fallen to decay by the increaſe of *Bath*. It is noted for its beautiful cathedral, the biſhop's palace adjoining, which is very ſplendid, as alſo the prebendaries houſes. The city is governed by a mayor, *&c.* and ſends 2 members to parliament; and has markets on *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*.

The boroughs, each of which alſo ſends 2 members to parliament, are,

1. *Minehead*, in the weſtern parts, on the *Briſtol-Channel*, accommodated with a ſafe and capacious harbour for ſhips of great burden, and is a place of ſome trade, eſpecially to *Ireland*. They are lately very much improv'd in the catching and curing of herrings, and export large quantities to the *Mediterranean*, &c.

2. *Bridgwater*, on the river *Parret*, over which it has a good bridge with three ſpacious arches; a large and populous town, with a plentiful market on *Thurſdays*.

3. *Taunton*, or *Taunton-Dean*, 9 miles S. W. of *Bridgwater*, pleaſantly ſeated on the river *Tone*, among delightful meadows. 'Tis one of the beſt towns in the county, is large and exceeding populous, has fair, ſpacious ſtreets, and 2 pariſh-churches, and is well inhabited by clothiers, who drive a very great trade in ſerges, duroys, *&c.* Its markets are on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*.

4. *Ilchеſter*, or *Yvelcheſter*, 15 miles E. of *Taunton*, an antient fortified *Roman* town, now govern'd by a bailiff, and 12 burgeſſes. The county jail is here, and it has a market on *Wedneſdays*. *Roman* coins are ſometimes dug up here.

5. *Milbourn-Port*, 10 miles S. E. of *Ilchеſter*, an antient borough, which, tho' it ſends 2 members to parliament, is no market-town. The members are choſen by the inhabitants paying ſcot and lot, in number about 30.

The other market-towns are, 1. *Portlock*, or *Porlock*, about 5 miles W. of *Minehead*, an indifferent harbour on the *Severn-Sea*, not much frequented.—2. *Dulverton*, about 12 miles S. of *Minehead*, a pretty good town, ſeated in a hilly moor, whoſe market is on *Saturday*. There are ſome lead-mines in its neighbourhood.—3. *Dunſtar*, or *Dunſtar-Caſtle*, ſeated upon a flat, on all ſides encompaſſed with hills, but that next the ſea, well built, with a caſtle mounted on an eminence, and a good market on *Fridays*.—4. *Watchet*, about 6 miles E. of *Dunſtar*, on the ſame ſhore, with a pretty good harbour, us'd by colliers, and a market on *Saturday*.—5. *Stowey*, or *North Stowey*, about the ſame diſtance S. E. from *Watchet*.—6. *Ilminſter*, 8 miles S. E. of *Taunton*, a very antient borough-town, govern'd by a mayor, *&c.* It formerly ſent members to parliament, and has now a market on *Saturdays*.—7. *Wellington*, 7 miles S. W. of *Taunton*, and on the ſame river, has a market on *Thurſdays*.—8. *Chard*, 4 miles S. of *Ilminſter*, a very antient borough, governed by a portreeve, well built, having a conſiderable trade in the woollen manufacture, and a market on *Monday*.—9. *Wivelſcomb*, about 6 miles N. W. of *Wellington*, a mean but antient town, with a market on *Tueſday*.—10. *Stoke-Gomer*, about the ſame diſtance N. of *Wivelſcomb*.—11. *South Petherton*, 5 miles E. of *Ilminſter*, has a market on *Thurſday*.—12. *Crockborn*, 6 miles S. E. from *Chard*, has a conſiderable market on *Saturday*.

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turday.—13. *Langport*, 5 miles N. W. of *Ilchester*, has a well frequented market on the ſame day.—14. *Yeovil*, about 7 miles S. E. of *Ilchester*, is a good town with a large market on *Fridays*, for corn, cheeſe, hemp, and all ſorts of proviſions. —15. *Somerton*, 4 miles N. W. from *Ilchester*, a large, well-built town, with a good market on *Monday*. It is ſuppoſed to have given name to the county, being anciently the ſhire town.—16. *Glaſtenbury*, or *Glaſtenbury*, 6 miles N. of *Somerton*, is large and well built, having 2 pariſh-churches, and a good market on *Tueſdays*. It is of great note for its once famous and ſtately abbey, which ſtood in the iſland *Avalon*. The ſtory of the walnut-tree which was ſaid never to bud before St. *Barnabas-day*, and of the hawthorn-tree always blooming on *Chriſtmas-day*, and which have been both cut down many years, we leave to be inquired into by thoſe, who are pleas'd with ſuch ſort of re'earches. —17. *North Curry*, 15 miles S. W. from *Glaſtenbury*: Market on *Tueſday*.—18. *Wincaunton*, about the ſame diſtance S. E. from *Glaſtenbury*: Market on *Wedneſday*. —19. *Caſtle-Carey*, 5 miles N. W. of *Wincaunton*, a ſmall town, whoſe market is on *Tueſday*.—20. *Bruton*, 3 miles N. E. of *Caſtle-Carey*: Market on *Saturday*.—21. *Shipton-Mallet*, 7 miles N. W. of *Bruton*, a large town, with a market on *Fridays*. —22. *Frome* or *Frome-Selwood*, 10 miles N. E. of *Shipton-Mallet*, almoſt on the edge of *Wiltſhire*, on a river of the ſame name, which falls into the *Avon*, reckon'd one of the moſt populous towns in the *Weſt* of *England*, ſo that for number of inhabitants 'tis equal to *Bath* and *Wells* together; and yet it had but one pariſh-church, till another was built in the *Woodlands* near the town in 1715. 'Tis very famous for the manufacture of broad and narrow woollen cloths, in which it employs thouſands of the poor, both old and young. It has a well frequented market on *Wedneſday* and *Saturday*.—23. *Philips-Norton*, 4 miles N. of *Frome*, has a conſiderable market on *Thurſdays*.—24. *Penſford*, 7 miles W. of *Bath*, a town of good note, and much inhabited by hatters and bakers: It has a good market on *Tueſdays*.—25. *Wrinton*, or *Wrington*, 9 miles W. of *Penſford*, a pretty good town, with a conſiderable market alſo on *Tueſdays*.—26. *Axbridge*, about 7 miles S. W. from *Wrington*, a mayor-town, conſiſting of one large, narrow ſtreet, with a conſiderable market on *Thurſday*.—27. *Keinſham*, or *Cainſham*, between *Bath* and *Briſtol*, a foggy, ſmoaky town, with a market on *Thurſdays*. It has a fine ſtone bridge over the *Avon*, and its principal trade is malting. Snake ſtones of ſeveral ſizes are frequently found in the quarries hereabouts; and at *Briſtleton*, between this town and *Briſtol*, there are coal-mines, cover'd with a ſhell, call'd *Wark*, which being ſplit, has the figure of fern leaves, as if they had been engraved.—To theſe ſome add, —28. *North Petherton*; —29. *Huntſpill*, and, — 30. *Chewton*.

Mendip Hills lie N. and N. E. from *Glaſtenbury*, and run a great way both in length and breadth; they are famous for lead-mines. On *Broadwell-Down*, and other places in the neighbourhood, about the weſt-end of the hills, there is plenty of *Lapis Calaminaris* found near the ſurface of the ground, which being calcin'd and mix'd with copper, makes braſs. Here are alſo veins of yellow oker, and *magneſia* or *manganeſſe*. In theſe hills is that called *Okey* or *Wokey-Hole*, of which the inhabitants tell many fables: There is a narrow entrance into a large vault, the roof of which is ſo high, that it is not to be diſcover'd by the light of candles; which ſome aſcribe to the thickneſs of the air: After clambering over ſeveral rough paſſages among moiſt rocks, one comes to a clear cold ſtream; and in ſeveral places of the cave, the water petrifies as it drops, and hangs down like icicles. Towards the north part of theſe hills lies *Cbut-magna*, or *Biſhop's-Chew*, where they dig up a red earth, which is diſtributed all over *England* for marking of ſheep, *&c.* and apothecaries ſometimes uſe it inſtead of *Bole-Armoniack*. A mile E. from hence lies *Stanton-Drew*, where there is a monument of ſtones like *Stonehenge* on *Saliſbury-Plain*, but not altogether ſo big, tho' ſome ſay bigger: It is called the *Wedding*, from a tradition among the common people, that as a bride was going to be married, ſhe and her company were turned into ſtones there, which are 5 or 6 foot high, and in a circular form. Two miles S. from hence, near *Stowey*, there is a large ſpring that never dries, and the ſtream which comes from it covers every thing it meets in its way, with a ſtony cruſt; and what is remarkable, it has not this effect in the fountain itſelf, nor within 20 yards of it; but about 40 or 50 from the ſpring, where there is a ſmall cataract as high as a man's head, it cruſts every thing with ſtone, and makes the ſides of the bank look like a hard rock.

Cbedder under the *Mendip-Hills* is a village noted for excellent cheeſe, ſo large that ſome of them require 2 men to ſet them on the table. Above this village is a gap with a narrow paſſage between very high rocks, called *Cbedder-Cliffs*, and at the foot of them a great ſpring, which in a quarter of a mile turns 12 mills.

The

The following Letter and Dedication, with the Author's first Dissertation, having been sent us by the Penny-Post, we believe his Dissertations may be useful as well as agreeable to our Readers; and, if our Opinion be confirmed by the Reception they meet with, he may depend upon their having a Place in our Magazine, *as often as we can have an Opportunity.*

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE inclosed will explain my design, and if you think it will be proper for your *Magazine*, I shall now and then supply you with a dissertation, which you may publish in whole or in parts, as you please; but I will not promise to be periodical, because I write, as the quakers preach, never but when the spirit moves. As often as it does, you may expect to hear from

April 30, 1749. *Your humble servant,* The Whimsical Philosopher.

The Whimsical Philosopher, Political Critick, and Chimerical Projector; or, A Rod for the Rich, and a Relief for the Poor: To be published in a Course of Dissertations, as often as the Whim takes the whimsical Author.

The author's dedication to his whimsical brethren.

Brother Whim,

I Hope you will not take it amiss that I give you the same character I take to myself; and when you hear my reasons for assuming such a character, you cannot be offended at my calling you brother.

My reasons are, because, 1. Tho' my title may seem jocose, yet I am really resolved to be serious, my design in writing and publishing the following dissertations being purely to serve the cause of honour, virtue, liberty, and truth, without any selfish view whatsoever.

2. Tho' I expect nothing from any minister, my satire is to be directed chiefly against the people, or that part of them at least, among whom the booksellers say, they can expect any customers.

3. I intend to reason, and that closely too, with men who cannot bear the fatigue of thinking, and seek for nothing but amusement.

4. I am to propose laws or regulations for the preservation of publick liberty, which would certainly be effectual, and must therefore be inconsistent with the secret views of those who aim at being ministers, as well as those who are ministers; consequently, in all human appearance, I can have no reason to expect success.

And, 5. Tho', like Sir *Tho. Willet* in *The Distress'd Wife*, I have opinions of my own, which I am resolved to abide by, yet, as to politicks, I am neither *Whig*, *Tory*, nor *Jacobite*, according to the present acceptation of the terms; and as to religion, I am neither *Papist*, *Churchman*, *Presbyterian*, nor of any one sect that now bears a name in the world.

These are my reasons: These will, I believe, be admitted as good reasons for my calling myself, in this age, a very whimsical fellow; and as I cannot propose that my dissertations should have any effect, but upon those who, like you, prefer the publick good to their own private advantage, I hope, you will excuse my chusing you for my patrons.

But let my whim have what effect it will, I have this comfort, that it can be troublesome to none but such as deserve to be made uneasy; and I shall endeavour to make it as useful, and as little expensive as possible to others — Ministers, who pursue wrong measures, or pretended patriots, who misrepresent and oppose those that are right, shall in their turn be the subject of my criticism; but my principal aim shall be, to expose

May, 1749.

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pose the follies and oppressions of the rich and great amongst us; for to them we owe all our present misfortunes; and should we ever become the abject slaves of despotick rule, it will be owing to their avarice, luxury, indolence and cowardice.

This has forced me to take pen in hand: With *Juvenal* I may say,

Si natura negat, facit indignatio versum,
Qualemcunque potest.

Indignation has made me a philosopher, a critick, and a projector.

As a philosopher, I propose, in the following dissertations, to explain and inculcate the fundamental principles of religion, virtue, and morality; and to inquire into the nature of government, and the most effectual methods for preserving publick liberty.

As a critick, I shall not only examine our political transactions, but I shall endeavour to point out the errors and defects of our constitution.

And as a projector, I shall humbly propose methods for rectifying those errors or defects; and for establishing the liberties of the people upon the most solid foundation, without running into any of those *Utopian* schemes that have been suggested by the extravagant fancy of our enthusiastick republicans; for I shall propose no method but what I shall shew to be founded upon our ancient *Saxon* constitution.

This last part of my scheme being at present the most necessary to be carried into execution, because of the immediate danger our liberties are exposed to, I shall begin with inquiring philosophically into the nature of publick liberty, and the true causes of our present danger; from whence I shall take occasion to propose two new regulations, without which, I think, it will be impossible to preserve the liberties of the people of this kingdom, or, indeed, of any other limited monarchy, or commonwealth.

But as my chief design is to correct, if possible, the conduct of the rich and great amongst us, and to become an advocate for the poor of all denominations, I shall think myself obliged to those, who send me any project for the publick good; or an information of any of the follies of the rich, or of any grievance or oppression which the poor labour under, in any part of the *British* dominions, with their thoughts how such follies or grievances may be corrected, or removed. And for this reason I must conclude with advertising my whimsical readers, for from such only I expect assistance, that all letters to the author are to be sent, post paid, to the publisher of the *London Magazine*.

The WHIMSICAL PHILOSOPHER, *&c.*

DISSERT. I.

A General Inquiry into the Nature of publick Liberty, and how it is to be preserved.

PUblick or social liberty consists in this, that no freeman of the society is obliged to submit to any laws or magistrates, but such as are, from motives of a publick nature, approved of by a majority of the freemen of that community: I say freemen, because even in a free country, slavery may be admitted; but those that are slaves, are not properly to be deemed a part of the people; and in all countries where slavery of any kind is admitted, the people have reason to be cautious, lest their slaves should one day become their masters.

From this definition of publick liberty it is evident, that it does not so much consist in the constitution or form, as in the execution or administration of government; for the subjects of a sole and absolute sovereign are free, so long as he neither enacts or continues any laws, nor appoints or supports any magistrates, but such as, from motives of a publick nature, are agreeable to a majority of the people; and under the most popular form of government the

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the people may be ſlaves, if a few perſons ſhould by any means be able to ſupport themſelves in the magiſtracy, and to enact or continue laws, notwithſtanding their being, upon the motives above mentioned, diſagreeable to a majority of the people. This has often happened in a commonwealth, or limited monarchy, but ſuch an uſurped government has never been of any long continuance; for either the people have recovered their liberties, or the government has deviated into a ſole, often an arbitrary and tyrannical monarchy; and in both caſes, the change has been generally attended with the deſtruction of moſt, if not all the heads of the uſurping *Oligarchy*.

But tho' the ſubjects of a ſole and abſolute monarch may enjoy publick liberty, and the ſubjects of a commonwealth or limited monarchy, both which are uſually called a free government, may not, yet with reſpect to the form of government, the latter is much preferable to the former; becauſe under the latter the ſubjects have a more certain tenure in that bleſſing, and may more eaſily recover it when loſt; therefore, there is no difficulty in the choice as to the form of government, the only difficulty is, how to ſecure publick liberty under that form, and how the people ſhall recover it, when they find it has been artfully undermined.

Upon this I muſt obſerve in general, that as to the actions or behaviour of particular men, we cannot poſitively ſay, that moral effects flow as neceſſarily from moral motives, as phyſical effects from phyſical cauſes; but with regard to ſociety I will ſay, that the nature of its government depends as abſolutely upon, and flows as neceſſarily from the nature of the people, as any phyſical effect whatever depends upon, or flows from its phyſical cauſe. Over a people naturally virtuous and brave it is impoſſible to exerciſe an arbitrary rule; over a people by nature ſelfiſh, corrupt, and daſtardly, it is impoſſible to preſerve a free government. And as the nature of the people in every country depends more upon their laws, cuſtoms, and education, than upon the ſoil or climate of the country, thoſe who think of eſtabliſhing, preſerving, or reſtoring a free government in any country, ſhould conſider the nature of the people; and if they be in their nature ſelfiſh and corrupt, or cowardly, their nature muſt be altered by introducing laws and cuſtoms proper for the purpoſe; for till that is done no ſuch attempt can ſucceed.

In all ſuch caſes the body politick is like the body natural: The animal juices are corrupted; and a ſtate phyſician, who thinks only of applying external remedies, is like a quack, who applies healing plaiſters to an ulcer, without thinking of any method for rectifying the corrupted juices from whence the ulcer proceeds. The political ulcer, by a quackiſh remedy, may be dried up and ſkinned over; but it will certainly break out again with more violence, and at laſt occaſion a total diſſolution.

To enforce this general obſervation, I ſhall explain what I mean by a people virtuous and brave, or a people ſelfiſh, corrupt, and cowardly. By a virtuous people I mean, when the people of any country are generally poſſeſſed with and actuated by a true publick ſpirit; when almoſt every one of them, from the higheſt to the loweſt, is ready and willing to ſerve his country, and to promote the publick good, as far as he can, without any mercenary reward, or any ſelfiſh view, except the inward ſatisfaction he feels in having done his duty, and thereby gained the eſteem of his cotemporaries, and the praiſes of poſterity. And on the other hand, I call the people of a country ſelfiſh and corrupt, when there is little or no publick ſpirit among them; when none, or but very few, have any regard for the publick good, or will

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serve their country without the expectation of some pecuniary or other mercenary and selfish reward; and when almost every one is ready to sacrifice the publick to his own private advantage

Then with respect to what I mean by a brave, or cowardly people, I call the people of a country brave, when almost every man of them is not only ready to venture his life in the defence of his country without any selfish and mercenary view, but is properly armed and disciplined for that purpose; for no people, as a people, can be called brave, unless they are provided with those arms, and masters of that discipline, which are necessary for making a good soldier. The men may be personally brave: The gentlemen may be good swordsmen, and ready to draw upon any personal affront; and the common men may be expert cudgel players, or good boxers, and ready to engage against any that provoke them, but this bravery will signify little in the defence of their country against an invading enemy; and therefore, no man can be called a brave soldier, unless he be provided with proper arms, and so far master of military exercise and discipline, as to know how to do his duty, according to his station, in a regular battalion or squadron. Nay, it has been observed in the army, that noted swordsmen or boxers seldom make good soldiers; and the reason is plain: Their courage proceeds from the opinion they have of their superiority over other men; and as that superiority can be but of little service to them in a battle, the cause of their courage being removed, the effect ceases of course; which is a true reason why many such men have in battles at land, as well as fights by sea, behaved like arrant poltroons. Therefore, however much personal bravery every single man of a country may have, unless they be generally provided with proper arms, masters of all sorts of military exercise and discipline, inured as much as possible to hardships and danger, and bred up from their infancy in the true spirit of a soldier, they are not what I mean by a brave people.

After having thus described what I mean by a brave people, it is easy to see what I mean by a cowardly people; which is, when the people of a country are generally unprovided with arms and unacquainted with any sort of military exercise or discipline. When this has for a long time been the case with the people of any country, it is surprizing to observe what an effect it has upon their nature. A drawn sword, or a presented pistol, will make them tremble; and a single troop of dragoons is sufficient for putting a thousand of them to flight, even tho' they have got arms put into their hands. Yet those very men after having been for some time listed in a regular army, and properly disciplined, may be made to march boldly up against a battery of cannon. But this, which is called courage in a mercenary army, is too often, I am afraid, rather to be called greediness of gain than true courage; because they fight for plunder, or for their pay, and not for the sake of glory, or for the love they bear to their country. For which reason I cannot call the people of a country brave, let the mercenary armies raised and maintained in it be never so remarkable for their good behaviour upon every occcasion. Such armies are properly no part of the people: They are governed by different laws, bred up in a different manner, and always contribute to debase rather than to exalt the natural courage of the people in the country where they are maintained.

From what is premised it will be easy to establish the truth of my general observation, That over a virtuous and brave people it is impossible to exercise an arbitrary rule, and that over a selfish, corrupt, and dastardly

tardly people it is impoſſible to preſerve a free government. When the people are virtuous and brave, they may be conquered, or rather they may be extirpated, by a ſuperior foreign power; but let the form of their government be what it will, their own governor or governors can never deprive them of publick or ſocial liberty; becauſe they will not ſubmit to any laws but ſuch as are approved of by the majority, and deemed to be for the ſafety and intereſt of the community in general; nor will they long ſubmit to any magiſtrates or miniſters, but ſuch as by their wiſdom or vigilance preſerve the affection of the majority of the people, and not only obſerve the laws themſelves but take due care to make them be obſerved by others. The government of ſuch a people can never therefore be arbitrary in its execution, whatever it may be in its conſtitutional form.

Nay, even as to its conſtitutional form, it can never long continue either abſolute or arbitrary; becauſe a free government being preferable to an abſolute government, a virtuous and brave people will certainly ſoon have recourſe, for their future ſafety, to the eſtabliſhment of ſome ſort of free government. If by chance, or by the miſtake of their anceſtors, they find themſelves under an abſolute government, lodged either in a ſole monarch, or in a ſet of patricians or nobles, they may not perhaps think of altering their form of government, while they have a good and a wiſe king upon the throne, or while their patricians or nobles appear to be actuated by a true publick ſpirit in every part of their adminiſtration; but as ſoon as the contrary happens, the people will then aſſume to themſelves the whole or ſome ſhare of the government, and eſtabliſh either a commonwealth, a limited ariſtocracy, or a limited monarchy; for no ſort of government can be properly called a free government, unleſs the people, either by themſelves, as in the *Roman* republick, or by their repreſentatives, as here in *England*, have ſome ſhare in it. This, I ſay, will be the certain conſequence in every country where the people are virtuous and brave, becauſe againſt ſuch a people, a wicked or contemptible magiſtrate or magiſtracy can find no effectual ſupport.

But when the people of a country become ſelfiſh, corrupt, and cowardly, tho' their virtuous and brave anceſtors may have tranſmitted to them the invaluable bleſſing of publick liberty and a free government, yet it will be impoſſible to preſerve it, without altering the nature of the people, and reſtoring them to the virtue and courage of their anceſtors. To illuſtrate this, I muſt explain what I mean by an abſolute, an arbitrary, a tyrannical and a free government. In all governments an abſolute power muſt be lodged ſomewhere or other, that is to ſay, a power to make, alter, repeal, interpret, and diſpenſe with laws; to iſſue orders, and to grant rewards, and inflict puniſhments, without any legal controul. In what is properly called an abſolute government, this power is generally lodged in one ſingle perſon, ſometimes in a few perſons or families; and in ſuch a government they have a body of laws for directing inferior magiſtrates, and regulating the conduct of the people; which laws, when the government is wiſely adminiſtered, are religiouſly obſerved; for if they are not, the government deviates into what is properly called an arbitrary government, where they have no ſtanding laws, nor any publick rules, but the mere arbitrary will of the ſupreme magiſtrate; and when ſuch a magiſtrate ſhews no reſpect either to the laws of God or man, the government becomes what is properly called a tyrannical government.

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From this diſtinction between an abſolute, arbitrary, and tyrannical government we ſee, that a people ſubject to an abſolute government, have no legal method for preventing their government's becoming arbitrary, or even tyrannical. They can have no remedy but by force of arms, in a rebellion or inſurrection; and this a virtuous and brave people will at laſt, as I have ſaid, have recourſe to with ſucceſs; but as this remedy is always deſtructive to the ſociety, the conſequence generally is, that the people guard againſt their being again reduced to ſuch a fatal neceſſity, by reſerving in their own hands the whole or ſome part of the abſolute power of the ſociety, which they exerciſe for the future in a general aſſembly of the whole people, as the *Romans* did in their *Comitia*, or in an aſſembly of their repreſentatives, as the people of this country do in what we call the lower houſe of parliament; and this is what is called a free government, by which publick liberty will be preſerved as long as the people continue virtuous and brave, becauſe no law can be paſs'd without their conſent in their aſſembly; and if any law becomes burthenſome to them, or any miniſter or magiſtrate becomes odious, they have a legal method for getting the one repealed, or the other removed, by virtue of that part of the abſolute power, which is lodged in their aſſembly.

But when the people become in their nature cowardly, by which I mean, when they become unaccuſtomed to arms, and unacquainted with military diſcipline, their nature muſt be rectified by a new ſort of education, otherwiſe a ſtanding mercenary army muſt be kept up for defending them againſt foreign invaſions; and the ſoldiers of that army, like thoſe of every ſuch army, will ſoon begin to have no regard to any thing but their pay and advancement in the army. As ſoon as this happens, the aſſembly of the people will become contemptible to the chief commander of the army, eſpecially if his army be ſo poſted or quartered, as to render it eaſy for him to make himſelf maſter of the ſeat of government; for if the aſſembly of the people ſhould attempt any thing contrary to his pleaſure, he would order his ſoldiers, as *Cromwell* did, to turn them out of doors, and aſſume to himſelf an abſolute and deſpotick ſway.

This, I ſay, will probably be the conſequence of a people's becoming cowardly in their nature; but if at the ſame time they become ſelfiſh and corrupt, this muſt neceſſarily be the conſequence: Nay, unleſs the nature of the people can be rectified, I will ſay, it ought to be the conſequence; for that aſſembly, by which the people exerciſe their ſhare of power, being compoſed of men who are in their nature ſelfiſh and corrupt, no one of them will concur in any meaſures with the adminiſtration, unleſs he can find his account in doing ſo; becauſe, if he cannot find his account in ſupporting our adminiſtration, he will hope for ſome advantage by a change; and conſequently, change after change will enſue in the adminiſtration, perhaps civil war after civil war, till the people be conquered by ſome foreign power, or until the chief of ſome ſucceſsful faction either is enabled to aſſume to himſelf a ſole and arbitrary ſway, without preſerving ſo much as the ſhadow of a free government, or gets ſuch a coercive power, and ſuch a revenue at his ſole command, as may enable him to have always a corrupt majority in the aſſembly of the people. In this laſt caſe, the form or ſhadow of a free government will be preſerved as long as the chief governor thinks it worth his while to be at the expence of bribing the aſſembly of the people; but even during that time he may be as abſolute, nay, as arbitrary and tyrannical, as any

any ſole and abſolute monarch ever was; of which we may be fully convinced by reading the hiſtory of the firſt *Roman* emperors.

An occaſional Animadverſion upon the Mercurial Clepſydra, *by* Robert Douglas, M. D.

AMongſt the various attempts already made, and ſtill making, to find out an accurate *Chronometer*, thoſe gentlemen, who had recourſe to the mercurial *Clepſydra* for this purpoſe, made indeed, we muſt own, a judicious choice of their inſtrument, ſeeing it is ſimple in its mechaniſm, of an eaſy conſtruction, little liable to accidents, and compoſed of materials, that are, prehaps, of all other the moſt incapable of waſte or alteration by friction. It muſt be confeſs'd too, that, as one can eaſily exhauſt the air out of this machine, it may, by conſequence, be rendered free from the inconſtancy, and variableneſs of the properties of that fluid, that ſo much diſturb the equability of other *Chronometers*. But it would ſeem, they gave very little attention to the extreme difficulty of the problem they had to deal with, and to the obſtacles that lay in their way towards its ſolution; for I think it appears by their conduct, that they were not in the leaſt aware, that this machine was ſubjected to error and irregularity, from no leſs powerful cauſes, than the unequal action of gravity in the different latitudes, and the variation of heat and cold: And how far the equability of this *Chronometer* muſt be diſturbed by the inequality of the action of theſe two powers, is evident from hence, that the period of the *Clepſydra*, or the time of its run, is entirely regulated by the return of the mercury, and the velocity of its deſcent, or fall; the firſt of which, we know, is dependent on the degree of heat and cold, as the other is proportioned to the energy of the power of gravity.

That theſe facts, as they relate to the *Clepſydra*, ſhould have been altogether overlooked, I think is matter of amazement; for if the projectors of this ſcheme of an accurate meaſure of time had made the ſmalleſt application of them to their own purpoſes, they would have been long ſince taught either to corect the irregularity of their *Chronometer*, or to have abandoned their enterprize altogether.

But, indeed, I muſt, at the ſame time, beg leave to ſay, that altho' the omitting, or neglecting to correct the ſaid irregularity of the *Clepſydra* was on their part abſurd; it being inconſiſtent with, and contradictory to, the ſcheme they adopted; yet we have no juſt grounds to believe, that the performance of it, would have been followed with the deſired ſucceſs: For I muſt confeſs, I look upon it as a thing of the laſt difficulty (I hope I may be pardoned this freedom, as, at any rate, we can never loſe any thing, by taking a full view of the difficulties attending this famous problem) to ſubject to any rule and meaſure the inceſſant variableneſs, and fluctuation of heat and cold; nay, more, ſuppoſing it could be effected, the practice of it, probably, would be too laborious and difficult, to be of any real uſe to thoſe for whom it is intended.

However, notwithſtanding this, I think it were ſtill to be wiſhed, that thoſe who were upon this ſcent, had improved, and rectified their method as far as they were able; becauſe, allowing they had miſſed their peculiar aim, yet they might thereby have rendered their machine of uſe in other reſpects, tho' of ſmaller moment. Perhaps, then, it may not be quite unworthy of our trouble, to ſupply this deficiency of their ſcheme, altho' with much humbler views—At any rate, I can loſe nothing, by offering the following cautions, relating to the experiments neceſſary for this purpoſe. 1. That

1. That two *Clepsydras* be made of the best flint glass, of the purest mercury, and of the same shape and construction; and the time of each *Clepsydra* should consist of 12 or even 24 hours, that its errors may be with the greater accuracy ascertained.

2. The shape and construction of the *Clepsydra* should be such, as to save as much mercury as possible. This may be effected, by making the hole or aperture very small, and the reservoirs or vessels wide, with a long and narrow neck intervening, that when the mercury stops, for the whole will not run out on account of the smallness of the aperture, there may be very little left behind.

3. The run of the mercury must not be allowed to cease of it self; it being very apt to vacillate, and intermit at its stop; but the *Clepsydra* should be turned immediately upon the mercury's touching at a certain part of the tube, that should for this purpose be well marked—the tube should be very small, that the descent of the mercury in it be easily perceivable.

4. The *Clepsydra* should be suspended, while the experiments are making; it being very difficult to get an exact level to place it on: For the smallest deviation from the perpendicular will retard the run of the mercury.

5. The temperature of the air, when the time or period of the *Clepsydra* is first measured by the maker, should be exactly taken by a good *Thermometer*, that must be made with a large ball, and small tube; each degree of the scale divided into ten equal parts, and the divisions sensibly removed from each other.

N. B. The time or period of the *Clepsydra* should with great care be adjusted to the said temperature; which may, I believe, be conveniently enough placed at 50° in *Fahrenheit*'s scale.

6. In calculating the effects that the several degrees of variation of heat and cold have upon the time of the *Clepsydra*, the two *Clepsydras* should be placed in different temperatures; and an exact pendulum clock should determine the precise number of minutes or seconds, by which the *Clepsydras* differ from each other, in the times of their respective runs: And the result of these experiments may be digested into the form of a numerical table, exhibiting the precise allowance of time, to be made for every degree of heat and cold in the above mentioned scale.

7. In our estimation of the effects of the unequal power of gravity in different latitudes of the earth, upon the time of the *Clepsydra*, the trial must be made by astronomical observations; all due regard being had to the various lengths of the natural days, and to the degrees of heat and cold; and the difference of the times of the same *Clepsydra*, in two or three different latitudes, (for that will be sufficient) must be exactly taken by a pendulum that vibrates seconds: Which differences of time will be the effects of the said variation of gravity. —— Great care and exactness will be necessary in making this experiment, but, in recompence, when it is once made, the application of it to practice will be very easy.

Of ROCKETS, *and what useful Purposes they may be made to serve. Taken from the* Hague Gazette.

THE great preparations that have been for some time making, for exhibiting a magnificent *firework* here, furnish me with an occasion of observing, that *rockets*, which are allowed to be amongst the rank of principal decorations in such a spectacle, besides the beauty of their appearance, are, or at least may be made of very great use in geography, navigation, and the art military; because, as there are no objects so simple as these, that can be seen at so great a distance, and as they

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they may be exhibited at any place or hour that is aſſign'd, they may be looked upon as affording the moſt effectual, and conſequently the moſt proper method for determining the ſituation of places one to another, for giving ſignals, and, in a word, for eſtabliſhing a kind of ready correſpondence between places diſtant, and even in ſome meaſure remote.

But, in order to be ſatisfied as to the extent of a country, thro' which a correſpondence may be maintained by *rockets*, it is neceſſary to know preciſely, at what diſtances *rockets* may be ſeen. This depends upon two circumſtances, *viz.* the quantity of the fire, or, in other words, the ſize of the *rocket*, and the perpendicular height to which it aſcends. I could wiſh to ſee both points more certainly, and more accurately ſettled, than hitherto they have been; and the magnificent *fire-work* that is now preparing at the *Hague*, ſeems to furniſh us with the moſt convenient method of obtaining both.

If ſuch as are curious, and who live at the diſtance of from 15 to 45 miles from the *Hague*, would but take the trouble of fixing themſelves in a proper ſtation, on the night the *fire-work* is to be exhibited, in order to make their obſervations, we might be thoroughly ſatisfied, to how great a diſtance a *rocket* may be ſeen; which I conceive cannot be leſs, or at leaſt not much leſs than 40 miles, if the ſituation of the obſerver, and the clearneſs of the night be favourable.

If, on the other hand, ſuch as live but a mile, 2, 3, or 4 miles diſtant from the *Hague*, and who are but tolerably ſkilled in the elements of geometry, would uſe their utmoſt diligence to obſerve, as exactly as poſſible, the angle commonly made by *rockets* with the *horizon*, when at the higheſt degree of their elevation, that would ſerve to determine tolerably well, the perpendicular elevation of thoſe *rockets*; becauſe the diſtance of the obſerver from the *fire-work* being known, this will ſerve for the baſe of a rectangular triangle, the perpendicular of which is the elevation of the *rocket*, and that elevation will be eaſily found from the common principles of *trigonometry*.

The obſervation of the angle which a *rocket* in its higheſt elevation makes with the *horizon*, is not very difficult; for, if the ſtars happen to be viſible, it is eaſy to obſerve the laſt poſition of the *rocket* in reſpect to them; from whence, the hour of the night being known, the elevation of that point in the heavens may be eaſily found upon a *celeſtial globe*. But if this method ſhould appear a little difficult and troubleſome, the very ſame end may be attained by keeping the eye fixed to a certain ſpot, and taking notice to what height, in reſpect to the known parts of a building at ſome diſtance, the *rocket* at its higheſt elevation ſeemed to riſe; becauſe this elevation may, the next day, be meaſured by the help of a *quadrant*: Or, if one draws a line from the eye of the ſpectator, to the place thus fixed upon for affording the means of meaſuring, and let fall a perpendicular from the point of the higheſt elevation, ſo as to interſect that line, the ſituation may be ſo adjuſted, as that there may be the ſame proportion between this baſe and perpendicular, as between the diſtance of the ſpectator from the *fire-work*, and the perpendicular height of the *rocket* in its higheſt elevation.

It may be objected, indeed, that the inequality of the ground, and the different ſituation of the ſpectator, either above or below the horizon ought to be previouſly determined, which cannot be done but by a ſkilful ſurveyor, who muſt very carefully note, and ſkilfully compute, the intermediate inequalities. To this I anſwer, *Firſt*, That if the diſtance is not very great, the errors

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that may happen will be of no great consequence; more especially, as the end proposed does not require a very minute exactness; and, in the *second place*, provided the station of the spectator be fixed, his real distance from the *fire-work*, and the elevation of his horizon, may be very easily determined.

The FOOL. No. 417.

Jam Latio is status erat rerum, ut neque bellum, neque pacem pati possent. Livy.

THE *Romans* held one piece of policy, which is extremely well worth regarding; this was, To make the state rich, and to keep the individuals from overgrowing in wealth; for in all free states too high a breach of parity is dangerous. So long as the *Romans* pursued this rule, they were prosperous; but we no sooner hear of generals, orators, and players, growing immensely rich, but we find their affairs at a crisis, making now and then a faint push to recover their former glory, but in vain; they were only like the starts and sallies of a sick man near his end. The maxim, That the wealth of a people is the riches of the state, is only true when such wealth is something like equally divided, and the government out of debt; in such case it is not material whether a considerable part of the wealth be in the hands of the rulers or ruled. The *Romans* were a warlike as well as free state, and pursued war for the same reason, in part at least, as we now follow commerce: In that light it was better that the gross of the riches was in the publick treasury, than in the hands of the people. *Elizabeth*, queen of *England*, conducted herself as the sovereign of a commercial state, and therefore very wisely concluded, that the stock of national wealth was best in the possession of her industrious subjects, who were daily improving it. If the *Roman* people had been generally wealthy, their talents for war would have been soon immersed in luxury, the bane of a free state, and security of an absolute monarchy. On the contrary, if the *English* had been kept poor, the glorious foundation of our commerce had never been laid, which has since shone with such distinguished lustre. But the fatality of all commonwealths has its source in the publick debts; those give a power to rulers which they ought not to have; create a kind of state pawnbrokers, which ought never to be suffered; enslave the people with a dread of annihilating their property; and, by pinching the current service, disable their best governors form acting on a parity with their neighbours, whereby the honour of a country, if not its very being as a free state, is ever at the mercy of those who are in condition to meditate its destruction. A monarch is supported principally by power to tax the subjects at pleasure, and with such taxes maintaining those who are able to hold them in subjection, in body or soul, or both. A free state is only to be supported by low taxes, as high ones are the means of raising particular people above a parity with their neighbours; encouraging them at once to be both idle and insolent; and, as they will then live on the industry of others, so will they not easily be persuaded to prefer the publick utility to their own private pleasure or emolument. To support this, they must have numbers of other idle people at their beck, and such grow by degrees into civil tools, or mercenary armies. We have seen much of this at home; but I think the *Dutch* are something nearer the bidding adieu to liberty than ourselves; a single sovereign is become at length almost indispensable. The states loaded the people with taxes, engrossed all the lucrative employments, and made them, as it were, hereditary in their families: The wealth of the state at the same time hardly sufficient to pay their interest of the publick debts, and

and farther taxing burdenſome and vexatious. It ſhould ſeem as if we had not differed from them; but then we have various reſources within ourſelves, which the *Dutch* want, and, by the power of the people, can turn the tables on a bad or unſkilful adminiſtration, without either rebellion or tumult. Attacks on our conſtitution have of late been very bold; but I am apprehenſive, that, had all the points been carried, the fatal effects would have operated very differently than what our fine ſchemers intended; it has been, in my opinion, their greateſt happineſs that they have met a violent oppoſition. Had the *Dutch* government been timely checked in the ſame manner, it had probably brought them a little to their ſenſes, and their power had ſtill continued. As it is, the political conduct of the contending parties ſeems to point out the ruin of both, and either the veſting of authority in ſome foreign prince, or being hurried into a democracy. I am more particular in this, as the *Dutch* are nearly allied to us in intereſt; and, on the principles of liberty, they are a kind of ſiſter ſtate, but not equally fortified againſt ſimilar evils; the like taxes which make us uneaſy, muſt ruin them, and our form of government, no more than our natural reſources, are poſſible to be obtained. The *Dutch* are only fed by a circulation of trade from hand to mouth, and flouriſh ſimply on the credit of commerce, having neither national ſtaple, nor any conſiderable domeſtick manufacture. As their debts and taxes increaſe, their dealings and credit decay; this is in ſome meaſure the ſame with us, but will not have the like immediate effect, nor I hope conſequentially; by which I mean, that I apprehend we ſhall be able to recover ourſelves, before things become as deſperate here as in *Holland*, and neither be obliged to recur to abſolute monarchy, and ſtanding armies on the one ſide, nor to confuſion or democracy on the other.

A RHAPSODY *to a* Friend, *to welcome in the genial Month of* May, *and recal the giddy People from following the Diſtractions of their Heads, to attend to the Dictates of their Hearts.*

COME, my friend, and wonder with me at the blindneſs and folly of erring mortals in their purſuits of happineſs: Which tho' the goal that all would reach, yet how few know wherein it conſiſts, or, knowing, purſue the means to attain it?

See how the many who hunt after riches, loſe the end in the means! for they purſue an object which flies before them in meaſure as they haſten to overtake it, and feel their deſires increaſe in proportion to their accompliſhment! And to what purpoſe have they, during that purſuit, fled from the *joys*, denied themſelves the *comforts*, and barely exiſted by the *neceſſaries* of life, but to know an anxiety in preſerving, equal to the pain in amaſſing their treaſure?

Behold by what painful ſteps the ſon of ambition aſcends to power! Every virtue muſt give way, every vice be aſſumed, as occaſions require, and purpoſes demand. Every connection, that blood or friendſhip has created, every ſentiment that honour has nurſed, muſt give place to circumſpection, time-ſervice, cringing, and lying. Behold him, by theſe meritorious acts, arriv'd at the ſummit, and wantonning in the full poſſeſſion of power! Yet, at the end of his hopes, he finds himſelf farther from the end of his wiſhes than ever; for alas! in the croud of his attendants, *happineſs*, which *alone* he ſought after, *alone* is abſent, and coyly diſdains to yield up her charms to all the allurements that fortune can laviſh: But, inſtead of that lovely cherub, he finds the fury *care* approach nearer

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and nearer every ſtep he mounts; hover round the gilded roof, follow in the ſhining train, haunt him in the feaſts of the ſumptuous, in the aſſemblies of the ſplendid, nor fly before the aſſiduity of dependents, the fawning of courtiers, and the ſmiles of a monarch;—till, unable longer to bear the hiſſings of her ſnakes, he with tranſport undoes the work of a life; throws from him the cumberſome ſtate, he, at ſuch a rate, had acquired, and, deſpairing of happineſs, barters his ambition for quiet: Then, in the ſhade of retirement, mourns that he never had known wherein conſiſted the bleſſings of life, till it was too late to enjoy them.

Behold the rake, like a ſteed whom no friendly rein contains, ſets out in his precipitate courſe, indulging every paſſion, gratifying every ſenſe, nor once inclines his ear to liſten to the calls of reaſon, that inceſſantly warns him of his folly and danger! His outſet too furious to laſt, ſee how he ſtops ſhort in the middle of his career; his fortune diſſipated, his morals ſapped, and his vigour of youth blaſted with the impotence of age.—Then, ſtruggling with poverty, he drags along his miſerable remains of life, while his dreams of happineſs are converted into vain reſearches after momentary relief from pain; and even his wiſhes for eaſe, diſappointed by the upbraidings of conſcience!

Then let us, my friend, while yet it is time, be warned to caution by the dangers of others; and, while yet it is in our power; while as yet no falſe allurements have ſeduced our appetites; while roſy *Hebe* attends to beſtow her reliſh; let us ſeek happineſs where alone it is to be found, in *love*. But let us not delay, for every moment otherwiſe applied is loſt: Nor ſhould much perſuaſion here be neceſſary, where happineſs is the end and pleaſure the means. No thorny paths affright the tender traveller; but flowers ſtrow the ground, fragrance breathes in the air, and muſick enchants in every tree, that adorns the delightful paſſage to this habitation of the happy. There *youth* is waſted in raptures which *it* only can taſte, and *love* only can beſtow: There, when the blaze ſubſides into the gentle flame, when age has mellowed paſſion into friendſhip, the eve of life is paſt in that ſweet ſatisfaction which they only enjoy, who can reflect with pleaſure on the paſt.—What can the wealth of the miſer, what the power of the ſtateſman, what the laſciviouſneſs of the diſſolute, beſtow of pleaſure comparable to that of a heart happy in a mutual paſſion, conſcious of loving, and ſure of being beloved? not half ſo anxious to procure happineſs to itſelf, as to communicate it to the dear object of its affections.

Bleſt as happy lovers are in youth, content as they are in age, death is not to them armed with thoſe terrors that affrighten the reſt of mortals. How eaſy is the tranſition, ſince their life has been but an anticipation of the ſcene it opens to them? Their dying eyes are cloſed with the proſpect of pleaſures that flow for ever; with a proſpect of living over again their days of rapture in love and in youth, —in love which ſhall never more be impaired, in youth which ſhall never again know decay.

The Character of Mecænas, *Favourite of the Emperor* Auguſtus, *and Patron of* Virgil, Horace, *and the other great Wits and learned Men of that Age.*

MECÆNAS was generally reputed more a man of letters, than a man of war; yet, what is wonderful, there are no pieces remaining, that, with any certainty, can be attributed to him, or that carry the ſtamp of ſo great a genius.

If his works are loſt, his fame and glory will, however, live as long as books have any exiſtence in the world: He had a ſincere paſſi-

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on for all ſorts of polite learning; and honour'd all men with his friendſhip, and an unaffected intimacy, who excell'd that way: He did not only give them his heart, but his purſe; and theſe, on the other hand, gratefully repaid the benefits of a ſhort life, with immortality.

As *Auguſtus*, by his mighty talent for government, ſeem'd deſtin'd to be emperor of the world; ſo did *Mecænas* ſeem ordain'd to be his miniſter, or rather a wiſe, and happy favourite, who did not ſo much execute his maſter's will, as preſide over it by the mediation of the ſoundeſt reaſon, temper'd with the greateſt complacency and good breeding.

His great and fruitful genius gave him, by way of advance, all that knowledge which is generally collected from a long train of obſervation, and a great diverſity of events: And his generoſity was ſo great and diffuſive, that he gilded an iron age, and render'd monarchy not only ſupportable, but agreeable to a people paſſionately fond of liberty. He ſeldom aſk'd favours, but in order to diſpenſe them to his maſter's honour. All perſons of merit were ſure to be ſharers in his felicity; and he was much more inclin'd to give ear to good reports, than any ſort of artful and envious inſinuations. He was ſo far from diſcouraging all addreſs to him, by a formal look, or ſtiff behaviour, that, with a chearful and open countenance, he encourag'd modeſt and diſtreſs'd merit to approach him: As he had ever the inclination to grant favours, ſo none departed diſſatisfy'd who had the leaſt reaſon to expect them. But with all this, he did not want reſolution to give a denial: The impudent, and importunate, did never obtain from a vicious weakneſs, what was due to virtue. In a word, he was the channel thro' which the riches of the empire flow'd to the meaneſt; and he never thought money better laid out, than when he purchas'd for his maſter the affections of his people.

The quickneſs of his parts gave him a great dexterity and facility in the diſpatch of buſineſs; and altho' he was wonderfully aſſiduous, yet did he never ſeem puzzled, or perplex'd, or more out of humour than if he were about ſome ordinary diverſion.

He paſs'd with the ſame facility from his pleaſures to affairs of ſtate, as from theſe to his pleaſures; but his diverſions were ſo refin'd, and ſhared by ſo many perſons of excellent wit and learning, that he improv'd his mind, even by his amuſements. As he was indebted for his excellent qualities, both of mind and heart, to the bounty of nature, and not to the liberality of his prince, ſo could no change or revolution of ſtate affairs, no violence, raviſh them from the poſſeſſor: Treaſures of another kind, when compar'd with theſe, are little to be valued.

They may procure hypocritical adorers, but never true friends: In a word, a miniſter of this character ſeems to have treaſur'd all his riches in his ſoul; he has nothing to apprehend from abroad, and his pleaſures are as free and extenſive as his thoughts.

Some Thoughts on the Nothern Fiſhery.

THE northern fiſhery for herrings and cod has been the object of the attention of ſome one or other great man ever ſince the *Dutch* have occupied it; and it is not a little ſurpriſing, that altho' this affair is thoroughly underſtood, and has been ſo for 8 or 9 reigns, yet it has never met with ſuitable encouragement. It can't be ſaid that the *Engliſh* are an indolent people, or that they want wealth to promote an advantageous commerce, nor that they are overburdened with beneficial trade, or that they have any averſion to a fiſhery, as they have entered into the *Newfoundland* and pilchard fiſhing with great ſpirit

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ſpirit and ſucceſs; ſo that there remains only to account for our not going into the herring trade, by ſome impediments from above, perhaps moſt generally owing to an intimate political connection between us and the *Dutch*; but the cauſe has ſometimes been, that thoſe who procured charters to that end, have done it on no other motive than to make a good bargain with the *Dutch*, and then to quit it again. Therefore, in the entring on any deſign of this nature for the future, it ought to be carefully conſidered who the undertakers are, and that they be ſuch men as will not injure or diſhonour their country by making a jobb of the royal and parliamentary encouragement, and by that means quaſh all after-attempts to recover into our hands what would perhaps bring in more wealth than any other branch of commerce whatſoever.

There is a kind of neceſſity for publick encouragement at the firſt ſetting out, becauſe it muſt either be begun on a very large bottom, or will naturally prove ineffectual; for it would be as idle to attempt this trade with 20 or 30,000*l.* as to ſet up the buſineſs of a mercer with 50*l.* There muſt be a permanent foundation laid, a kind of inexhauſtible fund, that can bear a great expence for the firſt 3 years, in building and fitting out a large number of veſſels, and in eſtabliſhing a colony of labouring people, in the *North*, to be inſtructed and practiſed in the ſeveral arts and occupations relative thereto: And as the forming of this muſt be effected by men converſant in buſineſs, and as no men of buſineſs will leave other beneficial purſuits, without a proſpect well grounded of improving their fortunes, ſo neither will they quit their former avocations, without the baſis being firſt laid by the publick, who are to reap the chief benefit.

It is apparently demonſtrable to be a very gainful trade, and men who reaſon but in part, will therefore aſk, why there needs a particular encouragement from the publick; but theſe do not diſtinguiſh between immediate expence in great deſigns, and eventual profit. To lay a ſolid foundation will, the firſt coſt, be at leaſt 100,000*l.* and it requires a courſe of time to bring ſuch a ſum and intereſt back; which delay many, who would otherwiſe ſubſcribe, can't bear, and it would be fooliſh to divide out of the capital. I am ſpeaking now to perſons converſant in the nature and genius of trade, men that can inſtantly ſee the conſequence of either ſetting out on a ſmall fund, or merely on their own bottoms. The *Bank*, tho' not a trading corporation, met ſuch encouragement from the ſtate; and I think it has been the caſe in almoſt every publick undertaking, or they moſt probably had never ſubſiſted at this time. The herring fiſhery once began to taſte of the royal bounty, but it was unhappily withdrawn again, and with that miſadventure all the glorious proſpect vaniſhed.

It is intimately known to many, what fine ſchemes have failed for the like reaſon; and how few, when unſupported by the government, have ever been carried happily into execution. The *New River* is almoſt a ſingular inſtance; but that, tho' perfected to the great uſe and emolument of others, became, thro' want of publick encouragement, the ruin of the projector. This no legiſlative power intends; they look with an eye of favour on all juſt and beneficial ſchemes, and will not, when attentive to the intereſt of the community, ſuffer a worthy member to labour under the preſſure of affecting evils, becauſe he has exerted his capacity in the common ſervice of mankind. We ſee this point finely conſidered in the new ſettlement of *Nova Scotia* *. The herring

* *See a deſcription, and* MAP *of it, in our laſt.*

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ring fishery is only another kind of colony-planting nearer home; and as the association of the *Hanse*, formerly, furnished out a thriving commonwealth upon the ocean, with a constitution wholly maritime and independent, something like this is to be wished in the establishment of this fishery, if it ever takes place; for there seems a necessity that it should have some laws of its own, peculiar and exempt, to answer all sudden emergencies, and to prevent the evil which delays bring upon such kind of undertakings.

It has been hinted, that the *Dutch* may have interest enough to prevent any thing of this nature taking place to the purpose; but, if my intelligence from *Holland* be right, the *Dutch* now see the affair in a light very different from what they did formerly: They understand now, that the more traders the more business, that it will not injure either nation, but that both will grow richer; there are fish enough for both, and markets sufficient to take off the the commodity; so that it is only left between us to take care, that neither undersel to the prejudice of the common interest.

On our particular part it is to be considered, that, by the nation's being deeply in debt, the taxes are proportionably heightned, and the people in general the less able to support the poor; but the poor are not lessened, rather evidently increased by some thousands; so that the load upon the husbandman, artificer, *&c.* is every way improved. To cure this, the fishery seems the most natural remedy, as it will, at the same time that it keeps the industrious near home, take off great numbers of the parochial poor, and, if the judgment of the wisest men may be depended upon, bring in a balance of wealth sufficient to support the residue.

Luxury *the Ruin of* Liberty.

THERE is no such thing as fettering of reasonable beings, until luxury's bagnio has produced a perspiration of their rationality, and left them as mere brutes, and with as little sense of their genial strength, as the horse that suffers itself to be bridled by an urchin. All the antient free states fell by the force of luxury; and the people were converted into slaves, upon the credit of those flaming principles that now begin to operate so forcibly on the minds of *Britons*. The antient *Capuans* were not only disarmed by this taint; but even disarming the *Punick* army, and dissolving at once *Hannibal*'s triumphs, turned his victories into disgrace: Like the infection of a pestilence, it spread itself gradually over *Italy*, and at lengrh ruined *Rome*.

But this did not, like other plagues, act impermanent, and then vanish; rather, like salt and sulphur on hot soils, destroy'd the natural vegetation. *Rome* continues miserable on the same principles it was first degraded; and *Naples*, *Capua*, &c. have pass'd thro' ages in a confirm'd state of degeneracy, are in the same miserable wretched state they were some centuries ago, and, as to all human foresight, appear totally irrecoverable. And the antient *Grecian* free states, that singly vied with the *Persian* monarchy for glory, are now no more. What kind of men ought we to be, if we have the least relish left for just and generous liberty? that noblest propensity of the human mind, singly preserved by that rational virtue, which ennobles us as men, and gives a dignity to our nature as thinking beings.

To be free, is to be the monarchs of ourselves, whom no wicked arts can conquer; to be happy in our own families, exult in a pleasing situation, and glory in an equal government; formed alike for the honour of the sovereign, and welfare of the subject, calculated for the reciprocal benefit of all, and incapacitated to injure any. Vice once esta-

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eſtabliſhed is not to be rooted out; nor is virtue to be preſerved, but in the ſame manner as an eſtate is to be honeſtly acquired, by attention, induſtry, and a ſteady adherence to thoſe plain rules of conduct, which wiſe men ſeriouſly apply, and knaves and idiots laugh at.

Publick diverſions are the fountain of folly, and ſnares laid to entrap the weak and inconſiderate; and I muſt beg leave to obſerve here, that as every man has a weak ſide, ſo the wiſeſt men are apt to fall into the greateſt errors, unleſs they carefully guard themſelves againſt the ſtrong operation of their paſſions, nor ſuffer pleaſure in exceſs to acquire a predominance over their reaſon. While I am thus attempting inſtruction, I muſt confeſs I have ſeen the building for the fire-works, and all its concomitant machinery *, with no little ſenſe of pleaſure, and which nothing but a ſevere reflection on the cauſe of its being erected, and the evil reſulting from it, could counterpoiſe. But, alas! this turns all our joy into mourning: A benevolence for my fellow-creatures naturally commands my compaſſion; and I can't help conſidering it as the laſt fatal feaſt of an extravagant heir, who, having borrow'd to the utmoſt penny, is gayly making his exit into diſtreſs, miſery, and wretchedneſs, drawing after, and involving, crouds in the common ruin: His ſteward glorying in his folly, and ſetting up his chariot at the expence of his inconſiderate maſter; every one rejoicing, few thinking, at length the day cloſes, and carols are ſung no more.

I ſaw, with no little concern, the giddy croud tranſporting themſelves from all quarters to the *Green Park*, and, after viewing abundance of fine things, which they knew not what to make of, returning back, with a ſilent inſenſible cunning in their countenances, as ſeeming to wonder what they have been ſeeing, and what all this glare and hurry is about. How long it will be before they reconcile this to themſelves, is difficult to gueſs; but, if they have been ſo happy as to get it out of their heads with the general exploſion, the damage will not be equal to what I may otherwiſe imagine.

It is generally known that the publick debt is 80 millions; that the peace is thought by ſome to be not the moſt honourable that was ever made; that we are not rightly able to pay the intereſt and other taxes; that it is difficult to provide for our diſbanded ſoldiers and ſeamen; that the money expended on this ſingular inſtance of folly increaſes our difficulties; and, to render this worſe and worſe, the induſtrious people have been drawn off from their daily labour, and, perhaps, as much money loſt thereby to the nation, as ten times the firſt expence; beſides turning the people's heads.

That I am not ſingular herein, will appear from the following little hiſtory: In the heat of queen *Anne*'s war, when the *Dutch* were perhaps full as wiſe as at preſent, it was the cuſtom of the ſtates to appoint a faſt every three months, to implore the divine bleſſing on their arms: One of the provincial deputies, obſerving that theſe faſts came often about, and called away the poor from their labour, fell to calculating the loſs reſulting therefrom to the community; and, finding or computing it to be about 4 millions of guilders a year, he made his application thereupon to the government, and procured that 3 of the 4 days ſhould be for the future remitted. Upon a like principle of calculation, I have conſider'd, with my beſt judgment, what theſe fire-works have coſt the nation out of the common people's labour, independent of the injury done to their underſtandings. I conceive that

* *See a deſcription of it in our laſt*, p. 192; *and a* VIEW *of it in our* Mag. *for* December.

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that no one will eſteem me immodeſt, if I compute that 200,000 labouring people have holliday'd away their time for ſome ſucceſſive days, previous to the exhibition; which men earning from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* a day, moderated on an average to 1*s.* 6*d.* will amount, in 6 days, to 90,000*l.* abſolute loſs to the nation in labour only, beſides the expence of the train'd bands; to whoſe officers only a ſum of 234*l.* is, or muſt be paid, for their nocturnal parade, excluſive of the charge the houſekeepers, each of whom is liable to furniſh a man, were put to, few marching for leſs than 5*s.* a-piece (including their powder and ball,) in the 26 companies that guarded the city the night of the exploſion; which, with a ſuppoſitious ſum of 30,000*l.* expended on the temple of miniſterial fame, would have made a fund for a *Britiſh* fiſhery, that might, in a moderate courſe of time, have paid all our debts, but is now totally ſquandered away.

An Account of the Indians *inhabiting the Country on the Weſt of* Hudſon's Bay, *from Lat.* 51° *to* 58° *North: Extracted from* Ellis's *Relation of a Voyage for diſcovering a* North-Weſt *Paſſage.*

THE natives of this country are of a middle ſize, copper colour, with black eyes, and long, lank hair of the ſame colour. They are of a chearful diſpoſition, good natured, affable, friendly, and honeſt in their dealings. They live in tents cover'd with mooſe, and dear-ſkins ſewed together; as their time is ſpent chiefly in hunting, fiſhing and fowling, they change their habitations, according as they find the game plenty or ſcarce.

They do not live in any great numbers together, for the ſame reaſon, becauſe it would be more difficult to provide neceſſaries to feed and clothe them: therefore they have no body of laws to regulate their conduct, but are influenced in their behaviour, by a natural rectitude of diſpoſition, that reſtrains them from all acts of violence and injuſtice, as effectually as the moſt rigid laws could. The chiefs in every family or tribe, who, generally ſpeaking, are choſe from amongſt the moſt antient of the people, but chiefly for their ſkill in hunting, and experience in trade, domeſtick affairs, or valour in war, which they often wage with the *Eſkymaux*, direct thoſe who reſide with them in their different employments of hunting, fowling, fiſhing, &c. yet their advice is followed rather thro' deference than obligation.

They have no dependence upon the fruits of the earth for their ſubſiſtence, living entirely on the animals they take in hunting or trapping, at which they are very dexterous. They make prodigious ſlaughter every ſeaſon among the deer, from an unaccountable notion, that the more they deſtroy, the greater plenty will ſucceed; therefore ſometimes they leave 3 or 400 dead on the plain, taking out of them only their tongues, and leaving their carcaſſes either to rot, or be devoured by the wild beaſts. At other times they attack them in the water, and kill prodigious numbers, which they bring down on floats to the factories. Theſe creatures croſs a vaſt extent of country, from ſouth to north, in the ſpring, in order to bring forth their young in places of ſafety, *viz.* in the more northerly parts, which are either not at all, or but thinly inhabited. In their route thither, they are extremely tormented with large gnats and muſkettoes, with which this country, during the little ſummer it enjoys, is greatly infeſted. This cauſes the deer to take to the rivers and lakes for ſhelter, and gives the *Indians* a greater opportunity of killing them.

They live not only on the fleſh of animals, they kill in hunting, but on that alſo of birds of paſſage; ſuch as

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ſwans, wild geeſe, ducks, plover, &c. that go to the northward in the ſpring to breed, and return to the ſouthward in autumn; as alſo eagles, crows, owls, hawks and gulls; likewiſe upon partridges and pheaſants, which ſtay in the winter. Their A
fleſh in general they boil and eat by itſelf, and then drink the water it was boiled in, which they eſteem very wholſome. In like manner they dreſs their fiſh, of which they have plenty, and very good; ſuch as ſturgeon, carp, ſalmon, trout, pike, B
&c.

The clothing of the men here in ſummer, is a looſe coat, made of blanket, which they buy either from the *French* or *Engliſh* ſettled in their neighbourhood; a pair of leather ſtockings, which come ſo high, as C
to ſerve for breeches; they make ſhoes alſo of the ſame materials. The womens clothes differ from the mens only in this, they generally wear a petticoat, that comes a little lower than their knees, in the winter. Their ordinary apparel is of D
the ſkin of the deer, otter or beaver, with the hair or fur on; the ſleeves of their upper habit are frequently ſeparate from the body, and taken on and off at pleaſure, being only tied with ſtrings at the ſhoulders; ſo that their arm-pits, even in E
the depth of winter, are expoſed to the cold, which they reckon contributes to their health. It muſt be owned, their diſeaſes are but few, and thoſe chiefly ariſing from colds, taken after drinking ſpirituous liquors, which they buy from the F
Engliſh, contrary to the wiſer maxims of the *French*, who ſell them none. The *French* eſteem the drinking theſe liquors, not only prejudicial to the conſtitutions of the natives, but alſo to their trade; for as that depends upon their hardineſs, G
dexterity and ſucceſs in hunting, it muſt neceſſarily decline, as theſe qualities are impaired. This is obvious alſo, in point of fact, amongſt thoſe *Indians*, who have an intercourſe with the *Engliſh*. The inland *Indians* will not drink brandy, from an opinion of its bad effects; theſe are a healthy, tall, active and robuſt people, who bring down as many furs as the conveniency of the carriage will allow, and leave many more behind. Whereas thoſe *Indians*, who are addicted to drunkenneſs, ſuch as the home *Indians*, or thoſe who live in places contiguous to the *Hudſon's-Bay* company's ſettlements, are a meagre, ſmall, and indolent kind of people, hardly equal to the hardſhips of the country, and ſubject to many diſorders.

They are in general pretty much ſubject to ſome diſorders in the breaſt, but to no contagious diſeaſes: Whenever they find themſelves begin to be indiſpoſed, they drink an infuſion of the herb called *Wizzekapukka*, the broth of fiſh, which they call *Shaggamitie*, or elſe ſweat themſelves. Their manner of doing this is as follows; they get a large round ſtone, on which they make a fire, and keep it burning till the ſtone becomes red-hot; over this they make a ſmall tent covered cloſe on all ſides, then go into it naked, with a veſſel full of water; this they ſprinkle on the ſtone, which fills the little tent with a copious ſupply of moiſt warm vapours, that very ſoon produce a ſtrong perſpiration in the patient. When the ſtone grows cool, the pores of the ſkin being ſtill open, they come out of the tent, and inſtantly plunge themſelves into the water, or in winter, when water is not to be had, they roll themſelves in the ſnow; and this they look upon as a cure for moſt of their maladies. A ſingular remedy they alſo have for the colick, and all diſorders of the bowels, that is, to ſwallow a great quantity of tobacco-ſmoke, by which they poſitively affirm they obtain great and ſpeedy relief. If their heads are at any time ſtuffed or incommoded, they force the ſame ſmoke out of their noſtrils. They

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They very often in their drunken fits commit exceſſive diſorders, ſuch as quarrelling, burning their tents, abuſing their wives, and then perhaps go to ſleep by the fire, where frequently they are terribly burnt, or if they are at any diſtance from it, as miſerably froze, if it be in winter-time. When they are ſober, they are very courteous, and compaſſionate, and that as well to thoſe who are abſolute ſtrangers, as their own family; and their affection for their children is ſingularly great. An extraordinary inſtance of this happened lately at *York-Fort*: Two ſmall canoes, paſſing *Hayes*'s river, when they had got to the middle of it, one of them, which was made of the bark of a birch-tree, ſunk, in which was an *Indian*, his wife and child: The other canoe being ſmall, and incapable of receiving more than one of the parents and the child, produced a very extraordinary conteſt between the man and his wife; not but that both of them were willing to devote themſelves to ſave the other, but the difficulty lay in determining which would be the greateſt loſs to the child. The man uſed many arguments to prove it more reaſonable, that he ſhould be drowned, than the woman. But ſhe alledged on the contrary, it was more for the advantage of the child, that ſhe ſhould periſh, becauſe he, as a man, was better able to hunt, and, conſequently, to provide for it. The little time there was ſtill remaining, was ſpent in mutual expreſſions of tenderneſs, the woman ſtrongly recommending, as for the laſt time, to her huſband, the care of her child. This being done, they took leave in the water; the woman quitting the canoe was drowned, and the man with the child got ſafe a-ſhore, and is now taken much notice of by the people thereabouts.

It is looked upon as a great offence, for the women to ſtride over the legs of the men when they ſit on the ground; and they even think it beneath them to drink out of the ſame veſſel with their wives. When their parents grow ſo old, as to be incapable to ſupport themſelves by their own labour, they require their children to ſtrangle them; and this is eſteemed an act of obedience in their children to perform. The manner of diſcharging this laſt duty, is thus: The grave of the old perſon being dug, he goes into it, and after having converſed and ſmoaked a pipe, or perhaps drank a dram or two with their children, the old perſon ſignifies he is ready; upon which two of the children put a thong about his neck, one ſtanding on one ſide, and the other oppoſite to him, pull violently till he is ſtrangled, then cover him with earth, and over that they erect a kind of rough monument of ſtones. As for ſuch old perſons as have no children, they requeſt this office from their friends, tho' in this laſt caſe it is not always complied with.

As to their religious ſentiments, I ſhall acquaint the publick with all I know, without adding any thing from conjectures. It is very certain, that their notions upon this ſubject are very limited and imperfect. They acknowledge a being of infinite goodneſs, whom they ſtile *Ukkewma*, which in their language ſignifies the *great chief*; they look upon him as the author of all the benefits they enjoy, and ſpeak of him with reverence. They likewiſe ſing a kind of hymns in his praiſe, and this in a grave ſolemn tone, not altogether diſagreeable. Yet their ſentiments on this head are very looſe and confuſed, ſo that it is not eaſy to ſay what they mean by this kind of publick worſhip. They likewiſe acknowledge another being, whom they call *Wittikka*, whom they repreſent as the inſtrument of all kinds of miſchief and evil; and of him they are very much afraid; but however we know of no methods made uſe of by them to appeaſe him.

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The condition of theſe poor people is melancholy enough, tho' it does not make ſuch an impreſſion on them as one would expect; for tho' the beſt part of their life is ſpent in procuring neceſſaries for the ſubſiſtence of themſelves and of their families, yet they have no great notion of frugality, or providing againſt thoſe diſtreſſes, to which they are ſure to be expoſed every winter, are very free of their proviſions, when they have plenty, and, except drying a little veniſon and fiſh, take no care of ſupplies, in a time of dearth. It has ſometimes happened that the *Indians*, who come in the ſummer to trade at the factories, miſſing of the ſuccours they expected, have been obliged to ſinge off the hair from thouſands of beaver ſkins, in order to feed upon the leather. Yet in ſuch caſes, they keep up their ſpirits in a tolerable degree, omit nothing that is in their power to procure wherewithal to ſupport their families, and when reduced to the greateſt extremities, undergo them with a kind of habitual and ſteady patience, which it is much eaſier to admire than imitate.

But their greateſt hardſhips and fatigues happen to them in their journeys; for it is common with them, to travel 2 or 300 miles, even in the depth of winter, thro' a wide open country, without meeting with any houſe to receive, or carrying any tent to protect them. In ſuch journeys, it is their cuſtom, when night approaches, to raiſe a little kind of fence with bruſh-wood, to the leeward of which they make a fire, and after clearing away the ſnow, they lay down upon the ground, and ſleep between the fire and the fence. But if they happen to be benighted upon ſome wild plain, where no ſuch fence can be made for want of wood, they are then forced to lie down under the ſnow, which proves ſome defence from the cold; and this, it is ſaid, is likewiſe practiſed in the extremities of *Siberia*.

But theſe hardſhips from cold are much inferior to thoſe, which they feel from the ſcarcity of proviſions, and the difficulty they are under in procuring them. A ſtory which is related at the factories, and known to be true, will ſufficiently prove this. An *Indian*, with his family, coming down to trade, from a place at a very great diſtance, had the misfortune to meet but with little game by the way; ſo that, in a ſhort time, himſelf, his wife, and his children, were reduced to the laſt diſtreſs. In theſe circumſtances, they plucked the fur from their clothes, and preſerved life as long as they were able, by feeding on the ſkins they wore; but even this wretched reſource ſoon failed them; and then, what is terrible to conceive, and horrible to relate, theſe poor creatures ſuſtained themſelves, by feeding on the fleſh of two of their children. On their arrival at the factory, the diſtracted *Indian*, whoſe heart overflowed with grief, told this melancholy affair to the *Engliſh* governor, with all its affecting circumſtances, which was received with a loud laugh. The poor ſavage, with a look of amazement, ſaid in his broken *Engliſh*, *This is no laughing talk!* and ſo went his way, highly edified, no doubt, with the morals of ſuch chriſtians.

Their language is ſomewhat guttural in the pronunciation; but neither very harſh, nor altogether unpleaſant; they have but few words, but thoſe are very ſignificant; and the method they have of expreſſing new ideas, by words compoſed, from compounding the qualities of thoſe things, to which they would give names, is very eaſy and intelligible; ſo that the *Engliſh* find no ſort of difficulty, either in learning or ſpeaking it.

I cannot avoid mentioning a very ſtrange maxim of policy, which prevails

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prevails much amongſt them; which is, that of ſuffering, or rather obliging their women to procure frequent abortions, by the uſe of a certain herb common in that country, and not unknown here, that they may in ſome meaſure be eaſed of that heavy burthen they feel, in providing for a helpleſs family. Something of this ſort, the *Dutch* inform us, was practiſed by the natives of the iſland of *Formoſa*, when they were maſters of it; nor is this at all more barbarous, than a cuſtom ſtill uſed in *China*, of ſuffering children, when born, to die for want of food, from the ſame principle of brutal œconomy. They differ alſo from almoſt all other nations in another particular, which is their manner of making urine; for here the men always ſquat down, and the women ſtand upright.

Courts of Conſcience recommended.

IT has been the laudable cuſtom of this nation at all times, when the good of the community was ſimply in view, on finding by the promulgation of any law, it had its deſired effect in one part of the kingdom, to make it as general as poſſible. Time and experience have proved to a demonſtration, that a *Court of Conſcience*, as eſtabliſh'd in the city of *London*, has anſwer'd all the happy ends of its conſtitution; the preſerving the induſtrious from being ruined by needleſs, not to ſay ſenſeleſs expences, and preventing the litigious and cunning from devouring the leſs attentive and unguarded. It follows on very rational principles, that the erecting of *Courts of Conſcience* in every great trading town in the kingdom would be a common benefit; and therefore, it is moſt humbly hoped, will not be refuſed by the legiſlature, to ſuch places that more eſpecially require them, becauſe ſuch courts appear to be purely calculated for the peace, happineſs, and welfare, of the inhabitants.

There are certain objections to the erecting of ſuch courts, which I ſhall here ſtate for the publick conſideration. It is held for, and therefore I doubt not is good law, that the king may, by his ſole authority, by patent or charter, erect courts of judicature, with ſuch powers annexed, as in his royal wiſdom he may think proper, or ſhall be by his council adviſed. Whether our ſuperior courts were ſo eſtabliſh'd originally, is a point as much too curious and learned, as unneceſſary for me to decide; but, if my memory does not decieve me, all the lower or inferior courts have the ſovereign's grants for their baſis, and the powers that conſtitute them uſually included in the grants of the manors to which they appertain, to the ſheriffalties, or particularly regarding his majeſty's houſhold. The two firſt claſſes have kept within the bounds preſcribed by their original conſtitutions; but the laſt, if I am not miſinform'd, has extended itſelf under a patent, contrary to the dictates of an expreſs ſtatute; and all of them ſeem calculated to oppreſs the mean and indigent, who can leaſt bear the effect of their litigation and expence; more particularly, that commonly called the *Marſhal's Court*, by its ſituation in the heart of the bills of mortality, and its ſeeming illegal extenſion. This wounds the peace of ſociety in a very tender part, and, for the value of a penny in diſpute, but too commonly ruins a poor family. Its intereſts are in ſome reſpects blended with the higher courts, as cauſes are commonly removed to them, by *habeas corpus*, or writs of error; but whether this be a juſt reaſon for not reducing the *Marſhal's Court* again to its firſt limits, is in the breaſt of the legiſlature only to decide. It is certainly calculated for oppreſſion, as are the other inferior courts; but the difference conſiſts in the narrowneſs of the limits of the latter, and the ſpreaded bounds of the former; and,

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and, if the ſtatute I mention be ſtill in force, and that it is a wiſe maxim of government, that the ſubject be as little as poſſible oppreſſed, then it ſhould ſeem at once both reaſonable and juſt, that the *Marſhal's Court* be reſtrain'd within its primitive bounds, and *Courts of Conſcience* erected within the city of *Weſtminſter* and borough of *Southwark*, that thereby the labouring people may be obliged to pay their juſt debts, without being liable to deſtruction by little follies and indiſcretions.

All mankind are not equally ſtrong in their faculties of ſenſe, nor alike of honeſt principles; but every wiſe ſtate will conſider what are the moſt natural means to guard the weak from ruin, and to do the injured juſtice. Great diſputes among rich people will bear expence, and are often ſo perplexed as to make litigation neceſſary, by having them well traverſed and argued; but it rarely happens, that the lower people have any diſputes, but what a man of very moderate underſtanding may readily decide, without any other ſkill or learning than that of merely knowing the difference between plain right and wrong. As matters now ſtand, the inferior courts in general are ſo many inquiſitions to torture the common people, and to keep them in a perpetual wrangle amongſt one another: and as nothing is more evident than the utility of *Courts of Conſcience*, which long experience has ſufficiently demonſtrated in the metropolis, it ſeems unneceſſary to urge farther the reaſonableneſs of eſtabliſhing ſuch courts, which nobody can juſtly oppoſe, or, I am apprehenſive, will oppoſe, that are not perſonally intereſted in the preſent tyranny of the inferior courts, and for that reaſon miſleading others, to prevent any thing being done that may be for the honour of the nation, and peace, and welfare of the people.

The FOOL. No. 422.

A Cenſure on the preſent reigning Taſte for Novels and Romances, and how to cure it.

Hoc fonte derivata clades
In patriam populumque fluxit. HOR.

THERE is at laſt a very happy taſte ſprung up amongſt us for *novel* and *romance*, ſuch a one as appeared in *France* when *Richlieu* was forming his ſchemes for the making his maſter abſolute at home, and ſhining abroad. It was about this time the moſt celebrated *novels* made their appearance, and amuſed the better ſort of people into a matchleſs inattention to what the directors of publick affairs were concerting for the fettering of the people. The follies of the perſons of rank very aptly catch the regard of the vulgar, who are ever ready to be led by the examples of thoſe they eſteem their betters; nor needs there any other means to make the common people behave ſillily, than the obſerving their ſuperiors deſcend from their dignity, and very gravely become buffoons.

There is a certain reliſh for rational pleaſures, which the wiſeſt men may condeſcend to entertain; ſuch as inſtructive plays well acted, muſick finely executed, orations on ſcience, perſpective views of improved ſcenes in nature, painting, poetry, and polite proſe eſſays, where the dignity of humour is not ſuffered to degenerate into mere farce and idleneſs, but as in the *Spectators*, where the mind is at once bettered and delighted; but when whims and conundrums run away with the applauſe of a ſenſible people, mimick geſtures and drollery command their attention, and *a tale of a tub* becomes faſhionable reading, we perceive the human ſpirit loſt in the purſuit of a non-entity, and reaſonable delight, true glory, and a firm reſolution to be free, exchanged for negligence and folly. When

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When *Cervantes* wrote his famous *romance* of *Don Quixote*, his views were juſt and noble; it was an attempt to retrieve the natural good ſenſe of his nation, and, by a palatable regimen timely applied, to cool the brains of his countrymen, and to reduce them to the equal ſtandard of reaſon. The lunacy of the age by degrees evaporated, calm and ſerene thinking gradually reſumed its native ſeat, and the author's happy ſucceſs approved his wiſdom.

I believe we may ſay, without partiality to ourſelves, that we have naturally as much good ſenſe as our neighbours, and have occaſionally ſhewn it; but are at the ſame time ſuch profeſſed humouriſts, and are ſo well ſatisfied whenever the *ridiculous* gains the aſcendant, that no ſooner a droll rogue touches that foible, but he commands all our affections. This man may put on a grave face, that woman aſſume the prude, the clergy may preach, the orator harangue, the eſſayiſt write; like poiſon that has once got poſſeſſion of the human body, and circulates thro' the vital frame, its powers are only waſted or overcome by the ſuperior oppoſite qualities in the corporeal diſpoſition, or qualified by lenients, or eradicated by ſudorificks. So foolery runs its race, until waſted by the natural inferiority of its own powers, is overcome by cool reflection, or eradicated be common ſenſe. They who attempt to ſtop it in its career, may as well think of ſtemming a flood-tide in the river *Humber*, or of impeding the firſt emotions of the violence of a heated faction; while it can hold the paſſions, it will triumph, and as they cool, it gradually reſigns its pre-eminence over the mind, paſſes and is forgot.

I know not of any better way to rectify this caſual diſorder, than by collecting together all the ridiculous circumſtances that have occurred for 30 years paſt, whether in writing, converſation, or action, whereby the publick have for a time been diverted, and for ever after aſhamed of: Such a work well digeſted, and illuſtrated with ſuitable cuts, would probably anſwer the ſame end here as *Don Quixote* did in *Spain*; our follies would then ſtare us ſo eminently in the face, and the reflection of our own weakneſs ſtrike us ſo keenly, as muſt go a great way towards rooting out this national evil, and at the ſame time guarding us for the future againſt ſuch like vicious affections.

I would have this done hiſtorically, each reigning folly deduced down regularly in due order of time, and the whole ſo prettily chained together, as to make it at leaſt as pleaſant in the reading, as *Tom Jones* *, or any other modern *romance*. I could wiſh likewiſe it was executed in the airy ſtile, the diction light and free, the reflections, if any where neceſſary, rather humorous than grave, and the whole ſo happily calculated to make men wiſer, as might bring us back to that even ſtate of thinking, which did an honour to our anceſtors, and made them revered, dreaded, and applauded, where-ever the *Britiſh* name had being. It may be entitled, *A genuine hiſtory of* Britiſh *wiſdom*; or, if it is better liked, *my character* is at the author's ſervice; and, if it will add any thing to the main deſign, he may furniſh it with proper remarks on my wiſe lucubrations.

Extract of a Letter dated at Rome, Aug. 5, 1747. *from Mr.* Hoare, *a young Statuary, now purſuing his Studies there, to his Brother Mr.* Hoare, *an eminent Painter at* Bath, *giving an Account of ſome of the principal antique* Pictures *found in the Ruins of* Herculaneum *at* Portici *near* Naples: *Taken from the* Philoſophical Tranſactions, No. 484.

THIS city was overthrown and ſwallow'd up by an earthquake near 1700 years ſince †. Some

* *See an account of it in our* Mag. *for* February *laſt*, p. 51, *&c.* † *See* London Magazine *for* 1747, *p.* 362, *&c. and for* February *laſt*, p. 71. of

of the moſt remarkable curioſities, we ſaw, were,

1. A picture of about 5 feet long, and 4 wide, repreſenting the education of *Achilles*, by his maſter *Chiron* the centaur. The figures are about half as big as the life. That of *Achilles* is ſtanding in a noble action, and is ſeen in front, as the principal object of the picture. He ſeems to hearken with great attention to, and is looking ſteadily on the centaur, who is ſeen almoſt in a ſide view. The figures are both finely colour'd, and well drawn; but that of the young man exquiſitely ſo.

2. Next to this is a picture of about 3 feet and ½ high, and narrow, in which is a woman ſacrificing. The figure is about 2 feet high. This picture ſeems to have been taken out of ſome compartiment of ornaments.

3. Next to this is a broken piece, repreſenting the judgment of *Paris*. The figures are about the ſame ſize as that laſt mention'd. They are not intire; the bottom part being broken off about the knees. This is alſo a very fine picture; but it is impoſſible to judge of all its beauties, as it is extremely changed and decayed; which is quite contrary to all the others, but, in particular, to that of *Chiron* and *Achilles*; which is in a manner as freſh as if it had been painted but yeſterday.

4. The next is a fine picture of the ſtory of *Virginia*. The figures are ſomething bigger than thoſe in the abovementioned. The characters and expreſſions of the heads are admirable. That of *Appius* gives a juſt idea of the furious tranſports in which the artiſt deſigned to deſcribe him. *Virginia* is weeping; and, in a word, all the figures are finely diſpoſed, and the characters well adapted to the ſubject.

5. Two large pictures were in a nich in a *Baſilica*, about 5 or 6 feet high. The firſt repreſents *Theſeus* victorious over the *Minotaur*. He is ſtanding in a free and fine poſture: One foot on the head of a *Minotaur*. But what ſeemed odd to me, was the figure of that monſter itſelf, which I had always ſeen differently repreſented; for, in this picture, the head repreſents that of a bull, which is joined to the body of a man. Several little *Genii*, or *Cupids* (as we call them) all ſeem impatient to ſhew their reſpect to their deliverer: One kiſſes his hand, another claſps round his leg, and ſeveral others are in different attitudes of gratitude. The figures are almoſt as large as ſmall life.

6. The other picture repreſents *Hercules* and the goddeſs of nature. The figure of *Hercules* is ſtanding (ſeen in a ſide view) repoſing on his club; ſomething like the ſtatue in the *Farneſe* palace at *Rome*. There is a *Victory* crowning the hero, and the goddeſs is ſitting before him, and ſeems to applaud and thank him for his labours. There are numbers of ſymbolical figures beſides in this picture. Behind the goddeſs is a ſatyr, and at *Hercules*'s feet a boy ſucking a doe. My friend, who conducted me, took particular notice, how delicately the doe ſeemed to diſpoſe of her legs, not to hurt the child; whilſt at the ſame time ſhe is licking his knees, as a mark of her tenderneſs for him. This picture is equal to the firſt-mentioned; being exquiſitely finely drawn and coloured, and well compoſed.

7. There is a little picture, which I thought extremely odd for its compoſition. It is about 1 foot and ½ long, and 8 or 9 inches high: It is a parrot drawing a chariot ſomething like our modern chaiſes. In the chariot ſits a ſort of large horſe-fly, whoſe two horns ſerve for the bridle and reins to guide the parrot.

8. Two pictures, of about 4 feet and ½ long, repreſenting the ſtage of a theatre, with comedians, playing their parts upon it. The perſpective in theſe pictures is very well obſerved.

9. A

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9. A wedding, conſiſting of 3 figures only. They are much in the ſame taſte of thoſe of *Aldobrandini*'s marriage at *Rome*. There are beſides numbers of little friezes repreſenting ſacrifices, and other ceremonies, of the antient Pagans; moſt of them on black or red grounds.

Theſe pictures ſhew, that the antients underſtood perſpective and landſchape, I mean, the keeping particularly, which I have heard ſtrongly diſputed; but no one that has ſeen theſe pictures will, I believe, make any doubt of it.

It would be impoſſible for me to give you an exact deſcription of all the pictures; as there are ſo many entire, beſides the bits and fragments of others. Of ſome, the heads only remain; and of others, pieces of figures; numbers of ſmall landſchapes; views of architecture; flowers and fruit, painted extremely light and elegantly. There are even ſome groteſque pictures, ſomething in the taſte of *India* painting. Moſt of the ſmall ones have been taken out of compartiments: They ſtill preſerve a beauty ſuperior to any thing we ſee now-a-days: The colouring, drawing, and liberty of pencil, may vie with the works of any maſter, even of *Raphael* himſelf.

There are two rooms full of them.—They are continually finding more every day; and I do aſſure you, that had I a month to ſpare, I would willingly go on foot to *Naples*, to have the pleaſure of ſtudying thoſe I have already ſeen, and ſeeing thoſe which have been diſcover'd ſince.

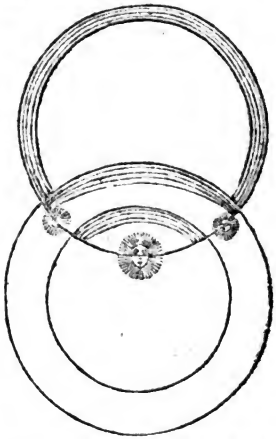
To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Remember an axiom in philoſophy, that all cauſes have an effect: If ſo, the conſequence is plain, all effects muſt have a cauſe. And as cauſes are judg'd of by their effects, I would beg room in your collection, not only to inform the publick of a very ſurprizing phænomenon, but alſo to deſire the curious, who employ their thoughts in the ſearch of natural cauſes, to ſolve the appearance.

As the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection, I doubt not but you'll admit, I might be ſo accidentally ſituated, as to behold this ſurprizing effect of ſome cauſe; when thoſe that were removed at ſome diſtance from me, might be wholly unacquainted with it. My account of this appearance is as follows.

I was ſituated 52 degrees 20 minutes north from the æquator, and in the plane of the meridian, 30 minutes weſt longitude from *London*. I ſaw, as it were, the appearance of three ſuns, which ſeemed to ſhine with their own proper luſtre. As I was admiring this uncommon ſight, to my great ſurprize, I ſaw three bright circles, the upper part of them tinged with the colours of a rainbow (which I think are called *halos*.) Now the apparent diameter of the *parhelias* (or mock ſuns) bore nearly the ſame proportion to the apparent diameter of the true ſun, as two to three. The *parhelias* appear'd in the colours as are ſeen thro' a priſm, and were ſituated on the eaſt and weſt ſide of the true ſun, and all theſe in the periphery of the uppermoſt *halo*. The circles did not coincide one with another, but were in the form as under: And according to the beſt obſervation I could make, the true ſun was not in the centre of either of them, but as here deſcribed.



Now, if the ingenious readers will give themſelves the trouble to ſolve the phænomenon, and inform the publick, of the day of the month, and the hour of the day of this appearance, it will oblige your friend and conſtant reader, *W. F.*

N. B. The ſun's altitude above the plane of our horizon, at the time of obſervation, was 45 degrees, and its azimuth from the eaſt point of the horizon was 22 degrees 40 minutes ſouthward, ☉ ♊.

From the REMEMBRANCER, May 20.

SIR,

ONE of the maxims cited by you in a late paper, from Sir *Walter Raleigh*, under the head of *royal policy*, which you excuſe yourſelf from enlarging upon, by inſinuating, that it may not be altogether *decent*, was contained in theſe words.

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"That the king ſhould never ſuffer any *one* of his nobility ſo to excel the reſt in honour, power, or wealth, as that he ſhould reſemble *another king* within the ſame kingdom, in like manner as the duke of *Lancaſter* formerly did: It being extremely hard for the worthieſt man to bear a ſuper-eminence of rank, dignity, and fortune, with that evenneſs and decorum, as becomes the duty and ſubmiſſion of a ſubject."

John of *Gaunt*, duke of *Lancaſter*, a younger ſon of that great prince, *Edward* III. (who was in nothing ſo unfortunate, as in the ſurviving both his abilities, and his glory) became the favourite of his father on the decline of his brother, the prince of *Wales* *, was created duke of *Lancaſter* almoſt in ſovereignty; was appointed commander in chief of the king's forces in *France*; had the negotiations of peace wholly under his direction, tho' not wholly under his name; and by the joint influence of ſo much power, and ſo much favour, form'd ſuch a party, as enabled him to bid for the ſucceſſion, and to raiſe commotions in the ſtate.

It is true, king *Edward* was, in a manner, in his dotage; buſying himſelf only with his pleaſures; celebrating juſts and tournaments, and proclaiming jubilees, for the entertainment of his fair miſtreſs *Alice Pierce*, by him entitled, *The lady of the ſun*: And when the neceſſities, which were the effects of his riots and prodigalities, obliged him to call a parliament, that very parliament, juſtly alarmed at the indolence and ſupineneſs of the king, the ambition of the duke, and the dangers which threatened the offspring of the prince of *Wales*, inſtead of ſupplying *his* wants, complained of *their own*; and not only ſet forth their grievances at full, but demanded, that the duke and his accomplices, as the cauſers of them, might be removed from court; which was done accordingly.

But then, no ſooner was the prince of *Wales* departed, than the king was induced to recal them again; and the duke re-obtained ſuch an aſcendency over him, that he procured all the powers of the kingdom to be veſted in his hands; and in concert with *Alice Pierce*, cauſed Sir *Peter de la Mere*, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, who had, in their name, exhibited the complaints, and demanded the removals, before ſpoken of, to be ſentenced by the king to perpetual impriſonment in *Newgate*.

The caſe of the young heir apparent † in right of his deceaſed father the prince of *Wales*, now ſeem'd to be deſperate; and deſperate indeed it would have been, if it had not pleaſed divine Providence to touch the heart of the king himſelf in his favour: For after having gone theſe lengths in gratifying his beloved ſon the *duke*, he, all at once, called for his grandſon, created him earl of *Cheſter*, and prince of *Wales*, gave him the precedency of his uncles, honoured him with the *garter*, and in this manner, ſecured him to the inheritance, which he was afterwards deprived of by *Henry* duke of *Lancaſter* and *Hereford*, the ſon of his uncle *John* of *Gaunt*: And in conſequence of that breach in the ſucceſſion, aroſe the fatal quarrel between the two branches ‡ of the ſame royal houſe, which, for ſo many years together, made a ſlaughter-houſe of the kingdom.

This is enough to illuſtrate the particular caſe alluded to by Sir *Walter*: And poſſibly what more immediately induced him to touch upon this ſtring was, the obſervations which he himſelf had made on the preſumptions of the two great favourites of queen *Elizabeth*, *Robert* earl of *Leiceſter*, and *Robert* earl of *Eſſex*; and more eſpecially of *Robert Car* earl of *Somerſet*, the firſt favourite of king *James*, who had the inſolence to put himſelf in oppoſition to *Henry* prince of *Wales*; and that with ſo much ſucceſs, thro' the countenance of the king, and the ſordid ſervility of his courtiers and miniſters, as almoſt to croud him out of his place.

But theſe are not the only inſtances of this kind of impolicy, which are to be met with in the *Britiſh* ſtory.

King *Charles* II. by the connivance, if not the encouragement, of his miniſter *Clarendon*, was induced, when but newly married, and with reaſonable proſpect of legitimate iſſue, to make ſuch a proviſion in point of revenue, for his brother, the duke of *York*, as rendered him independent of the crown: And as well by appointing him lord-high-admiral at firſt, as afterwards by ſuffering him, on the death of *Monk*, and the diſgrace of *Monmouth*, to diſtribute all the military poſts among his creatures, put it into his power to eſtabliſh ſuch an intereſt, and to create ſuch a faction, as had ſtrength enough to ſcreen him againſt all the efforts of the houſe of commons, in the affair of the *excluſion bill*, and even againſt the miſgivings of the king himſelf, who look'd on him with jealouſy, and yet was afraid to co-operate with the faction againſt him, tho' in favour of a ſon that he lov'd.

You yourſelf, Sir, if I remember right, have ſomewhere touch'd on the unſizeable greatneſs, which the duke of *Marlborough*, partly by the unbounded favour of the queen to his dutcheſs, partly by the fame of

* *Commonly call'd*, The black Prince, † *Afterwards* Richard II. ‡ *The houſes of* York *and* Lancaſter.

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of his victories, and partly by his alliances and connections, made a ſhift to attain; and alſo on the project which was ſaid to be in agitation to conſtitute him *general for life*, by authority of parliament.

But tho' every one of theſe particulars ſerves to verify Sir *Walter*'s maxim, thoſe do it moſt and beſt, which are drawn from the royal family: A mere ſubject, of what ever rank, who cheriſhes an irregular ambition, has a much greater height to climb than a prince of the blood: And if he falls, he is ſure to riſe no more: Whereas, a prince, on the contrary, has a footing on the aſcent; is ſure to find deſperadoes ready to aſſiſt him in the adventure, on condition they may ſhare in the profits; if he attains the ſummit, is alſo ſure to be furniſhed with ſufficient pretences to juſtify his elevation; and, if he miſcarries, may expect a gentle fall.

Henry IV. *Henry* VII. and even *William* III. what private wrongs ſoever they had to avenge, or publick pretences to aſſign, in order to beſpeak the favour and aſſiſtance of the publick, would not have found their way ſo eaſily to the throne, if they had not had ſomething like a family-claim to warrant their approaches to it.

If, therefore, it is impolitick to ſuffer any one of the nobility ſo to excel the reſt in honour, power, or wealth, as to reſemble *another king* within the ſame kingdom, it will follow, That to veſt a prince of the blood-royal with that excellency, would be impolitick in the ſuperlative degree.

But then this muſt be underſtood under ſome reſtriction: For it is admitted by Sir *Walter*, in another of his maxims, quoted alſo by you, That *government* is the element of the *heir apparent*: And that it would be altogether as detrimental to the commonwealth to exclude him from a *proper ſhare* of it, as to entruſt an *improper ſhare* of it with any body elſe.

In ſhort, he intends a minor prince of the blood, as *John* of *Gaunt* ought to be eſteemed, tho' the ſon of a king: And if by a nice diſquiſition into the character of that aſpirer, we ſhould find that nature had not only formed him of ſuch ingredients, as were adverſe to the repoſe of mankind, but added ſuch an index to her work, as left no room to miſtake the contents, one would be apt to think, that nothing but the higheſt degree of *infatuation* on one hand, and the moſt *unjuſtifiable purpoſes* on the other, could have occaſioned the lodging any extraordinary powers and pre-eminences in ſuch dangerous hands.

If, for example, it ſhould be known, that pity had been left out of his compoſition; that by another ſtrange miſtake, a double proportion of rigour and ſeverity had been ſubſtituted in its place: That a vein of brutality appeared even in his moſt pleaſurable hours: That his diſcourſe upon all occaſions was in the ſtyle of a *Boſſaw*: That being told he had loſt the hearts of thoſe under his command, he had reply'd in the words of *Caligula*, *Oderint dum metuant*: That not ſatisfy'd with the province of power aſſign'd him, he broke violently into every other; and behaved in all, as if they were his by conqueſt, if not by right: That he choſe for his counſellors and adviſers none but ſuch as were at open war with all principle, and who were known to have nothing at heart but the gratification of their own wicked views: That in his deportment towards thoſe who were ſo ſtationed as to look down upon him, he ſcarce preſerved the appearance either of duty or decency: That all he ſaid or did, partook of ſuch an arbitrary ſpirit, as was ſcarce reconcileable to the claims and rights of a free-born people; and laſtly, that even in his parleys with majeſty itſelf, he ſometimes gave way to ſuch fallies of violence and impetuoſity, as were not over conſiſtent with the reverence due to it:

I ſay, if *John* of *Gaunt* was known to be a man of this make, the *maxim* concludes more forcibly againſt him, as the ſon of a king, than it does againſt any other perſon: And for my part, Mr. *Cadwallader*, I can diſcern no manner of *indecency*, in publiſhing as much in print; ſince we are not to ſuppoſe, that any ſuch aſpirer is now living.

GAUNTLET.

QUERIES *with Regard to an open* African Company, *to be managed by nine* Merchants *or* Truſtees, *to be elected by the Traders of* Liverpool, Briſtol, *and* London.

I. WHat ſecurity will the ſaid truſtees give, that the governors, agents, and factors, who ſhall be empowered by them to take care of the forts and ſettlements in *Africa*, will anſwer ſuch damages as ſhall happen to other traders by their interruption or miſconduct?

II. What aſſurances can ſuch truſtees, as *ſeparate* traders, give, that they will have a ſufficient and conſtant ſupply of goods at all the forts and ſettlements on the *Gold Coaſt*, and that they will defend or aſſiſt either or any of the ſaid forts with a joint force from other forts, in caſes of inſults?

III. Who is to be chargeable for the loſs of any of our forts and ſettlements on the *Gold Coaſt*, by means of any neglect or miſconduct, aforeſaid? And how can any ſatisfaction be obtained from merchants, or other gentlemen of ſeparate intereſt, without any joint obligation, or joint intereſt, in the trader to the ſaid forts and ſettlements?

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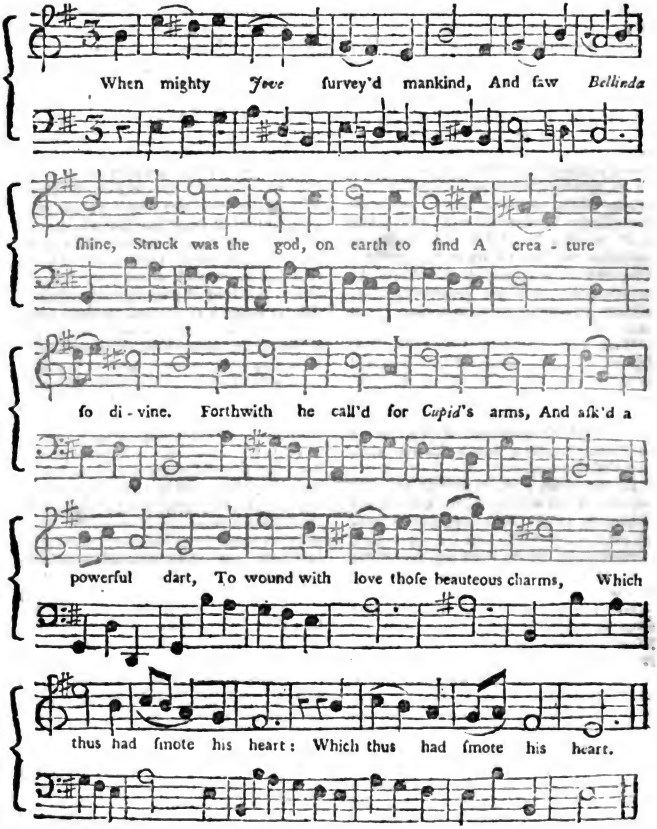
Sung by Miſs FALKNER.



3.

Cupid approach'd with trembling wings,
Unwilling to declare,
That he from whom this paſſion ſprings,
Was captive to the fair.

4.

Enrag'd at this the godhead ſaid,
Know, tho' thou'rt god of love,
Yet of theſe realms I reign the head,
And who dare rival *Jove*.

5.

Cupid thus ſtruck with deep affright,
Strait quits his native ſkies:
And to avoid *Jove*'s powerful might,
He flew to *Bella*'s eyes.

6.

There haſking lurks, nor heeds the god
Who rules and governs all:
Convinc'd that he at *Bella*'s nod,
A ſacrifice muſt fall.

7.

Fir'd with revenge the god then ſwore,
By high *Olympus* hill,
That *Cupid* ne'er ſhould ramble more,
But ſtay with *Bella* ſtill.

8.

Confin'd in her he there remains,
Ne'er to return again;
Whilſt ſhe alone ſupremely reigns
Alike o'er gods as men.

As

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An ELEGY.

YET once again, O muſe, once more ſhake off
The long lethargick interval, and wake
To loud laments of woe: hark! how the bell [pauſe,
With ſudden ſtroke, and ſlow alternate
Gives horror to the night, while ev'ry vale, [*Cam*,
Each hollow bank that's waſh'd by winding
Proclaims *Eugenio* gone! Hail! godlike youth, [tears,
My ſoul's beſt, deareſt half: O ſay, what
What praiſe beſt ſuits thee? Late when *Ægon* dy'd, [ray,
Ægon, whoſe virtues, like ſol's weſtern
Shone on me in decline; the ſolemn tale
Came o'er me like a peſtilential ſtorm
That blaſts where'er it falls; my ſpeech, my thought
At once forſook me; my ſuſpended pulſe
Forgot to beat, and life's impurpl'd ſtream
Froze up in cold obſtruction. — Say, ye pow'rs,
Shall one ſo lately known, and loſt ſo ſoon,
Be wept with frantick energy; and he,
Sweet friend, and partner of my early youth,
Fall unlamented, unadorn'd in ſong,
As tho' he ne'er had been? Adieu! *Eugenio*,
Than whom a ſwain more ſweet and amiable, [form'd,
With more diſtinguiſh'd worth, was never
In all the prodigality of nature,
Of gentle life and manners, of deportment
Mild, modeſt, graceful, of a converſation
Soft, and enriching as the falling dew.
He was in mind, in body, and in action
A fair epitome of every virtue.
But ceaſe, O ceaſe, ye elegiac tribe,
The cuſtomary farce. His better ſhade
Nor wants, nor ought regards the worthleſs meed [ſtrains,
Of venal verſe; nor, though ye breathe ſuch
As erſt ſweet *Orpheus*, ſon of harmony,
What time from forth their deep, ſequeſter'd ſhades [nymphs
The *Fauns* and *Dryads*, and coy mountain
Pour'd down the vale, and round the plaintive bard [chains.
Stood faſt enthrall'd by muſick's liquid
At that fam'd hour, grave hiſtory reports,
Soon as he 'gan bewail his lov'd, his loſt
Eurydice, the breath of each bold wind
Lay mute, and motionleſs; ſwift *Hebrus'* ſtreams [change
Stop'd ſhort in mid career. Fantaſtick
Spread her light pinions; contrarieties
Turn'd ſimilar, antipathy itſelf
Became moiſt ſympathetick; now the lamb
Couch'd dauntleſs by the liſtening lion's ſide,
That ſmooth'd his brindled creſt; the fluttring dove
And eagle, mighty tyrant of mid air,
Perch'd on one bough. Things erſt inanimate [height
Started to life; tall *Hæmus'* cloud-capt
Bow'd low applauſe, and all the leafy audience [but ſpar'd
Wept tears of amber—O! had heaven
The godlike ſubject of my plaintive ſong,
Then had we hop'd to ſee, nor hop'd in vain,
Another *Orpheus*. Oft beneath the ſhade
Of elm, oak, maple, or the ſpreading beach,
He ſung fair *Roſalind*, and ſtill his ſtrains
Hang muſical on ev'ry ſhepherd's ear.
Ah! lov'd *Eugenio*, could the rain of eyes,
The garb's dark gloſs, or, mind's more ſable hue [friend
Touch *Pluto's* iron ſoul, e'er now thy
Had melted to a fountain; but the gulph,
The mighty gulph between, that poets feign,
Once paſs'd irremeable, holds thee back
With nine-fold fence for ever. Then I'll weep [heart;
No more, but ſtill I'll wear thee in my
Lodg'd in that ſacred center ſhalt thou reſt,
Nor needs a better tomb. Let *Ægypt's* ſons
In all the pride of piety prepare
The dome, and pyramids fantaſtick height,
T' inſhrine their lifeleſs kings; the vain attempt
Howe'er deſign'd, ſtill, like the fabrick's ſelf,
Ends in a point. The impaſſive ſoul diſdains [flight
Her marble durance, ſwift ſhe wings her
To revel in *Elyſium*. There, *Eugenio*,
I'll reſt, and leave thee. In thoſe bliſsful ſhades
Muſæus, *Orpheus*, and the ſacred ſoul
Of him who, like *Iapetus'* bold ſon,
Stole fire from heaven, await thee; haſte thee then,
Dear youth, and fill the yet imperfect choir.

The FIRE-SIDE.

DEAR *Chloe*, while the buſy croud,
The vain the wealthy and the proud,
In folly's maze advance;
Tho' ſingularity and pride
Be call'd our choice, we'll ſtep aſide,
Nor join the giddy dance.
From the gay world we'll oft retire
To our own family and fire,
Where love our hours employs;
No noiſy neighbour enters here,
No intermeddling ſtranger near,
To ſpoil our heartfelt joys.
Indeed, if happineſs we prize,
Within our breaſts the jewel lies,
He is a fool that roams:
The world hath nothing to beſtow,
From our ownſelves our bliſs muſt flow,
And thoſe dear huts our homes.

Our

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Our babes ſhall richeſt comfort bring,
If tutor'd right, they'll prove a ſpring,
Whence pleaſures ever riſe:
We'll form their minds with ſtudious care
To all that's manly, good, and fair,
And train them for the ſkies.
While thus they our beſt thoughts engage,
They'll joy our youth, ſupport our age,
And chear our hoary hairs:
They'll grow in virtue every day,
And thus our anxious ſouls repay,
And recompence our cares.
No borrow'd joys! They're all our own,
While to the world we live unknown,
Or by the world forgot,
Monarchs, we envy not your ſtate,
We look with pity on the great,
And bleſs our humble lot.
Our portion is not large indeed,
But then how little do we need?
For nature's calls are few:
In this the art of living lies,
To want no more than may ſuffice,
And make that little do.
We'll therefore reliſh with content,
Whate'er kind Providence hath ſent,
Nor aim beyond our pow'r;
For if our ſtock be very ſmall,
'Tis prudence to enjoy it all,
Nor loſe the preſent hour.
To acquieſce in what is given
Is the ſure way of pleaſing heav'n,
And when our feaſt is o'er,
Grateful from table we'll ariſe,
Nor grudge our ſons with envious eyes,
The reliques of our ſtore.
Thus hand in hand thro' life we'll go,
Its varied paths of joy and woe
With cautious ſteps we'll tread;
Quit its vain ſcenes without a tear,
Without a trouble or a fear,
And mingle with the dead:
While conſcience, like a faithful friend,
Shall thro' the gloomy vale attend,
And chear our dying breath;
Shall, when all other comforts ceaſe,
Like a kind angel whiſper peace,
And ſmooth the bed of death.

G.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

CONſidering the many ſalutary effects of our ſage counſels and victorious arms, and particularly, that moſt *juſt* and *honourable Peace*, which has been ſo happily brought about by our late incomparable negotiations; it ſeems prodigious odd, methinks, that ſo very few of our verſifying gentry have as yet invok'd the Muſe, on ſo memorable an occaſion. Certainly, they ſhou'd long ſince have congratulated with their quite overjoy'd countrymen, on ſo very ſignal and *glorious* an event.—And, O! that it lay in my power to deſcant properly on this truly charming, this ſo inexhauſtible a theme!

However, for want of ſomething better, I ſhall make bold to ſend you a ſeaſonable ſort of an eſſay, compos'd (as it is ſaid,) by an honeſt, well-meaning friend of mine; and beſtow'd, by way of contribution (the poor poet having no pelf to part with) upon ſome of his officious neighbours, who went about a collecting, a while ago, ſuch a ſum of money, as might enable 'em to celebrate in due manner the late grand day of *publick rejoicing*.

He can't juſtly pretend (I'm afraid) to be any great proficient in poetry. Nor is he much of a *connoiſſeur*.—But, be that as it will,—a few ſlight ſketches with the *pen*, or *pencil*, together with now and then a little *muſick*, appear to be the diverſions, he principally chuſes at vacant times.—And, if you will inſert the following coarſe copy, you will not only oblige him, but,

Good Sir,

Your, and my dear Country's,

May 10, 1749. *Moſt faithful Friend,*

PHILAMYNTOR.

On the PEACE.

OF the wonderful *Peace*, that our wiſe men have made,
Of the balance of pow'r, and protection of trade,
Of taxes reduc'd, and a free navigation,
Of p-rl—m-nts pure, and a flouriſhing nation,
My Muſe in a rapture triumphantly ſings:
But what Muſe can *ſuffice* for ſo many *fine things?*
That our grievances, now, are moſt nobly redreſs'd,
For a man to deny 'twould be all a mere jeſt.
Our liberties, now, will be bravely ſecur'd,
And the burden of war be no longer endur'd:
To our faithful allies, with a gen'rous intent,
Large ſubſidies, now, will no longer be ſent.
Our guardians (God bleſs 'em) will lighten the load
Of expences incurr'd both at home and abroad:
And a man, to be ſure, if he have any ſenſe,
May heap up with eaſe riches almoſt immenſe.
Now, *Britain* may well bear the title of *great*;
And her happineſs wou'd without doubt be compleat,
If that trifle ſhe could but contrive to forget,
Which they call by the name of the *national-debt.*
The ſcandalous *Peace*, that was cook'd up of yore,
(That, which *Harley*, my friends, help'd to make heretofore,)

Has

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Has oft been reported to leave in the lurch [and the church:
Our old friends, and allies, and the ſtate,
When our foes we a long time had led ſuch a dance, [dom of *France*.
As at length might ha'conquer'd the king-
Had the war been protracted,—as ſure as a gun, [undone!
Old *England*, at laſt, cou'd ha' been but—
What then?—If *Great Britain* were ruin'd and loſt, [mends for the coſt.
Surely, *France* wou'd ha' made good a-
Tho' the *Germans* and *Dutch* had enjoy'd all the gains, [and the pains.
Still, the honour was *ours*—and th'expence
Yet, *Marlbro'* got money, (ſome people have ſaid it,) [of *credit*.
And *Britannia* (you know, ſirs,) abundance
Be that as it will,—and whether at *Utrecht* [new trick,
The *French* plenipo's play'd an old trick or
Yet, the glorious, fine *peace*, that was patch'd up at *Aix*, [praiſe.
Excites and extorts both our wonder and
Then let all loyal hearts make a ſtir and a pother, [another,
Tie one queer ſtick o' wood to the top of
With garlands adorn'd, not of pinking *true blue*, [*orange-tue*.
But with rare r-mpiſh ribbands of right
Fix your maypoles aloft, and in firm ſort of ground, [found.
As high as the fame of our ſt-t-ſm-n pro-
Let your bonfires blaze, and your bumpers be fill'd, [ſkill'd,
And arithmetick blades, that in numbers are
All the praiſes recount of this *Peace*,—if they can; [*Dan*.
And all *Iſrael* rejoice, *from Beerſheba to*
But as for the ſons of old *Jacob* at *Rome*,—
They muſt e'en be content (if they can) with their doom;
For ever and ever in exile remain:
From this well ſettled *Peace*, it appears—very plain. [and *give thanks*;
Come then, my brave boys! *ſing*, *rejoice*,
For, we need not to fear, now, of *pop'ry* the pranks: [*pow'r*;
We ſhall never be *ſlaves*, now, to *tyrannic*
Since our liberties ſeem more enlarg'd ev'ry hour. [been contriving;
To ſecure 'em, our ſt-t-ſm-n have long
And the nation is now in a way very thriving.
With zeal for *religion*, ev'n atheiſts are warm'd; [*reform'd*.
And the kingdom throughout is moſt *purely*
If the *church* here *eſtabliſh'd* we chance to diſlike, [ſtrike,
Or that *without ſtaeple* our fancy ſhou'd
We may ſafely profeſs what *religion* we pleaſe, [of eaſe.
Or, renounce ev'ry ſort, with abundance
Yet ſuch formal pretences, as make a great ſound, [found;
Some men very fit for their purpoſe have
They ſerve for a *cloak*, and engage on their ſide
Thoſe tools of *corruption*, that ſwim with the tide. [deny us
Then, what man (I beg) can with reaſon
The uſe of theſe *frauds*, we denominate *pious?* [tages come:
Since from theſe ſlight ills ſuch advan-
But, to mention 'em all wou'd e'en make up a tome; [*ages* home.
And I hope, we ſhall ſend for our *loſt*-
In ſhort, happy *Britons!*—ſure, no ſoul alive [arrive.
Can enumerate the bleſſings, that daily
Of *honour*, and *wealth*, we ſhall ſoon have great ſtore; [knew before.
And ſuch increaſe of *pow'r*, as we ne'er
The grand *golden age* is return'd ſure, of late,
And of *innocence* too the original ſtate.
O! my dear fellow-ſubjects!—it muſt be confeſs'd, [careſs'd:
That the folks at the helm ſhould be greatly
Who with their predeceſſors, for many long years, [niſh'd our fears,
Our hopes have confirm'd, and have ba-
Our *liberties* ſav'd, our *religion* ſecur'd,
Our *wealth* to our great ſatisfaction, inſur'd:— [leaſe;
Of all theſe rare bleſſings have took a long
And crown'd all the reſt with a delicate—*Peace!*
Huzza! my brave boys; let us all ſhout, —huzza!
And religiouſly keep this unparall'l'd day,
With noble, grand healths, let's devoutly get drunk; [ſtunk.
For *ſweet's* the *fag-end*, tho' it formerly—
Run, run to the ringers!—away, bid 'em pull: [dull.
On this gaudy, fine day, 'tis a ſhame to be
With peal after peal, let 'em loudly proclaim
Great Britain's good luck, and our *m-n-ſt-rs* fame.
But hold!—they won't need: for, on thoughts we call ſecond, [reckon'd,)
In a ſmall ſpace of time, (if I have not miſ-
Of this excellent *Peace*,—we may ſurely foretel,— [a bell.
All the country will *ring*,—tho' they ſtir not

April 25, 1749. Misonius.

Ode Chlorosis *dicta. Ad* Lydiam.

Dic, finem medicus ponere lugubri
Morbo quis poterit? quiſnam adamantinos
Nexus diripiet? præcipe, *Lydia*,
Solamen chalybis potens.
En! formam macies dedecorat; cutis
Totus languet honos, cereus et nitor:
Torpentes oculos polluit improbæ
Jam fucus violæ gravis.

Cuſtus

Guſtus nectareus baſia provocans
Labris nec remanet; nunc rubor et genas
Paulatim miſeræ deſerit, arguens
Quam lentis cadis ignibus.
Incoctæ ſtomacho ſuppeditant dapes;
Seu carbo digitos allicat niger
Impigros nimium; ſeu male ſuadeat
Jejunus cineris ſapor.
Umbris ſomnia mentem volitantibus
Ludunt; væ! cruciant neſciam inania;
Ægræ membra tremunt; ſpiritus auſugit;
Vixque arteria palpitat.
Eheu! qualis eras claudere tertium
Luſtrum cum libuit; tunc teneram ſinu
Flammam fecit amor: Vixeris unice
Splendens invidiæ ſcopus.

To a Gentleman, that makes his Addreſſes to three Ladies at the ſame Time.

WHO can your prudence diſapprove,
While to three ladies making love,
To three eſteem you ſhow?
For ſhould one damſel prove unkind,
Or fickle as the changing wind,
You've *two ſtrings to your bow!*
Whilſt thus ſecure from female arts,
Their ſubtle tricks, and faithleſs hearts,
No cares your mind depreſs;
You dread no lady's killing eyes!
To one alone you're not a prize,
For three your heart poſſeſs!
But think not, *Curio*, that you'll find
In either charmer one that's kind,
Nor make a ſtir or pother;
The ladies think with truth, no doubt,
That, whilſt your heart's thus parcell'd out,
You love nor one nor t'other.
Vauxhall, May 10, 1749. *J—h M—y.*

The new Maſquerade Song, ſung at Ranelagh, *by Mr.* Beard, *in the Character of a* Ballad-Singer. *To the Tune of,* Sing Tantararara Fools all.

Totus mundus agit hiſtrionem.

YE medly of mortals that make up this throng,
Spare your wit for a moment, and liſt' to my ſong;
What you would not expect here, my wit
ſhall be new,
And what is more ſtrange, ev'ry word ſhall be true.
Sing tantararara truth *all*, truth *all*,
Sing tantararara truth *all*.

Not a toy in the place you'll buy cheaper than mine,
Bring your laſſes to me, and you'll ſave all your coin;
The ladies alone will pay dear for my ſkill,
For if they will hear me—their tongues muſt lie ſtill.
Sing tantararara mute *all*.

Tho' our revels are ſcorn'd by the grave, and the wiſe,
Yet they practiſe all day, what they ſcem to deſpiſe;
Examine mankind from the great, to the ſmall,
Each mortal's *diſguis'd*, and the world is a ball.
Sing tantararara maſks *all*.

The parſon brimful of *October*, and grace,
With a long taper pipe, and a round ruddy face,
Will rail at our doings—but when it is dark;
The doctor's *diſguis'd*, and led home by the clerk.
Sing tantararara maſks *all*,

The fierce roaring blade, with long ſword and cock'd hat,
Who with *zounds* he did this, and with *'ſblood* he'll do that,
When he comes to his trial, he fails in his part,
And proves that his looks were but *maſks* to his heart.
Sing tantararara maſks *all*.

The *beau* acts the rake, and will talk of amours,
Shews letters from wives, and appointments from whores;
But a creature ſo modeſt, avoids all diſgrace,
For how would he bluſh, ſhould he meet face to face?
Sing tantararara maſks *all*.

The courtiers and patriots, 'mong other fine things,
Will talk of their country, and love of their kings,
Yet their *maſks* will drop off, if you ſhake but the peſt,
And ſhew king and country all center'd in ſelf.
Sing tantararara maſks *all*.

With an outſide of virtue, miſs *Squeamiſh* the prude,
If you touch her, ſhe faints, if you ſpeak, you are rude;
Thus ſhe's prim and ſhe's coy, till her bloſſoms are gone
If you're not a prize, coachman or *John*.
And when mellow, ſhe's pluck'd by the
For three your heart poſſeſs!
Sing tantararara maſks *all*.

With a grave *maſk* of wiſdom, ſay phyſic and law,
In your caſe there's no fear, in your cauſe there's no flaw.
Till death and the judge have decreed, they look big; bottom'd wig.
Then you find you have truſted—a full
Sing tantararara maſks *all*.

Thus life is no more than a round of deceit,
Each neighbour will find that his next is a cheat;
But if, oh ye mortals, theſe tricks ye purſue; vil cheats you,
You at laſt cheat yourſelves—and the de-
Sing tantararara maſks *all*, maſks *all*,
Sing tantararara maſks *all*.

On a Lock *of* Hair, *given by a young Lady to put in a Ring.*

NOT rich *Arabia*'s precious ſtores,
Nor fertile *India*'s golden ores,
Not all the wealth that crouds the main,
Can poiſe the treaſure I obtain.
No more let faithleſs *Jaſon* own,
That he *Medea*'s favours won;

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No more his gaudy prize set forth
Of fond, imaginary worth;
'Tis I can greater things express,
'Tis I the *golden fleece* possess;
Such none before did e'er receive,
And none but *Chloe such* could give,
A pledge, wherein does always move
The whole artillery of love.
Which o'er the passions bears command,
And sways my *heart*, and guides my *hand*:
Nor lives a monarch, but would be
Petitioner to share with me.

A FABLE.

TWO *Welchmen*, partners in a cow,
Resolv'd to sell her dear:
They laid their heads together how
To do't at *Ludlow* fair.
'Twas on a sultry summer's day,
When on they drove the beast;
And having got about half way,
They laid them down to rest.
The cow, a creature of no breeding
The place with grass being stor'd;
Fed by, and while she was a feeding,
Let fall a mighty t—d.
Roger, quoth *Hugh*, I'll tell thee what,
Two words, and I have done;
If thou wilt fairly eat up that,
The cow is all thy own.
'Tis done, quoth *Roger*, 'tis agreed,
And to't he went a-pace;
He was so eager set, 'tis said,
That he forgot his grace.
He labour'd with his wooden spoon,
And up he flopp'd the stuff;
Till by the time that half was done,
He felt he had enough.
He felt, but scorning to look back,
Would seem as if he wanted more;
And then he made a fresh attack,
With as much vigour as before.
But stopping short a-while, he cry'd,
How fares it neighbour *Hugh?*
I hope by this you're satisfy'd,
Who's master of the cow.
Ay, ay, quoth *Hugh*, the d—l choke you,
For nothing else will do't;
I'm satisfy'd that thou hast broke me,
Unless you will give out.
Give out, quoth *Roger*, that were fine,
Why what have I been doing!
Yet I will tell thee, friend of mine,
I will not seek thy ruin.
My heart now turns against such gains,
I know thou'rt piteous poor;
Eat thou the half that still remains,
And 'tis as 'twas before.
A blessing on thy heart, quoth *Hugh*,
That proffer none can gain-say;
With that he readily fell to,
And eat his share of tansey,
And now, quoth *Hodge*, there is no doubt,
If either side must win her;
So had it been, quoth *Hugh*, without
This d—n—d confounded dinner.

* Milton.

The MORAL.

Thus princes war with equal rage,
Thro' sacred thirst of pow'r;
This gains a battle, that a siege,
So 'tis as 'twas before.
Our fate we farther may allow,
This moral to afford;
At length they join to eat the cow,
Their subjects eat the t—d.

Cupid *caught*, *in Imitation of* Anacreon.

AS I once in wanton play,
Binding up a chaplet lay,
'Midst the roses on the ground,
Cupid fast asleep I found.
Straitways by his wings, well pleas'd,
I the little archer seiz'd,
Who so oft had vex'd my soul,
And within my flowing bowl
Plung'd him deep, then swallow'd up
Him, and all that fill'd the cup.
Hence he flutters round my heart,
And his little wings each part
Tickle with a pleasing smart.

On SHAKESPEAR's *Monument at* Stratford *upon* Avon.

GREAT *Homer*'s birth sev'n rival cities claim,
Too mighty such monopoly of fame;
Yet not to birth alone did *Homer* owe
His wondrous worth; what *Egypt* could bestow,
With all the schools of *Greece* and *Asia* join'd,
Enlarg'd th'immense expansion of his mind.
Nor yet unrival'd the *Maonian* strain,
The *British* eagle*, and the *Mantuan* swan†
Tow'r equal heights. But, happier *Stratford*, thou
With uncontested laurels deck thy brow;
Thy bard was thine *unschool'd*, and from thee brought
More than all *Egypt*, *Greece* or *Asia* taught.
Not *Homer*'s self such matchless honours won,
The *Greek* has rivals, but thy *Shakespear* none.

A SONG.

WHEN fair *Serena* first I knew,
By friendship's happy union charm'd;
Incessant joys around her flew,
And gentle smiles my bosom warm'd.
But when with fond officious care,
I prest to breathe my am'rous pain,
Her lips spoke nought but cold despair,
Her eyes shot ice thro' ev'ry vien.
Thus in *Italia*'s lovely vales
The sun his genial vigour yields,
Reviving heat each sense regales,
And plenty crowns the smiling fields.
When nearer we approach his ray,
High on the *Alps* stupendous brow,
Surpriz'd we see pale sun-beams play
On everlasting hills of snow.

† Virgil.

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Monthly Chronologer.

BY one of the pavillions taking fire, as mentioned in our laſt, *p.* 191, ſome of the moſt conſiderable of the fire-works were prevented from being let off, tho' all that was done before was executed to the utmoſt perfection. Fewer accidents happen'd on this occaſion than were apprehended. A young lady was very much hurt, and her life endanger'd, by one of the large rockets darting ſtrait forwards into the ſcaffold next the library where ſhe ſate. A painter fell from the fire-works, and was killed on the ſpot. A ſhoemaker, who was in liquor, ſtooping to drink out of the great pond, fell in, and was drowned. And a carpenter, who was employ'd two days after in taking down the great ſcaffold, that was erected in *St. James's Park*, loſt his life by a fall.

On *April* 28, a clergyman, who has a living near *Coventry*, was committed to the *Gate-houſe* for ſhooting Mr. *Hurford*, a coal-merchant, thro' the hand with a brace of balls, and alſo firing another piſtol at his head, the balls of which went thro' his hat. The occaſion of this fray was owing to the clergyman's daughter (who has an independent fortune, and is of age) having contracted herſelf to Mr. *Hurford*; but it being diſagreeable to her father, he was going to carry her into the country, againſt her conſent, which Mr. *Hurford*, at her requeſt, endeavour'd to prevent; but on his coming up to the coach-ſide, and not departing when the clergyman bade him, was ſhot at and wounded as above. (See marriages.

About the beginning of this month, the perſons who had enter'd themſelves for *Nova Scotia*, went aboard the tranſports, in order to ſail for that ſettlement. The number of families who had enter'd themſelves were ſaid to be about 3750. *(See the* MAP *of this country, and the deſcription of it, in our laſt.)*

TUESDAY, *May* 2.

Was held a general court of the royal *African* company of *England*, when the court came to ſome reſolutions to the following purpoſe: That, if the company ſhall be required to part with their lands, forts, caſtles, and property in *Africa*, on account of the new propoſed eſtabliſhment of an open company, without any joint ſtock or power to trade as a corporation, under proper regulations; and that the ports and ſettlements upon the coaſt of *Africa* be put under proper management and direction, That the court of aſſiſtants do make all due application to parliament by petition or otherwiſe, to aſſert the company's rights, and to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to obtain ſuch conſideration for their property, as ſhall enable the company to pay their juſt debts, and to make ſome reaſonable conſideration to the proprietors for the many great and heavy charges and expences which they have ſuſtained by maintaining their forts and caſtles in *Africa* for the benefit of the publick, over and above all allowances which have been granted by parliament. But in caſe ſuch an open company, upon due examination, and conſideration of parliament, be found liable to ſo many difficulties and uncertainties, as not to anſwer the good purpoſes thereby intended, as has been the caſe in ſeveral inſtances of the like kind in former applications to parliament; and that the company be not required to part with their property in *Africa*, That the court of aſſiſtants do continue their application and endeavours to obtain ſuch a proviſion, for ſuch a certain term of years, as ſhall be ſufficient to enable the company to ſupport and maintain the *Britiſh* honour, dominion and juriſdiction in *Africa*, and to keep up and maintain their forts and caſtles in a defenſible and reſpectable condition; and more eſpecially in thoſe parts where this nation has ſeveral powerful rivals to contend with; and alſo for obtaining ſuch a reaſonable proviſion, as may be ſufficient to clear off the company's juſt debts, contracted by means of an inſufficient allowance from the publick to ſupport and maintain the forts and caſtles, and other *Britiſh* rights in *Africa*: And thus to enable the company to carry on the *African* trade to the mutual intereſt and ſatisfaction of the company, and all *Britiſh* ſeparate traders. *(See p.* 230.)

SUNDAY, 7.

His ſerene highneſs the duke of *Modena* arriv'd incog. at the *Abbe le Groſſa Teſta*'s, the *Modeneſe* miniſter, in *Leiceſter-fields*, and two days after waited on his majeſty at *Kenſington*.

SATURDAY, 13.

The ſeſſions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when the 6 following malefactors receiv'd ſentence of death, *viz. Laurence Lee* and *Peter Murphey*, for robbing Mr. *John Delaporte* near *Iſlington*.—*Patrick Hayes* (one of the ſame gang) for breaking the dwelling-houſe of *Jane Frances*, widow, and robbing her.—*James*

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—*James Penerty*, for a rape on the body of an infant between 9 and 10 years old.—*Katherine Conway*, for uttering a forged will, knowing it to be so.—And *John Rogers*, for robbing *Joseph Oats* and *Mary Howard* in the fields near *Islington*.

We had terrible accounts this month, from *Westmoreland*, *Northumberland* and *Yorkshire*, of the distemper among the horned cattle raging violently in or about those parts.

Sir *John Phillips*, of *Pembrokeshire*, bart. about this time founded a fellowship and scholarship in *Pembroke-College*, *Oxford*, (where he had his education) for the benefit of his country; and *William Howell*, M. A. was admitted the first fellow on that foundation, and *William Rogers* scholar.

The following is an account of the elegant and magnificent monument, that has been some time erecting in *Westminster-Abbey*, and is now finish'd, in honour of the late duke of *Argyll*: (*See* p. 95, 96.)

On the front of the pedestal, in basso relievo, appears *Liberty* seated in her temple, and two *Genii* offering the sword and shield of the deceased duke to the goddess. The pedestal is supported by two grand figures; on the right side, that of *Eloquence*, with the works of *Demosthenes*, *Cæsar's Commentaries*, and the emblems of *Justice* lying by; on the left side, that of *Pallas*, with the emblems of *Wisdom* and *Valour*. The cornice of the pedestal is ornamented with various trophies, alluding to his grace's different titles, honours and employments. Above is placed a *Sarcophagus* of black and gold marble, on which rests the statue of the duke, supported by a figure representing *History*, whose left hand points to a book, in which is recorded, Born *October* the 10. MDCLXXX. died *October* the 4. MDCCXLIII. while the right hand is employ'd in writing upon an obelisk the following inscription:

Briton, behold! if patriot worth be dear,
A shrine that claims thy tributary tear;
Silent the tongue, admiring senates heard;
Nerveless that arm, opposing legions fear'd;
Nor less, O CAMPBELL! thine the pow'r to please,
And give to grandeur all the grace of ease.
Long from thy life, let kindred heroes trace
Arts, which ennoble still the noblest race.
Others may owe their future fame to *me*,
I borrow immortality from *thee*.

JOHN DUKE of ARGYLL and GR.

FRIDAY, 26.

The royal assent was given by commission to the following bills, *viz.* An act for the better securing the duties upon coal, culm and cinders, exported.—An act to prevent mischiefs from keeping or carrying too great quantities of gunpowder.—An act to charge the sinking fund with the payment of certain annuities, in discharge of navy, victualling and transport bills, &c.—An act to enable the bp. of *London*, or his successors, to demise or sell the mansion-house, called *London-House*, for the benefit of the see of *London*.—An act for remedying inconveniences relating to the statutes of *Hue and Cry*.—An act for encouraging the people called *Unitas Fratrum*, or United Brethren, to settle in the *American* colonies.—The act for more effectually preventing the importation and wear of foreign embroidery, brocade, &c.—The act for applying part of the personal estate of the late bp. *Burnet*, for purchasing lands in perpetuity in *Scotland*, for several charitable uses in his will mentioned.—The act for more effectually preventing frauds and abuses in the manufacture of hats, as also in the woollen, linen, fustian, cotton, iron, leather, furr, hemp, flax, mohair, and silk manufactures, &c.—An act for amending, explaining, and reducing into one act, the laws relating to the navy.—The act for a fund to provide for the widows and children of the ministers of the church of *Scotland*, &c.—The act relating to the letting of horses or furniture to persons riding post.—And to several road and private bills.

SATURDAY, 27.

Their royal highnesses the prince and princess of *Wales*, some others of the royal family, and a great number of nobility and gentry, were at the new chapel at the *Foundling-Hospital*, to hear the several pieces of vocal and instrumental musick, composed by Mr. *Handel*.—Three days before, it was signified to the committee, that his majesty intended to give 2000 *l.* towards supporting and promoting that charity. See the first institution of this hospital, and Capt. *Coram*'s speech at the first general meeting of the governors and guardians, in our *Magazine* for 1739. p. 627, 628. It was for some time kept in *Hatton-Garden*, till the spacious fabick was erected in *Lamb's-Conduit Fields*, of which we have given the front view, as also the effigies of Capt. *Coram*, in our *Magazine* for this month.

TUESDAY, 30.

Was celebrated the birth-day of their royal highnesses the princesses *Amelia* and *Caroline*, when the former entered into the 38th, and the latter into the 36th year of her age.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

April 28. JACOB *Dolyns*, of *Burgh*, in *Lincolnshire*, Esq; to miss *Blackwell*, daughter of the late Sir *Henry Blackwell*, Bart.

29. Mr *John Coulson*, of *Southwark*, an eminent brewer, to miss *Anna Catherina Lane*.

May, 4. Hon. *Richard Barry*, Esq; member for *Wigan*, to miss *Hyde* in *Ireland*.

5. Mr. *William Harford*, a coal-merchant,

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on the *Pav'd-Stones*, *Moorfields*, to miſs *Mitchener*, daughter of the Rev. Mr. *Mitchener*, rector of *Woolſton*, near *Coventry*. (*See* p. 238.)

Capt. *Jeffreys*, of the horſe-grenadiers, to miſs *Provereau*.

9. *Newman Phillips*, of *Banſtead* in *Surrey*, Eſq; to miſs *Fonnereau*, of *Richmond*.

Herbert Creſt, of the chancery-office, Eſq; to miſs *Young*, of *Midhurſt* in *Suſſex*, an heireſs.

13. Mr. *Richard Hamilton*, an eminent ſurgeon in *Bloomſbury-ſquare*, to miſs *Nicholſon*.

James Farril, of *Montſerrat*, Eſq; to miſs *Huddleſton*.

14. *Henry Gore*, Eſq; a capt. in *Flemming*'s reg. to Mrs. *Neſbit*, of *St. James's-Place*, a widow lady of 20,000*l.* fortune.

Henry Leiceſter, of *Stamford-Hill*, Eſq; to miſs *Amelia Sloper* of *Clapton*.

16. *Hugh Slater*, of *Fanchurch-Street*, Eſq; to miſs *Anne Jelf*, only daughter of the late Sir *Jacob Jelf*, knt.

Mr. *William Pindar*, an eminent linen-draper in *Cornhill*, to miſs *Baker* of *Worceſter*.

Rev. Dr. *Liſle*, late publick orator of the univerſity of *Oxford*, to miſs *Philipps*, of *Low-Layton*, in *Eſſex*, a 20,000*l.* fortune.

24. *Abraham Atkins*, of *Clapham*, Eſq; to miſs *Crawley*, of the ſame place.

25. *William Talden*, of the *Middle Temple*, Eſq; to miſs *Maſely*, of *Eſſex-ſtreet*.

26. Rev. Mr. *Arthur Johnſon*, of *Kingſtreet*, *Hanover-ſquare*, to miſs *Venables*.

April, 29. The lady of Sir *Michael Hartop*, deliver'd of a ſon and heir.

May 1. The lady of *Wm. Folkes*, Eſq; daughter of Sir *W. Browne*, of a ſon and heir.

5. The lady of *John Gibbons*, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

Counteſs of *Northeſk*, of a ſon.

9. The lady of Sir *Humphry Bludworth*, bart. of a daughter.

10. Rt. Hon. the lady *Windſor*, of a daughter.

12. The lady of the Rt. Hon. the earl *Brooke*, of a ſon.

14. The lady of Sir *Thomas Egerton*, bart. of a ſon.

15. The lady of the Hon. *William Monckton*, Eſq; ſon to the lord *Galway*, of a ſon.

16. The lady of *Charles Gore*, Eſq; memb. for *Hertfordſhire*, of a ſon.

The lady of — *Coulſon*, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

The lady of the lord *Elphinſton*, of a ſon.

The lady of *William Ferret*, of *Broyſield*, in *Bucks*, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

The lady of Sir *Miles Stapylton*, bart. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

April 28. SIR *Malin Ryal*, knt.

29. *Edward Pryce*, of *Gunley*, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for *Montgomeryſhire* and *Shropſhire*,

30. *John White*, Eſq; high ſheriff of *Bedfordſhire*, in 1741.

May, 2. *Richard Harrington*, Eſq; one of the agents of the *Leeward Iſlands*.

Sir *Edward Lawrence*, of *St. Ives*, in *Huntingdonſhire*, Bart.

4. The lady *Dorothy Hooper*, one of the daughters of *Anthony Aſhley Cooper*, ſecond earl of *Shaftſbury*.

Robert Cater, Eſq; ſon to the late Sir *Robert Cater*, knt. and alderman of *London*.

8. *Richard Graham*, Eſq; comptroller of *Weſtminſter-Bridge*, and F. R. S.

Lady *Jane Compton*, ſiſter to the earl of *Northampton*.

13. Rt. Hon. *James Butler*, lord Viſc. *Mountgarret*, firſt viſcount in the *Iriſh* parliament, and a branch of the *Ormond* family.

17. The Rt. Hon. the counteſs dowager of *Sunderland*, and wife of Sir *Robert Sutton*, knight of the bath.

18. *Eliakim Palmer*, Eſq; an eminent *Weſt-India* merchant.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *Elphinſtone*, preſented to the living of *Eaſtern-bridge*, in *Warwickſhire*. — Mr. *Robert Robinſon*, to the perpetual curacy of *Sheen*, in *Staffordſhire*. —*Charles Plumptree*, M. A. to a prebend in the cathedral church of *Norwich*.—Mr. *Forbes*, to the rectory of *Stanton*, in *Nottinghamſhire*.—Dr. *Samuel Nicholls*, aſſiſtant-preacher at the *Temple*-church, to a prebend in the cathedral church of St. *Paul*'s.—Mr. *Charles Church*, to the vicarage of *Bellon*, in *Kent*.—*Thomas Price*, L. L. B. to the rectory of *Norton Davie*, otherwiſe *Greens Norton cum Whittlebury*, in *Northamptonſhire*.—Mr. *Dudſon*, to the rectory of *Shakerley*, in *Hampſhire*.—Mr. *Hume* to the rectory of *Hallicombe*, in *Shropſhire*.—Mr. *Archer*, to the rectory of *Wickham-bridge*, in *Buckinghamſhire*.—Mr. *Brett*, to the rectory of *Martin cum Bury*, in *Cumberland*. —*Edward Bennet*, M. A. to the vicarages of *Kirby* and *Walton*, in *Eſſex*, together with the commiſſaryſhip thereto annexed. —Mr. *Burdieu*, to the vicarage of *Preſcot cum Atwich*, in *Dorſetſhire*.— Mr. *Arthur*, to the living of *Bolſond*, in *Dorſetſhire*.—Mr. *Cartwright*, M. A. to the rectory of St. *Martin*'s, *Worceſter*.—*Richard Wynne*, M. A. to the living of *Denbury*, in *Devon*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil* and *Military*.

JOHN *Shakleton*, Eſq; made principal painter in ordinary to his majeſty, in the room of *William Kent*, Eſq; deceaſed.—Serjeant *Silk*, late of firſt reg. of foot-guards, who had a hand ſhot off at the battle of *Fontenoy*, made lieut. of a company of invalids at *Portſmouth*.—Dr. *James Peregle*, made phy-

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phyſician in ordinary to his royal highneſs the duke.—Hon. Mr. *Harbottle Grimſtone* and *Harcourt Powell*, Eſq; made lieutenants to his majeſty's band of gentlemen penſioners.—Hon. *Henry Legge*, Eſq; made treaſurer of the navy, in the room of the Hon. *George Dodington*, Eſq; who reſign'd.—Mr. *Simon Paterſon*, made lieut. in gen. *Guiſe*'s reg. of foot.—*Martin Maddan*, Eſq; made a groom of the bedchamber to the prince of *Wales*; *John Stanwix*, Eſq; equerry to his royal highneſs in his room; and *William Trevanion*, Eſq; another of the grooms of the bedchamber to his royal highneſs, in the room of *George Oxenden*, Eſq; who reſigned.—Earl of *Rochford*, made envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary to the king of *Sardinia*. *John Hopkins*, Eſq; made a lieut. and capt. in the firſt troop of horſe grenadier guards.—Mr. *Samuel Moore*, made a lieut. in *Lee*'s reg. of foot.—Mr. *Thomas Morris*, made an enſign in *Wynyard*'s reg. of foot at *Minorca*.——Hon. *Henry Vane*, Eſq; made a lord of the treaſury, in the room of the Hon. *Henry Legge*, Eſq; now treaſurer of the navy.—Lieut. Col. *John Arabin*, late of St. *George*'s dragoons, made lieut. Col. of *Bligh*'s reg. of horſe in *Ireland*.—Mr. *William Nugent*, quarter-maſter, made a cornet of St. *George*'s regiment.—*Chadly Deering*, Eſq; made a captain in *Irwin*'s reg. of foot.—*John Foley*, Eſq; made receiver-general for hackney coaches and chairs, in the room of *John Way*, Eſq; deceaſed.—Sir *John Thompſon*, now ſenior alderman of *London*, choſen preſident of *St. Thomas*'s hoſpital, in the room of Sir *Edward Bellamy*, deceaſed.—Hon. *Edward Cornwallis*, Eſq; made capt. gen. and governor in chief of the province of *Nova Scotia*, or *Accadie*, in *America*.—*George Bridges Rodney*, Eſq; made governor and commander in chief of the iſland of *Newfoundland*.—*Michal Hatton*, Eſq; made conſul in the ports of *Oſtend*, *Newport* and *Bruges*.—*Alexander Drury*, Eſq; made lieut. col. to the firſt reg. of foot guards, commanded by the duke of *Cumberland*; *Samuel Gunley*, Eſq; firſt major, and *Edw. Carr*, Eſq; ſecond major; *Edward Wynne*, Eſq; *John Colleton*, Eſq; and *George* lord viſc. *Howe*, captains; *John Seabright* capt. lieut. *W. Draper*, and *Geo. Damer*, Eſqrs; lieutenants; lord *Frederick Cavendiſh*, *Geo. Ewans*, *Geo. Parker*, and *Henry Conſtantine Jennings*, enſigns in the ſaid reg.—*John Waldegrave*, Eſq; made firſt major, and the earl of *Home* ſecond major to the 3d reg. of foot-guards, commanded by the earl of *Dunmore*; *Tho. Burges* and *Geo. Haldane*, Eſqrs. captains; *Francis Wheler*, Eſq; lieutenant, and *Colin Ferguſon* enſign in the ſaid reg.—*John Lafauſille*, Eſq; made lieut. col. to his majeſty's own reg. of foot, commanded by lieut. gen. *Wolfe*; and, *Arthur Loftus*, major to the ſaid reg.—*Henry Stubbs* made lieut. and *Thomas Keyte* cornet in the royal reg. of horſe guards, commanded by the duke of *Somerſet*.

Perſons declared Bankrupts, ſince thoſe in our Magazine *for* February.

JAMES *Egar*, late of the *Strand*, hoſier.—*John Reade*, of the *Strand*, linen-draper.—*John Renal*, late of *St. Olith*, but now of *Mundon*, in *Eſſex*, grocer.—*Peter Hambly*, of *Thames-Street*, merchant.—*Ri. Brown*, of *Reading*, diſtiller and ſhop-keeper.—*Iſaac Hamitx*, of *Winchoſter-Street*, broker.—*John Ingold*, of *Chelmſford*, ſaleſman.—*Elias Bird*, of *Rotherhithe*, victualler.—*Ro. Grammer*, of *Manchoſter*, mercer.—*John Wainwright*, late of the parith of St. *Luke*, in *Middleſex*, ſailcloth-maker.—*W. Potter*, of *Topſham*, *Devon*, merchant.—*Zech. Collier*, of *Tradon*, in *Yorkſhire*, maltſter and dealer.—*Henry Cam*, late of *Bradford*, *Wilts*, clothier.—*Ri. Hughes*, of *Arundel-Street*, taylor.—*Ri. Reynolds*, of the pariſh of St. *Michael Baſſiſhaw*, broker.—*Jo. Howard*, the younger, of St. *James*'s, *Weſtminſter*, money-ſcrivener.—*Abr. Youel*, of *Cheapſide*, draper.—*Tho. Paice*, late of *Newbury*, *Berks*, bargemaſter.—*Solomon Jonas*, late of *Gun-Yard*, *Houndſditch*, merchant.—*Jane Symonds*, late of *Truro*, in *Cornwall*, mercer and linen-draper.—*Patrick Connor*, of *Broad St. Giles*'s, victualler.—*W. Reilly*, of *Cranborne-Street*, St. *Anne*'s, *Weſtminſter*, cordwainer.—*Peter Millward*, of *Roſe-Street*, in the pariſh of *Chriſt-church*, *London*, victualler.—*Daye Barker*, of *Saliſbury-Court*, clockmaker.—*Humphry Thurſtans*, of *Ware*, ironmonger.—*Moſes Miller*, of *Coventry*, mercer.—*Ri. Hayles*, late of *Talbot-Court*, *Grace-Church-Street*, warehouſe-man.

[*The reſt in our next.*]

Abſtract of the *London* WEEKLY BILL, from *April* 25, to *May* 23.

Chriſtened	Males 569	Females 571	1140
Buried	Males 1072	Females 1087	2159
Died under 2 Years old			591
Between 2 and 5			188
5	10		69
10	20		72
20	30		219
30	40		239
40	50		260
50	60		194
60	70		136
70	80		144
80	90		40
90 and upwards			7
			2159

[*Prices of Stocks in our next.*]

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SEveral letters from *Dresden* by the laſt foreign mail adviſe, that the king had juſt received an expreſs from the primate of *Poland*, with an account, that the ſtates of *Courland* had agreed to elect marſhal count *Saxe* for their duke, and waited only for his majeſty's conſent to proceed to the election in form. And to this the ſame letters add, that upon receipt of this advice, orders were iſſued to the troops of *Saxony* to hold themſelves in readineſs to march on the firſt notice. If theſe advices be confirmed, we may look upon a war in the north as unavoidable; for the *Ruſſians* will certainly oppoſe this election by force of arms, if they have any hopes of being ſupported by their allies; and it ſeems to be as certain, that the election will be ſupported by *Sweden*, *Poland*, *Pruſſia*, *Saxony*, and, if neceſſary, the whole houſe of *Bourbon*.

Towards the end of laſt month, the ſtates of *Holland* and *Weſtfrieſland* publiſhed a placaert, importing, That having conſented by their placaert of *July* laſt, that the proviſional tax appointed, to ſupply the produce of the aboliſhed farms or pachts, ſhould ſubſiſt but for one year, in hopes, that by that time other taxes might have been introduced; but as this has hitherto been found impoſſible to be effected, their noble and great mightineſſes find themſelves under a neceſſity, for ſeveral reaſons, to prolong the proviſional tax to the end of the current year *. And by the ſaid placaert it is ordered, that two thirds of the arrears of the ſaid tax for the whole year, beginning the 1ſt of *July*, 1748, and ending the 1ſt of *July* next, ſhall be paid on or before the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, and the other third by the 1ſt of *September*; and that the tax for the other ſix months, which begins the 1ſt of *July*, and ends the laſt of *December*, ſhall be paid at two terms, one moiety by the firſt of *November*, and the other by the firſt of *February* next.

As the republican or antiſtadtholder party in *Holland*, are daily reſigning or forc'd to reſign their poſts, M. *Gillis*, the grand penſionary, on *Saturday* the 3d inſt. N. S. deſired leave to reſign, which was immediately granted; but no one has as yet been appointed in his room. And M. *Van Citters*, reigning burgomaſter of *Middleburg* in *Zealand*, has ſince reſigned that office, which he had filled upwards of 40 years.

May 14, N. S. The prince ſtadtholder, accompanied by her royal highneſs the princeſs, and the young prince and princeſs, ſet out from the *Hague*, for their palace of *Loo* in *Guelderland*, where they are to ſtay for ſome time; but his ſerene highneſs, ſome time before his departure, deliver'd to the aſſembly of the ſtates of *Holland* a propoſal in writing relating to the taxes to be eſtabliſhed in lieu of the aboliſhed pachts, in the preamble of which he complained heavily of their delays; and he concluded with obſerving, that there were but two methods for anſwering the end propoſed. The firſt, by the introduction of a general poll-tax on families, according to every one's conſumption, retinue, calling, and means. The ſecond, by levying by means of collectors, the impoſts which were formerly farmed out to the pachters.

From *Paris* we hear, that the dauphineſs has again miſcarried; that the count *de Maurepas*, his majeſty's miniſter and ſecretary of ſtate for the marine, has been diveſted of all his employments, and baniſhed to *Bourges*, and M. *Rouille* appointed to ſucceed him in the department of the marine; and that his majeſty has from the 1ſt of *January* next aboliſhed the tax called the tenth penny, or 2s. in the pound, and eſtabliſhed in its ſtead a tax called the twentieth penny, or 1l. in the pound, which is to continue as long as the publick neceſſity ſhall require.

From *Madrid* we are adviſed, that the king of *Spain* has made a new regulation in his houſhold, by which the number of officers is very much reduced, and all the advantages formerly accruing to them under the name of perquiſites, are entirely cut off.

The *Algerines* and other *Barbary* pirates ſeem of late to have gathered freſh ſpirits, and have ſent out ſuch a number of piratical ſhips and ſloops, that they have not only taken a great number of *Italian* ſhips, but keep the whole coaſt in a continual alarm, that divided country not being able to enter into any general concert for its own defence; but what is moſt extraordinary, theſe pirates had the preſumption to ſeize upon the *Britiſh* packet-boat from *Liſbon*, called the *Prince Frederick*, and to carry her to *Algiers*, where ſhe was detained from the 12th of *March* till the 4th of *April*, and all the money and jewels taken out and confiſcated, under pretence of its belonging to *Jews* and *Portugueze*.

April 25, N. S. Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*, governor and general of the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, arrived at *Bruſſels* from *Vienna*; and has ſince been complimented by deputies from the ſeveral provinces.

Since the young pretender's departure from *Avignon*, as mentioned in our *Magazine for March* laſt, we have had no authentick accounts of him; but advices from *Germany* ſay, that he paſſed incog. through *Leipſick* to *Berlin*, in his way to *Peland*, where he is to be married to a rich heireſs.

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* *See our* Magazine *for* July *laſt*, p. 335.

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CONTROVERSY, DIVINITY, PHILOSOPHY, *and* PHYSICK.

1. THE Claims of Church Authority conſider'd, *&c.* In Anſwer to Mr. *Mudge*'s Viſitation Sermon, pr. 1*s*. *Noon.*

2. A Letter to the Lay-Expoſitor; concerning his Expoſition of the Orthodox Syſtem of Civil Rights and Church Power, pr. 6*d*. *Noon.*

3. Two Diſſertations on certain Texts of Scripture, againſt Mr. *Chubb*'s Exceptions. By *Joſ. Tucker*, M. A. pr. 1*s*. *Trye.*

4. A plain Account of the Ordinance of Baptiſm, pr. 1*s*. *Owen.*

5. A Proteſtant's Reaſons why he cannot turn Papiſt, pr. 3*d*. *Oliver.*

6. A Collection of genuine Letters relating to the moſt important Doctrines of Chriſtianity, pr. 1*s*. 6*d*. *Owen.*

7. Some Remarks on a Pamphlet, entitled, *The Enthuſiaſm of Methodiſts and Papiſts compar'd*. By *G. Whitefield*, pr. 6*d*. *Robinſon.*

8. An Introduction to the Religious Study of Nature, pr. 1*s*. 6*d*. *Payne.*

9. An Attempt to prove, that no Time ever was, or will be, ſo convenient as at preſent, for introducing a further Reformation into our national Church, Univerſities and Schools, pr. 1*s*. *Bourn.*

10. The Hiſtory, or Book of *Job*, paraphraſed, with explanatory, miſcellaneous, and practical Obſervations, in 4to, pr. 5*s*. ſewed. *Baldwin*, jun.

11. A Free Anſwer to Dr. *Middleton*'s Free Enquiry into the Miraculous Powers. By *W. Dodwell*, M. A. pr. 2*s*. *Birt.*

12. The Spirit of Prayer; or, the Soul riſing out of the Vanity of Time, into the Riches of Eternity. By *W. Law*, M. A. pr. 1*s*. *Innys.*

13. A Diſſertation on Prophecy, by the Lord Biſhop of *Clogher*. pr. 3*s*. *Dod.*

14. Remarks on a very extraordinary Sermon, preached at St. *George*'s, *Southwark*, *March* 19, 1748-9.

15. Reflections upon Catholicons, or Univerſal Medicines. By *Thomas Knight*, M. D. *Oſborne*, pr. 2*s*.

16. A Summary of Natural Religion. By *John Barr*, Rector of *Oumby*. pr 3*d*. *Dodſley.*

17. Dr. *Rutherforth*'s Syſtem of Natural Philoſophy, in 2 Vols. 4to. *Innys.*

18. Medica Sacra: ſive, de Morbis Inſignioribus, qui in Bibliis memorantur, Commentarius. Auctore *R. Mead*, pr. 3*s*. 6*d*. *Brindley.*

19. A Modeſt and Impartial Reply to the *Second Series of Facts and Arguments*, &c. price 1*s*. *Roberts*

20. Theological Lectures at *Weſtminſter-Abbey*. By *J. Heylin*, D. D. in 4to, pr. 10*s*. *Tonſon.*

21. A Diſſertation on the Book of *Job*. By *John Garnet*, B. D. *Cooper.*

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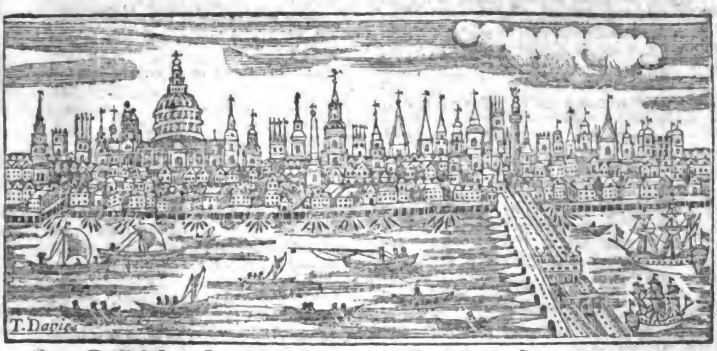

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THE

LONDON MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1749.

A ſecond Criticiſm upon a Book lately publiſhed, intitled, Letters on the Spirit of Patriotiſm, *&c.*

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR inſerting my laſt letter, occaſions my giving you the trouble of this; and if you have found, that it was agreeable to your readers, I hope, this likewiſe will find a place in your collection; becauſe I think it is of the utmoſt conſequence, to have the principles of the revolution, and our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, rightly underſtood.

With the author of theſe letters, *I eſteem monarchy above any other form of government, and hereditary monarchy above elective:* With him I think, that *kings have a divine right to govern* well, *and conformably to the conſtitution at the head of which they are placed*; *but that a divine right to govern* ill *is an abſurdity*, and that *to aſſert it is blaſphemy*. And with him I think, as I ſaid in my laſt, that by the principles of the revolution, a ſubject may reſiſt the prince who endeavours to ruin and enſlave his people; but I do not think, that by thoſe principles, a ſubject can puſh that reſiſtance to the dethronement and excluſion of that prince and his race, unleſs by his *abdication* or *deſertion* the government ſhould be thrown into the hands of the people; and I found this laſt opinion upon the words of the reſolution, both of the lords and commons aſſembled in the convention, which are as follow: Reſolved, "That king *James* II. having endeavoured to ſubvert the conſtitution of the kingdom, by breaking the original contract between king and people, and by the advice of *Jeſuits*, and other wicked perſons, having violated the fundamental laws, *and withdrawn himſelf out of the kingdom, had abdicated the kingdom*, and that the throne is thereby become vacant."

From thoſe words it is plain, that if king *James* had not *abdicated*, the nation would not at that time have thought, that it had a right to declare the throne vacant. As he had ſhewn himſelf to be not only a papiſt but a mad bigotted one, they might have thought him unfit to govern, and might have declared the prince of *Orange* regent or protector of the kingdom, during the life of that prince; but this, I believe, would have been the utmoſt length, the free parliament, which he had called, would have gone, had he had the courage to have ſtaid amongſt us, or even had he appointed a regency, and declared, that being induced thereto by the fate

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of his father, he retired only for the ſafety of his perſon, till things ſhould be ſettled by the new parliament. I ſay, that in either of theſe caſes, I am perſuaded, the parliament would not have gone the length of declaring the throne vacant; but by his withdrawing in the manner he did, our conſtitution was itſelf diſſolved, and the people being thus left in a ſtate of nature, had certainly a right to chuſe, not only what governor or governors, but what form of government they thought moſt for their common ſafety and intereſt.

As the people of this nation had for ſo many ages lived happily under our old form of government, therefore they reſolved to adhere, as near as poſſible, to that form, with reſpect to the new eſtabliſhment; but as they had by late experience found, that a man bred a *Papiſt*, and profeſſing that religion, was unfit to be king over a *Proteſtant* people, therefore they not only at that time gave the excluſion to king *James* and his infant ſon, but afterwards by authority of king and parliament, to all the *Popiſh* families that had any right in blood, prior to the illuſtrious family now upon our throne.

The long eſtabliſhed and moſt ſalutary maxim of our conſtitution, *That the king can do no wrong*, ſtands therefore unimpeached by the principles of the revolution; and therefore I was ſurpriſed to hear the author, or rather editor of thoſe letters talking of a king's forfeiting his right to the crown, or the ſubjects having a right not only to reſiſt a bad king, but to puſh that reſiſtance to the excluſion of him and his race; for there is a very great difference between a right of reſiſting a bad king, and that of excluding him and his race from the throne. By admitting the former, we may preſerve our hereditary monarchy and liberties: By admitting the latter, we ſhall turn our hereditary monarchy into a ſort of elective one: And tho' we may perhaps get rid of the tyrant that then oppreſſes us, we ſhall probably rivet our chains under ſome one of a new family.

The author of theſe letters acknowledges, that a king, after he is once choſen in an elective, or after he ſucceeds to the throne in an hereditary monarchy, has a divine right to govern *well*, but cannot have a divine, or indeed any other right, to govern *ill*. Now by our conſtitution we have a remedy provided againſt a king's governing *ill*. No king can govern *ill* without evil miniſters, and other wicked inſtruments of power. Theſe the parliament may call to an account, and may hang them up by dozens, if neceſſary. Therefore, whilſt our parliaments are choſen freely and ſit frequently, no man can govern *ill* in this country. But if a king ſhould govern *ill*, and to ſcreen his evil counſellors and wicked inſtruments from puniſhment, ſhould prevent the parliament's ſitting, or ſhould govern under the ſhadow of a ſham parliament choſen and influenced by illegal means; the people have then, upon revolution principles, a right to take arms, and to compel the king to call a free parliament, for rectifying the abuſes that had crept into our conſtitution, and for puniſhing, in a legal manner, all thoſe who had been the adviſers or inſtruments of his *ill* government.

Thus far the people may puſh their reſiſtance, according to the principles of the revolution, and indeed of our conſtitution, and without any breach of their oath of allegiance; and if they puſh it no farther, their leaders will certainly, for their own ſafety, take care, in the next parliament, to rectify the abuſes that had crept into our conſtitution, eſpecially ſuch as had been found to be of any dangerous conſequence to the liberties of the people. This, I ſay, they will do for their own ſafety, becauſe, tho' the king may be forced to chuſe them for his miniſters, and perhaps to continue them

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them as ſuch for ſome time, yet they can never expect to be his favourites; therefore they will take care to prevent its being in his power to hurt them by any unconſtitutional means. And to preſerve their popularity, upon which alone they can depend for their future ſafety, they will take care to ſee condign puniſhment inflicted upon all thoſe who had miſled the king by their ill advice, or executed any of his illegal commands.

But if the people puſh their reſiſtance farther: If they puſh it ſo far as to inflict any perſonal puniſhment upon the king, or to exclude him and his race from the crown, they exceed the bounds of our conſtitution, and either one of their leaders will get the power into his hands, and become their tyrant, as *Oliver Cromwell* did; or their leaders will chuſe a new king, and eſtabliſh a new family upon the throne.

If this laſt ſhould be the caſe, the pernicious conſequences are innumerable.

1. We by this means lay a precedent for converting our hereditary into an elective monarchy; for the firſt ſucceſsful party that takes arms againſt any future king of this new family, will certainly ſet him and his family aſide, in order to ſet up one of their own chuſing.

2. When the nobility, or perhaps princes of the blood can expect, by taking arms againſt the king, to be no higher than they were before, nothing but egregious miſrule can provoke them to do ſo; but this precedent once introduc'd, the crown will upon every conteſt go with the laurel, and a crown is ſuch a temptation, that it may incite a rebellion againſt a good king, as probably as a juſt inſurrection againſt a bad.

3. The leaders of the people will expect to be not only the miniſters but the favourites of the king they have choſen, and being thus to be the diſpenſers of the royal power, they will take all poſſible care to prevent its being abridg'd; ſo that after this revolution, the liberties of the people may probably remain as much expoſed to the encroachments of prerogative, as they were before; and as miniſters are always contriving ſchemes for extending the prerogative, and few or no reſtraints can be expected from any future revolution, the liberties of the people muſt at laſt be undone.

4. As the leaders of the people, after they become the king's favourites, are no longer under a neceſſity to court popularity, they will give themſelves no trouble about proſecuting or puniſhing the offenders of the former reign. On the contrary, they will privately endeavour to protect and ſcreen them, for fear of a precedent againſt themſelves. Nay, ſome of the evil counſellors of the former, may come to be among the chief favourites of the new ſovereign, on account of their having, by their wicked counſels, made way for his advancement to the throne; ſo that the unfortunate prince himſelf may happen to be almoſt the only ſacrifice. And,

5. Nothing can be of more dangerous conſequence to the liberties of the people, in a limited hereditary monarchy, than a conteſt between two great families for the crown; becauſe, in the torrent of this mighty conteſt, the ſpirit of liberty is generally overwhelmed, and can never emerge till that conteſt be at an end.

I could mention ſeveral other inconveniences, and I could confirm every thing I have ſaid by examples from hiſtory; but this would render my letter too long to be inſerted in your collection; therefore I ſhall only conclude from what I have ſaid, that nothing can be of more dangerous conſequence to the conſtitution of our government, and even to the cauſe of liberty, than the doctrine, *That the ſubject may not only reſiſt the prince who endeavours to ruin and enſlave his people, but may puſh this reſiſtance to the dethronement and excluſion of him and his race.* Whilſt our con-

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conſtitution remains entire, no ſubject has any ſuch right; but when the conſtitution is diſſolved, and the people left in a ſtate of nature, as they were by the abdication of king *James* II. they may certainly reſettle the government after what manner they pleaſe, and conſequently may exclude the man and his race, who left them in ſuch confuſion.

Our conſtitution was not altered but reſtored by the revolution; for the people very wiſely choſe to reeſtabliſh that very conſtitution under which the nation had flouriſhed for ſo many centuries: Nay, they have departed from the lineal ſucceſſion of our monarchy, as little as was conſiſtent with the preſervation of our religion; therefore the maxim, *That the king can do no wrong*, is now as much a fundamental maxim of our conſtitution, as it was in the year 1688. Conſequently, it is inconſiſtent with our conſtitution to talk of a prince's forfeiting his right, or the right we ſwore to. If reſiſtance becomes neceſſary, our right to reſiſt does not proceed from any forfeiture incurred by him, but from the right we have to a free parliament; and that right we may vindicate by arms, if it can be no other way obtained; but in vindicating our own right, we ought never to think of incroaching upon the prince's right to the crown, while our conſtitution remains undiſſolved, much leſs of excluding him and his race for ever.

If the doctrine were admitted, *that a king could forfeit his right to the crown*, the gradation would be eaſy to the doctrine of 1649, *that a king might or ought to be capitally puniſhed*. By the latter, our conſtitution was at that time torn up from the very root; and by the former, its harbinger, our liberties may, as I have ſhewn, be irrecoverably loſt; therefore, let us avoid propagating, or ſo much as inſinuating ſuch doctrines. I am ſure, they never will be propagated by any man who has a true regard for our conſtitution, or who ſincerely thinks, that a limited hereditary monarchy is of all others the beſt form of government; and therefore I muſt conclude, as I ſaid in my laſt, that this digreſſion about *Jacobites* has been foiſted in by the editor, without the author's approbation. *I am, Sir*, &c.

The EAST RIDING *of* YORKSHIRE.

PRevious to the account of the ſeveral diviſions of this county, it will be proper to give a deſcription of the county in general. *Yorkſhire*, then, has *Lancaſhire* and *Weſtmoreland* on the W. part of *Weſtmoreland* and the biſhoprick of *Durham* on the N. *Derbyſhire*, *Nottinghamſhire*, and *Lincolnſhire*, on the S. and the ſea or *German* ocean on the E. and the S. W. part juſt touches upon *Cheſhire*. It is by much the largeſt county in *England*, being near 90 miles long, and 80 broad, 360 in circumference, and containing about 3,770,000 acres; and the houſes are computed at 106,150. It is divided into 28 hundreds, 563 pariſhes, and 49 market-towns, and ſends 30 members to parliament, *viz.* 2 for the county, 2 for the city of *York*, and 26 for 13 boroughs, each ſending 2. No county goes beyond this for ſtately and convenient ſeats of the nobility and gentry, nor does any exceed it in giving titles of honour. Its chief rivers are the *Tees*, *Swale*, *Warfe*, *Are*, *Ouſe*, *Derwent*, *Calder*, and *Dun*, moſt of which by their confluence form that great æſtuary or river, called the *Humber*, which ſeparates this county from *Lincolnſhire*. It is generally bleſt with a wholeſome and temperate air, tho' it muſt be ſuppoſed that in a county of ſo large an extent the ſoil muſt be various; but if one part be ſtony, mountainous, ſandy and barren, another is richly adorned with corn-fields and paſtures; if ſome places be naked and deſtitute of woods, others are ſhaded with fine foreſts; and if ſome be mooriſh, miry and unpleaſant, others are as delightful and pleaſant as the eye can wiſh. It in general abounds with cattle, fiſh and fowl, and is remarkable for a breed of fine horſes, great flocks of goats and ſheep, and mines of lead, copper and coals. It is famous for medicinal waters, and here's abundance of jet, allum, lime-ſtone, liquorice, &c. Their principal manufacture is coarſe cloth; next to which *Ripon* ſpurs, *Sheffield* blades, and *Sherborn* pins, are of eſpecial note. For the greater eaſe and better management of the civil government in ſo large a tract, this county is divided into 3 parts, *viz.* the *North Riding*, *Weſt Riding*, and *Eaſt Riding*; each of which might make a county of itſelf, if compar'd to the other counties;

counties; and 'tis of the laſt of theſe we are now to ſpeak. *(See the annexed* MAP.)

The *Eaſt Riding* of *Yorkſhire* has its north and weſt ſides bounded by the winding courſe of the *Derwent*, the ſouth by the *Humber*, and the eaſt by the *German* ocean; which part, with that towards the *Derwent*, is pretty fruitful; but the middle, call'd *Yorkſwould*, is nothing but a heap of mountains. In this diviſion are three boroughs that ſend members to parliament; which are,

1. *Beverley*, 141 computed, and 179 meaſured miles N. from *London*. It is pleaſantly ſituated at the foot of the *Wolds*, and the conveniency for hunting, fiſhing and fowling, incites many gentlemen to reſide in and near it. It derives its name from *beaver* (or *otter*) and *lake*; the river *Hull*, near which it ſtands, abounding with theſe creatures. It is of great antiquity, but began to be moſt taken notice of by the retirement of *John de Beverley*, archbiſhop of *York*, in 717. It has two pariſh churches, beſides the minſter, in which is an antient table, with the pictures of St. *John de Beverley* and king *Athelſtan*, the founder, and betwixt them this diſtich:

Ala free make I thee,
As heart can wiſh, or egh can ſee.

Whence the freemen of *Beverley* are exempted from all manner of tolls or cuſtoms in any port or town throughout *England*. It has a good market on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, and its chief trade is in malting, oatmeal, tanning of hides, and bone-lace. Here is a free-ſchool and almshouſes well endow'd. It is govern'd by a mayor, 12 aldermen, &c. Its liberties are very large, conſiſting of many towns and parts of towns, and they have a court of record to try cauſes for any ſums within their juriſdiction.

2. *Hull*, or *Kingſton upon Hull*, lies about 7 miles S. of *Beverley*, at the mouth of the *Hull*, where it falls into the *Humber*. It was built by *Edward* I. favour'd with many privileges by his ſucceſſors, and by degrees grew to be a large town and an honour, tho' containing but 2 pariſhes. The ſtreets are well order'd and pav'd, one much reſembling *Thames-Street* in *London*, near the bridge, which has 14 arches, where pitch, tar, ſails, cordage, and other neceſſaries for ſhipping, are vended, having alſo a cuſtom-houſe and a good key. Its markets are on *Tueſdays* and *Saturdays*, and it has a foreign trade equal to that of moſt towns in *England*. Here is an exchange for the merchants, a good free-ſchool, and a *Trinity-houſe*, endow'd with good revenues, for the relief of diſtreſs'd ſailors and their widows; as alſo ſeveral hoſpitals erected by private benefactors, beſides the two famous ones of *Trinity* and *Charter-houſe*. *Hull* is a place of exceeding ſtrength, being able to bid defiance both to a naval and land force, and that by reaſon of its ſtrong citadel, block-houſes, caſtle, walls, ditches, forts, &c. It has convenient appartments for the gariſon, an engine to make ſalt water freſh; and the country being a perfect level, they can, by cutting the ſea banks, let in the flood, and lay it 5 miles round under water. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, is a town and county of itſelf, and gives title of duke of *Kingſton* to the family of *Pierpoint*.

3. *Headon*, or *Heydon*, about 6 miles eaſt of *Hull*, is an antient mayor and borough town, with a market on *Saturdays*. It lies in the large promontory of *Holderneſs*, which gives title of earl to the family of *D'Arcy*. The two parliament-men are choſen by the majority of the freemen. Here is a priſon and a court, belonging to the vifc. *Dunbar*, who has the ſeigniory of *Holderneſs*.

Other towns in this *Riding* are, 1. *Howden*, above 20 miles weſt of *Hull*, a pretty large town, with a very great market on *Saturdays*. It gives name to a ſmall territory adjacent, called *Howdenſhire*.—2. *Patrington*, in *Holderneſs*, about 8 miles S. E. of *Heydon*, pleaſantly ſituated, with a market on *Saturdays*, and a harbour for ſhips, but not ſo good as formerly. It was a *Roman* ſtation, and has a fine proſpect to the ſea, and over the *Humber*. The *Roman* highway from the *Picts* wall ends here.—3. *Wighton*, about 10 miles W. of *Beverley*, has a ſmall market on *Wedneſdays*.—4. *Pocklington*, 7 miles N. W. of *Wighton*, with a market on *Saturdays*.—5. *Frodlingham* or *Frodingham*, about 9 miles N. E. of *Beverley*.—6. *Hornſey*, 7 miles S. E. of *Frodlingham*, has a market and a harbour for ſhips. It is ſituate on the coaſt of the *German* ocean, and its church ſteeple is a notable ſea mark, tho' now much fallen to decay.—7. *Kilham*, about the ſame diſtance N. from *Frodlingham*: Market on *Thurſdays*.—8. *Bridlington*, or *Burlington*, 6 miles N. E. of *Kilham*, a pretty large town, ſituate on a creek of the ſea, where is a very ſafe harbour for ſhips, us'd by the colliers. It is a place of good trade, and has a very commodious key for lading and unlading of goods, and a large market on *Saturdays*. It gives title of earl to the family of *Boyle*. The promontory call'd *Flamborough-Head* lies N. and E. from it, which is noted for a light-houſe. There was an eruption of waters from the earth, by ſome call'd *Vipſeys*, and by others *Gipſeys*, which ſometimes ran by this promontory into *Burlington-Bay*. They broke out in the *Downs*, after great rains, ſpouted up water to a great height, and ſometimes

ſlow'd

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flow'd from rocks. The country people thought they portended famine; but these *Vipsoys* have not of late been heard of.—9. *Hunnanby*, 7 miles N. W. of *Burlington*, has a weekly market, and a harbour for vessels.

The *Humber*, which first takes its name about 12 miles above *Hull*, is made up, as we have said, by the influx of many rivers on both sides. It is call'd *Abus Æstuarium* by *Ptolemy*, but the *Saxons* call'd it *Humber*; whence all the country north of it was call'd *Northumberland*. *Camden* says, 'tis the most spacious *æstuary*, and the best stor'd with fish, of any in *England*. It ebbs and flows, and at every ebb, returns its own waters, and those borrowed from the sea, with great rapidity and noise, and no small danger to sailors and passengers. Several towns have been swallow'd up in that part of the county call'd *Holderness*, by inundations of the sea and rivers; for which we refer to *Camden*.

From the London Gazette.

Kensington, June, 22.

THE sovereign having determined to hold a chapter of the most noble order of the garter, and the knights companions resident in and near *London*, being summoned to attend here this day, there appeared habited in their mantles his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, and the knights herein after mentioned, with the dean of *Windsor* the register, and garter king at arms, in their respective mantles, and wearing their different badges, who waited the sovereign's coming; and upon his appearance, garter, by the sovereign's command, call'd over the names of the knights companions present, beginning with the juniors in the order, who thereon proceeded to the gallery where the chapter was appointed to be held in the following method, the juniors first; and the knights, whose companions in the stalls opposite to them were absent, went single.

Duke of *Kingston*, Duke of *Portland*,
Duke of *St. Albans*,
Duke of *Richmond*,
Duke of *Newcastle*, Duke of *Grafton*,
Duke of *Dorset*,
His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*,

Garter king of arms having on his right hand the dean of *Windsor*, register of the order.

The SOVEREIGN.

Upon entering the gallery, the knights stood behind the several chairs (placed there as at the time of holding of the privy council) till the sovereign had seated himself in the chair of state at the upper end of the table, and then, by his majesty's leave, took their chairs. Then garter with reverence acquainted the sovereign, that the hon. *Henry Bellenden*, Esq; attended without the door, and most humbly beseeched his majesty to be admitted to take the oath of office, as gentleman usher of the black rod of this most noble order; and he was accordingly introduced in his mantle; and being come to the sovereign, he kneeling down took the oath enjoined by the statutes; his majesty having put the gold chain with the jewel about his neck, was pleased to confer on him the honour of knighthood; then having kissed the sovereign's hand, he withdrew to the bottom of the table.

Garter then in the like manner, having acquainted the sovereign, that the lord bishop of *Salisbury* attended without the door, and most humbly besought his majesty, that he might be admitted to the office of chancellor of this most noble order; which office is annexed to that bishoprick.

And his lordship in his episcopal habit was introduced accordingly between garter and black rod, black rod carrying on a velvet cushion the mantle, gold chain and purse; and being come to the sovereign, black rod invested his lordship with the mantle; and the oath of office being administered to him kneeling, black rod on his knees presented to his majesty the gold chain and jewel, which his majesty put round his neck; and his lordship having received from the sovereign the purse, and kissed his majesty's hand, placed himself on the left hand of the chair of state.

Then the chancellor by the sovereign's command, declared his royal pleasure, that the six vacant stalls in the royal chapel at *Windsor* should now be filled; and each knight having wrote down the names of nine persons whom they esteemed most qualified to be elected in a scrutiny; and having severally subscribed their hands thereto, the same was collected by the chancellor, and presented by him on his knees to the sovereign, who after inspecting them, commanded the chancellor to declare his royal highness prince *George*, eldest son of his royal highness the prince of *Wales*, duly elected.

The second scrutiny was in like manner presented to the sovereign, who, after inspecting the same, commanded the chancellor to declare, his most serene highness the margrave of *Anspach* duly elected.

[*See the election of the other* 4, viz. *the dukes of* Leeds *and* Bedford, *and the earls of* Albemarle *and* Granville, *in the* Occurrences.]

JOURNAL

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 171.

At the Bill brought in laſt Seſſion, intitled, A Bill for amending, explaining, and reducing into one Act of Parliament, the Laws relating to the Government of his Majeſty's Ships, Veſſels, and Forces by Sea, *occaſioned many Debates in all the Publick Places of this City, ſo it gave Occaſion to ſeveral Debates in our* Club, *ſome of the moſt important of which I ſhall give you an Account of, and ſhall begin with that which we had upon the general Queſtion, Whether any ſuch Bill was neceſſary, or ought to be paſſed into a Law? In this Debate the firſt that ſpoke was* C. Claudius Nero, *whoſe Speech was in Subſtance thus:*

Mr Preſident,

SIR,

IN all wiſe governments it is a ſtanding maxim not to make any new law, unleſs there appears to be a neceſſity for ſo doing; and therefore, with regard to the bill now before us, there are two queſtions neceſſary for our conſideration, which are, firſt, Whether a new law be neceſſary for the government of his majeſty's ſhips and forces by ſea; and, ſecondly, Whether the bill now before us be ſuch a one as ought to be paſſed into a law. As to the firſt queſtion I muſt own, that I have always had a very great regard for the law paſſed in the 13th of king *Charles* II. It was a law concerted by as great men as ever were at the head of affairs in this kingdom, and under that law our navy has been governed for near 90 years, without any complaint, and with more glory, I believe, than will be acquired under any law that can be ſubſtituted in its room. That law was drawn up by the great admiral *Montague*, ſoon after earl of *Sandwich*, who had before ſhewn himſelf an excellent officer both by ſea and land; and it was approved of by the lord chancellor *Hyde*, the marqueſs of *Ormond*, *Denzil Hollis*, Sir *Anthony Aſhley Cooper*, afterwards earl of *Shaftſbury*, and ſeveral other great men, who were of the king's council, before it it was offered to either houſe of parliament for their approbation. I ſhall grant, it had ſome defects, as every human law muſt have, and laws have ſince been paſſed for remedying thoſe defects; but in my opinion, none of them have anſwered the end intended; and thoſe defects were thought ſo trivial, that both the *Dutch* wars in the reign of king *Charles* II. and the *French* war in the reign of king *William*, as well as that in the reign of queen *Anne*, were carried on, and gloriouſly carried on, without any law for remedying thoſe defects, except that law made in the beginning of king *William*'s reign, which appoints an oath to be taken by the judges in every court martial; and whether ſuch an oath be of any ſervice or no, I very much queſtion, becauſe a man who is ſo wicked as to reſolve to act unjuſtly, will ſhew no regard to that or any other oath that can be framed by the legiſlature.

I may therefore juſtly obſerve, Sir, that from the year 1661, to the year 1720, our navy was governed by that law of king *Charles* II. without any material alteration or amendment; but in the year 1720, we began to think of extending the power of courts-martial, and with this view a clauſe was inſerted in an act then paſſed, by which it was enacted, That ſeamen guilty of any of the offences mentioned in the act

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of the 13th of *Charles* II. upon the ſhore in any foreign parts, ſhould be tried and puniſhed by a court-martial: Now to determine whether this was an amendment or the contrary, we muſt conſider, that by the act of king *Charles* II. the juriſdiction thereby given to courts-martial is expreſsly confined to ſuch of the offences therein mentioned as ſhould be committed upon the main ſea, or in veſſels hovering in the main ſtream of great rivers, only beneath the bridges nigh to the ſea, within the juriſdiction of the admiralty, and only by perſons in ſervice and pay in the fleet, or ſhips of war. So that if any of thoſe offences had been committed upon the ſhore, or at land, even in foreign parts, not within the *Britiſh* dominions, the offender was to be brought home and tried by the common law, or if committed in any of our plantations, he was to be tried by the common-law courts eſtabliſhed in that plantation.

Thus we ſee, Sir, how careful the parliament was, in the year 1661, of incroaching upon the liberties of the ſubject, the chief part of which conſiſts in their being tried, when accuſed of any crime, by God and their country; that is to ſay, by an impartial judge, and a jury of their neighbours in the country; and in their not being ſubjected even to a trial, till a jury of neighbours has found ſufficient cauſe to ſuſpect their being guilty, by finding the bill of indictment againſt them. And if we conſider the circumſtances of affairs at that time, we ſhall have ſtill greater reaſon to extol the caution of that parliament; for tho' they in ſome caſes ſhewed too much complaiſance to the crown, yet with reſpect to the army and navy, their complaiſance, even in the honey-moon of the reſtoration, was far from being extraordinary. The court were then puſhing for a mutiny-bill with regard to the army, but the king's miniſters foreſaw that it would be impoſſible to prevail with that parliament to eſtabliſh a ſtanding army by law, therefore they compounded the matter, and contented themſelves with obtaining this, which is a ſort of mutiny-bill with regard to the navy, and this they took care to confine in the manner I have mentioned.

I muſt indeed, Sir, admit, that with regard to offences committed on ſhore in foreign parts, not ſubject to the crown of *Great Britain*, the bill was too much confined, becauſe ſuch offences ought, I think, to be made triable by a court-martial of the ſquadron to which the offenders belong, and this was the defect which was made the pretence for the law in 1720; but our parliament was then grown ſo very complaiſant, that they extended the juriſdiction of courts-martial to offences committed on ſhore in any foreign part whatever, by which they have made a moſt dangerous incroachment upon the civil power in all his majeſty's plantations; therefore this may be called an alteration, but, I am ſure, it cannot be called an amendment.

From the year 1720, Sir, to the year 1745, there was no new law introduced that can be properly called a law, for regulating the government of his majeſty's navy; but in that year ſome gentlemen who had juſt got into the adminiſtration, began to be poſſeſſed with the ſpirit of lawgiving, which made them diſcover ſeveral defects, never before thought of, in our laws for regulating the government of the navy; and to remedy thoſe defects they cook'd up a bill which was that ſeſſion paſſed into a law; but how did they ſucceed? Why, but laſt year they were forced to give us a new ſpecimen of their cookery, and to bring in and paſs a bill for repealing the law they had made but three years before; and now they have brought in a bill not only for repealing the law they made laſt year, but alſo for repealing all the laws now

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in being for regulating the government of the navy.

This, Sir, ſeems to be no great encouragement for us to accept of any more ſpecimens of their cookery, eſpecially this, which is to deſtroy what the navy has glorioufly ſubſiſted on for ſo many years. If they had confined their bill to the repealing of all the laws made ſince 1661, for the government of his majeſty's navy, I ſhould have made no difficulty in giving my conſent to it; becauſe every alteration ſince made has, I think, made the caſe worſe inſtead of better. King *William*'s law for appointing an oath to be taken by the judges has only added perjury to injuſtice; and I ſhould rather chuſe to have offences committed on ſhore in foreign parts remain unpuniſhed till the offenders could be ſent home, than to have the civil power in all our plantations diveſted of the right to try and puniſh ſeamen for offences committed within its juriſdiction. Even that clauſe in the act of the 8th of the late king againſt piracy, which I forgot to mention, and which ſubjects the captain of a king's ſhip to a penalty, who ſhall receive on board any merchandize, in order to trade with the ſame, I think very unneceſſary; becauſe it is in the power of the admiralty to caſhier or diſmiſs any ſuch merchant captain with infamy from the ſervice. And as to the novelties introduced by the law paſſed laſt year, I think every one of them either uſeleſs or of pernicious conſequence.

As to theſe novelties, Sir, I ſhall beg leave to take notice of ſome few of them; and firſt, as to that by which it is enacted, That no commander in chief of any fleet or ſquadron, or detachment thereof, ſhall preſide at any court-martial in foreign parts, I muſt really think it ridiculous. Will you, or can you think the king ever will truſt the command of a fleet or ſquadron to a man, who is not fit to be truſted with preſiding at a court-martial? To pretend, that the chief commander, by being preſident, may influence the court to do as he pleaſes, is contrary to experience. I knew an inſtance to the contrary. A chief commander, who was in his nature a little paſſionate and full of reſentment, had appointed a court-martial to try a man who had offended him. He was himſelf preſident, as by the old law he was of courſe; and after the fact had been inquired into, and the witneſſes on both ſides examined, he was going to pronounce it as the unanimous opinion of the court, that the priſoner was guilty; but after a little pauſe, one of the captains ſtood up and ſaid, he hoped the preſident would not pronounce ſuch a ſentence as being the unanimous opinion of the court, for that he was of a contrary opinion; and after he had given his reaſons, another ſtood up, and declared himſelf of the ſame opinion, then another, after him a third: In ſhort, every member preſent declared againſt the opinion of their chief commander, ſo that inſtead of being unanimouſly condemned, the man was almoſt unanimouſly acquitted.

This ſhews, Sir, that by the old law the chief commander of a ſquadron, tho' preſident of the court-martial by him appointed, could not influence the court to do whatever he pleaſed; but by the next novelty I am to take notice of, you have put it in the power of every chief commander of a ſquadron to have ſuch a court-martial as he may influence, without being either preſident or having a vote therein; and to ſhew this I muſt obſerve, that by the old law and cuſtom of the navy, when any of the king's ſhips had the court-martial flag out, not only all the captains of that ſquadron were obliged to repair on board, and had their ſeat and vote in that court-martial, but every poſt captain of a

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king's ship, that happened by accident to come in sight of the court-martial flag, was obliged to repair on board, and had his seat and vote in that court-martial; a remarkable instance of which happened in the famous trial of the lord *Torrington*, the beginning of king *William*'s reign, which was a trial that no captain would have chosen to be present at, because by acquitting he was sure of disobliging the king, and by condemning he might probably be guilty of great injustice towards the prisoner; yet Sir *John Norris*, who by mere accident came in sight of the *Kent* frigate at *Sheerness*, on board of which the court-martial was then sitting and the flag for that purpose out, as soon as he saw that flag out, he was so observant of his duty, that he left his ship, repaired on board the *Kent* frigate, and was one of those who joined in unanimously acquitting that noble lord, contrary to their own interest, because they thereby run the risk of being dismissed the service, and never again employed in the navy, at least during that king's reign; which is another instance of its being difficult to obtain any undue influence over courts-martial, whilst they remained upon the antient footing, tho' a late instance has convinced many people, that the thing is not now absolutely impossible; because, it seems, the officers of our navy, as well as all other ranks of men in the kingdom, are become a little more complaisant to their superiors than was usual in former days.

But if the obtaining of such an influence was not absolutely impossible, even under the antient regulation, I am sure, it is made much more easy by the law passed last session, which enacts, That no court-martial shall consist of more than *nine* or less than *five* persons, and shall be composed of such commanders there present as are next in seniority to the officer who presides at the court-martial; for by this means it must always be beforehand known, who are to be the members of the court-martial, which will afford an opportunity for undue practices, and methods may be taken to detach intractable captains from the squadron before the court-martial be appointed. Then as to the courts-martial in *Britain* or *Ireland*, the admiralty is intrusted with a most dangerous power, which is that of directing a flag-officer or captain of any ship of war, who shall be in any port within *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, to hold courts-martial there, and to preside thereat; and that tho' there be but two post captains there besides himself, he being in that case impowered, by a following clause, to call any two commanders of his majesty's vessels then in that port, under the degree of a post captain, in order to make a sufficient number to hold a court-martial; so that the best officer in the navy may find his life at the mercy of a flag-officer or captain, and the commanders of two little sloops sent to that port, on purpose to sacrifice him to the resentment of a minister, whom he may perhaps have offended by a brave and honourable discharge of his duty to his country.

Sir, it is of the most dangerous consequence to exclude men of a high rank from presiding or sitting in a court-martial, or to impower men of a low rank to preside or sit there; because the lower a man's rank is in the navy, the more he will always be exposed to the influence of an ambitious or revengeful minister; and therefore, if there were no other reason, I should be for repealing the law passed last session for regulating the navy. But there is another novelty introduced by that law, which is the oath to be taken by the members of a court-martial. They are not only to swear, that they will duly administer justice, as was prescribed by the law of king *William*, which

was

was a law passed on purpose for the trial of the lord *Torrington*, whom I have already mentioned; but they are to swear, not to discover any thing that passes in debate relating to the trial: Nay, even the judge advocate is to swear to the same secrecy. How ridiculous is this, Sir? How contrary to the whole tenor of our constitution? An oath of secrecy is an oath taken by no court of justice I know of in the world, except the court of inquisition; and as that court is in its own nature a court of injustice, cruelty, and oppression, I hope, it will never be made a precedent for any new regulation here. In this happy country the proceedings of all our courts of justice are open and publickly known: No judge is afraid or ashamed of the opinion he gives, or of the reasons, on which he founds that opinion. Even in the most solemn trials in this house, our proceedings are open to the whole world; and we give our votes in the most publick manner. This is the great security for the impartiality and honesty of all our courts of justice: Were it in their power to conceal from the world what they do, or the opinions they give, bribery and corruption would soon be as frequent, and have as powerful an effect, as it has at any election in the kingdom; for it has always been, and always will be, the prayer of rogues,

> Noctem peccatis, et fraudibus objice nubem.

And this prayer will be effectually answered by this oath of secrecy, especially in our courts-martial, which must never consist of a number less than *five*: because, let the proceeding or sentence be never so infamous, no particular member can be charged with it by the people, as every one of them will at least insinuate that he voted against it.

This, Sir, is another reason why I think, that the act of last session ought to be repealed; and as to the new regulations thereby introduced, relating to ships of war wreck'd, or taken by the enemy, it was before in the power of the crown to continue the pay to those officers and seamen that had faithfully and diligently performed their duty, if not as pay, at least by way of gratuity; and I do not think, the continuance of the pay ought to be established by act of parliament, because the loss of a ship may be owing to some neglect, or act of imprudence, which it will be impossible to prove to the satisfaction of a court-martial under no manner of undue influence; therefore, I think, this matter ought to be still left at the discretion of the crown; and I am apt to think, that when a ship is entirely lost, it ought to be left to the discretion of the crew, whether they will continue under the command of their officers or no; because, if the majority of them approve of the conduct of their officers, they will, for their own safety, compel the rest to agree to it; on the other hand, if a ship should be lost by the ill conduct of the commanding officer, and the lives of the whole crew brought into immediate danger, I think, it is hard, nay, I believe, it will be impossible to compel them to submit any longer to his command; and if by mutiny they save their lives, they will of course turn pirates, or enter into foreign service, to prevent their being punished for that mutiny. 'Tis true, a case lately happened, where the greatest part of a crew exposed themselves to greater danger, by mutinying against their captain, than they could have done by submitting to the continuance of his command; but this will very seldom happen, and therefore I think the danger on the other side will be much greater and more frequent.

I have now shewn, I think, Sir, that if there be any inconsistency in our laws relating to the sea service, it proceeds from the ill concerted

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certed laws that have been made since the year 1661. I remember, that several years ago some young gentlemen took it into their heads, that a new law was necessary for the amendment of our law in general, and the design became a topick of conversation in all companies, upon which a learned judge, now dead, observed, that the best way to amend our law, would be to repeal all the laws that had been made for that purpose within the last hundred years. I have the same way of thinking with respect to all the laws relating to the sea service passed since 1661, which convinces me that we ought to be extremely cautious of making any new law for regulating that service. By the well-concerted law passed at that time, and the custom of the navy established thereupon, our navy has been ever since so well governed, that we have successfully carried on four, I may say five, naval wars, and fought many a glorious sea-engagement; therefore I cannot think, that any new law is necessary, unless it be, as I have said, a law for repealing all the laws relating to the sea service, passed since the year 1661.

But now, Sir, with regard to the bill at present under our consideration, which has been so much and so often corrected and amended, that I may call what we have now before us the third edition, and what is surprising, this third edition seems to me to be the worst of the three; for some of the best clauses that were in the first are now left out, particularly that relating to store ships and transports employed in the government's service, the captains and crews of which were by the first edition of this bill made liable to the martial law, while they continued in that service. This was really a new and an useful regulation; and the first war you engage in, you will find it absolutely necessary to agree to some such regulation; for by the want of such a one, the best concerted naval expedition may be disappointed. But as some people are fond of popularity, and will court it at any rate, this clause was made a sacrifice to that view, which is a sort of sacrifice I shall never make, let the consequence be what it will.

Thus, Sir, the bill has now made its appearance before us without any such clause to recommend it, nor has it, indeed, any one new clause to recommend it, but a great many clauses that ought, I think, to induce us to reject it; for the most of the objections I have made against our late laws, are rendered stronger by new improvements upon the respective clauses in this bill, and all the clauses in former laws, which I have objected to, are re-enacted by this. I shall not repeat any of the objections I have already stated against the act of last session, but I must take notice of some of the improvements made by this bill. Last year our naval lawgivers were, it seems, of opinion, that no court-martial ought to consist of above nine members, but this year they have altered their opinion, and increased the number to 13; and they have added a clause for preventing its being in the power of the admiralty or officer impowered to hold courts martial, to direct or ascertain the particular number of persons of which any court-martial shall consist. I confess, I do not well understand the meaning of those two clauses; for tho' they do not expressly abrogate the old law, which obliges every captain who comes in sight of the flag to go on board and take his place in the court, yet they abrogate it in effect; because if there be already 13 there, the chance-comer cannot take his place, unless one of the others be obliged to retire. Suppose then that some of the 13 are his juniors, and that upon his taking his place the junior of them must retire.

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retire. If this be the caſe, does not every one ſee, that increaſing the number to 13 makes it more eaſy to have a pack'd court-martial, whoſe proceedings cannot be controuled by chance-comers, than if the higheſt number had been continued at *nine?* becauſe, in the former caſe *ſeven* chance comers muſt arrive, and all ſenior to the *ſeven* youngeſt that are there, before they can controul the proceedings of the court, whereas in the latter caſe *five* ſenior captains, arriving by chance, would do the buſineſs.

Courts martial, Sir, are dangerous weapons in the hands of a wicked miniſter, but become much more dangerous, when they are put under ſuch regulations as may enable him to pack them to his purpoſe. We, in this houſe, cannot approve of any ſuch regulations: Our anceſtors have often ſuffered by ſuch pack'd courts of judicature. Thank God! we have, by a law obtained ſince the revolution, freed ourſelves and poſterity from that danger. No member of this houſe can now be try'd, unleſs by the whole body of his peers, or at leaſt as many of them as can attend; and as we have freed ourſelves from the danger of being try'd by a pack'd court of judicature, I hope, we ſhall never conſent to any regulation, that may, in the leaſt, expoſe any of our fellow ſubjects to the ſame ſort of danger.

Then, Sir, as to the oath to be taken by the judges in a court-martial, it was before ridiculous, but now it is quite abſurd. By the law paſſed laſt ſeſſion, they were not to diſcloſe the vote of any particular member of the court, *unleſs thereunto required by lawful authority*; but by the oath preſcribed in the bill now before us, they are not to diſcloſe the vote of any member, *unleſs thereunto required by act of parliament*. This puts it out of the power of either houſe of parliament to inquire into the conduct of any member of a court-martial, unleſs the crown pleaſes to conſent to an act for that purpoſe. Suppoſe a brave admiral ſhould be condemned and ſhot by the ſentence of a court martial, A pack'd for the purpoſe by a revengeful favourite miniſter; if this bill paſſes, even the parliament itſelf could not inquire into the proceedings of that court martial, or puniſh any one upon that account, while that miniſter continued to in- B groſs the ear of his maſter. We may all remember a late inſtance, where a brave admiral, I will not ſay, glorioufly diſobeyed his orders, but I may ſay, glorioufly went a little farther than his inſtructions, and thereby acquired great honour C to himſelf, and great advantage to his country. If ſuch a bill as this had been then paſſed into a law, I believe, that admiral would have been in ſome danger of being tried and condemned by a court-martial.

This oath, Sir, is one of the moſt D abſurd that ever was invented; becauſe it may prevent an innocent man from being able to juſtify himſelf againſt a proſecution at common law. We know, that the members of a court-martial may, by their proceedings, expoſe themſelves to E an action or proſecution at common law. A late court-martial in the *Weſt-Indies* actually did ſo; and in an action brought againſt one of them here at home, he was caſt in a large ſum of money for what he did there as member of a court-martial; and F a later and more famous court-martial, who certainly underſtood nothing of the common law, whatever they did of the naval, brought themſelves into ſuch a ſcrape as would have ruined them, if the learned judge they offended, had G not been ſo much of a chriſtian as to remember that prayer, *Good Lord, forgive them, for they knowu not what they do*. In all ſuch caſes, ſurely, any member of the court-martial

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martial might juſtify himſelf by proving, that he oppoſed and voted againſt the illegal proceeding, upon which the action or proſecution is founded; but if this bill ſhould paſs into a law, it will be impoſſible for him to bring ſuch a proof.

To what I have ſaid, I muſt add, Sir, that this oath makes the increaſe of the number of which a court-martial may conſiſt, ſtill more dangerous; for if any jobb is to be done, the infamy muſt reſt upon all the members preſent; and tho' every one of them may, and probably will privately inſinuate that he voted againſt it, yet no one of them dare openly aſſert, much leſs prove, that he voted againſt it, which will of courſe render every one of them leſs concerned about the infamy they expoſe themſelves to; for the burden of infamy is like all other burdens, the more ſhoulders there are to ſupport it, the lighter it ſits upon every one; and in a little time we may have ſuch a number of court-martial jobbers, that they'll keep one another in countenance, which will make it eaſy for a miniſter to get them to do whatever he has a mind.

When I have ſaid this, Sir, I cannot avoid taking notice of the extraordinary improvement made by the 5th article of war, by this bill to be eſtabliſhed, and the reſtraining proviſo in which this article is excepted. In the act of 1661, there is an article which ſays, that all ſpies ſhall be puniſhed with death; but then that law concludes, as I have already ſaid, with a general proviſo, without any exception, that juriſdiction ſhall be thereby given only for ſuch of the offences aforeſaid as ſhall be done upon the main ſea, or in veſſels hovering in the main ſtream of great rivers, and only by perſons in ſervice and pay. Thus the juriſdiction given by that law is confined to proper places and proper perſons; but the 5th article of war in this bill ſays, that all ſpies, and all perſons whatſoever, who ſhall be found to bring or deliver any ſeducing letters or meſſages from any enemy or rebel, or endeavour to corrupt any officer, A mariner, or other in the fleet, to betray his truſt, being convicted thereof by the ſentence of a court martial, ſhall be puniſhed with death; and this article is expreſly excepted in the proviſo, which confines the juriſdiction of courts-martial to offences B committed upon the main ſea, or in great rivers, and by perſons in actual ſervice and full pay; ſo that every man in the kingdom ſeems to be ſubjected to the juriſdiction of a court-martial, if he be accuſed of endeavouring to corrupt an officer C or mariner to betray his truſt, and that whether the perſon accuſed be in pay or no, and whether the offence be alledged to have been committed at ſea or at land. Nay, I do not know, but that the beſt lord in the kingdom may by this means D be ſubjected to be tried and condemned to die by a court martial; and therefore if you go into a committe on this bill, I hope, the opinion of the judges will be aſked upon this queſtion.

I could mention, Sir, a great E many more inaccuracies in this bill, and dangerous conſequences that may ariſe from its being paſſed into a law. In ſhort, it ſeems to be a bill deſigned for extending the juriſdiction of courts-martial, not only over the whole *Britiſh* dominions, but to e-F very *Britiſh* ſubject that reſides in any part of the world, where the *Britiſh* flag can appear; for a *Britiſh* merchant at *Liſbon*, *Cadiz*, or elſewhere, may be kidnapp'd on board, and tried for endeavouring to corrupt ſome of the officers or ſailors to be-G tray their truſt. Therefore, if there were a neceſſity for a new bill relating to the ſea ſervice, this is not, I think, a proper bill for the purpoſe; but I have already declared, that

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that I do not think any ſuch bill neceſſary; I am ſure, the neceſſity is not ſo urgent, eſpecially, now in time of peace, as to require our paſſing ſome ſuch bill, before the end of this ſeſſion of parliament: However, if you incline to go into a committee upon it, I ſhall not be againſt it, and ſhall not therefore oppoſe the motion.

Upon this, Claudius Marcellus *ſtood up, and ſpoke to the Effect as follows:*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

THE noble lord has been pleaſed to expreſs great regard for the act of king *Charles* II. relating to the ſea ſervice, and for the admiral who, very probably, had a ſhare in drawing it up: As to that admiral, I believe, no one can doubt my regard for him: He certainly deſerved the honours that were conferred on him, and he no way merited the reproach caſt upon him by the royal commander of our fleet at that time, as was in a few hours after made manifeſt by the event, and by his gallant behaviour and glorious death. But as to the act itſelf, I muſt confeſs, I have no great regard for it: So far as it goes, it is well enough; but it has many defects, and, therefore, if our fleet has been well governed, if it has acquired glory, thoſe effects have been owing to the nature of the people, and not to the law, which is, in many reſpects, extremely deficient, ſome of which I ſhall beg leave to take notice of; and, firſt, with regard to ſpies; by the law, as it ſtands at preſent, no court-martial, either at home or abroad, can try or puniſh a ſpy, let the proofs of a man's being ſuch be never ſo evident, unleſs he be a man at that very time in ſervice and pay in the fleet, or ſhips of war; nay, if a man, not in ſervice or pay, ſhould get on board the fleet, or any of his majeſty's ſhips of war, with a deſign to debauch the officers or ſailors, and to perſuade them to mutiny, deſert, or run away with the ſhip, and ſuch practices ſhould be fully proved upon him, neither the admiral or commodore of a ſquadron, nor the commander of any ſingle ſhip, has power to ſecure ſuch a criminal: They may, indeed, turn him aſhore, but they cannot legally confine him, in order to his being brought home and tried by the common law, which makes it very dangerous for our ſquadrons or ſhips of war to hover or anchor upon the coaſts, or in the great rivers of any of thoſe countries, where there are any *Britiſh* ſubjects, that are known to be diſaffected to our preſent happy eſtabliſhment.

Another great defect is this, Sir, that a man in ſervice and pay, cannot by that law be tried or puniſhed by a court-martial even of the ſquadron he belongs to, for any offence or crime committed on ſhore. This, 'tis true, was remedied by the act of the 6th of the late king, as to crimes committed on ſhore in foreign parts; but even the noble lord himſelf has allowed it to be a defect in the act of king *Charles* II. ſo far as relates to foreign parts not ſubject to the crown of *Great Britain*; and, notwithſtanding what he has ſaid, I muſt think, it was right to extend the juriſdiction of courts-martial to crimes committed on ſhore by perſons in actual ſervice and pay, even in our own plantations. If by the crime ſo committed any inhabitant of that plantation ſhould be injured, to be ſure, the admiral or commander would give up the criminal to be tried and puniſhed by the civil power in that plantation; but when the crime relates only to the ſervice, or to thoſe only that are in the ſervice, it was right to give the cogniſance of it to a court-martial, tho' committed on ſhore. And as the

men belonging to a ſquadron or ſhip of war muſt often be employed aſhore, even here at home, as well as abroad, in ſeveral ſorts of neceſſary ſervice, ſuch as fitting out the ſhip, or ſquadron, taking in freſh water or proviſions, and the like, if they then commit any crime, in which no man that is not employed in the ſervice has any concern, I am of opinion, that ſuch crimes ſhould be made cogniſable by a court-martial; for otherwiſe the men, when employed on ſhore about ſuch neceſſary ſervices, might not only neglect or diſobey the commands of their officers with impunity, but might actually mutiny, and beat and abuſe their officers, and the officers could have no remedy but an action at law, againſt fellows from whom they could recover neither damages nor coſts.

A third defect, Sir, in the act of king *Charles* II. and, indeed, in all our laws relating to the ſea ſervice, before that of laſt year, was, that if any admiral or commander of a ſquadron ſhould die, or be called home, or otherwiſe removed, the perſon ſucceeding to him in the command, could not call a court-martial without a new commiſſion for that purpoſe; ſo that a whole ſquadron might, for a long time, remain without a power to try any criminal, the conſequence of which was a general encouragement to mutiny, and when men were accuſed of any crime, tho' perhaps falſely accuſed, there was a neceſſity for keeping them confined in irons till a new commiſſion arrived. Of this inconvenience, Sir, we had a late remarkable inſtance; for when admiral *Vernon* got leave to return home from the *Weſt-Indies*, Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, who ſucceeded him in the command, was a whole year without a power to try or puniſh any criminal on board that numerous ſquadron, by the ſhip's being taken, which carried him a commiſſion to appoint courts-martial; and before advice could be had there or at home of the loſs of that ſhip, and the ſhip with a new commiſſion could arrive in the *Weſt-Indies*, a whole twelvemonth had elapſed, which might have been of the moſt dangerous conſequence, if that admiral had not been a man of great diſcretion, and well beloved in the navy.

A fourth defect, Sir, which was never remedied till laſt year, was that, if 20 commanders of men of war ſhould arrive with their ſhips at any one port, yet no court-martial could be held for the trial of any offender or perſon accuſed, which was often found to be a great inconvenience, and ſometimes was the occaſion of innocent mens being kept for a long time confined. But a few years ſince, the captain of one of our men of war happened to take offence at his lieutenant, and confined him in irons. While he was thus confined, the ſhip arrived at *Liſbon:* There were, at that time, more than *five* men of war at that port: The lieutenant repreſented his caſe to the other captains and petitioned to be tried, but as none of them had a commiſſion for calling a court-martial, no trial could be had, and the ſhip put to ſea again with the firſt lieutenant ſtill in irons. When they were at ſea, they happened to come in ſight of an enemy's ſhip, and were making ready to engage, but the captain then appeared ſo evidently to be mad, that the officers all agreed to confine him, and to give the command of the ſhip to the firſt lieutenant. Accordingly they ſet him at liberty, gave him the command, and after his fighting the ſhip bravely, and bringing her home, it was found, that he had never been guilty of any offence, but that his confinement was entirely owing to his captain's not being in his right ſenſes. Thus not only a brave innocent man ſuffered a long confinement, but one of his majeſty's ſhips

ships was in danger of being loſt, by the captains then at *Liſbon* having no power to hold a court-martial; for had they had ſuch a power, the lieutenant would have been tried and acquitted, and the captain would probably have been confined, as being in his then condition incapable of having any command.

A fifth defect, Sir, and a defect not yet remedied, is, that if any of his majeſty's ſhips ſhould be attack'd by a ſuperior force, and after a brave reſiſtance reduced to the laſt extremity, yet if the captain ſhould give orders to ſtrike, or ſhould yield up his ſhip to the enemy, he is, by the laws in being, to be puniſhed with death, even tho' it ſhould be proved, that his ſhip was in immediate danger of ſinking. If captain *Watſon* had not been killed in the engagement, I do believe he would not have yielded up his ſhip ſo ſoon as ſhe was; but it is highly probable, that he would have been forced to yield at laſt; and yet if he had at laſt ſtruck, in order to prevent the ſhip's being ſunk, and his whole crew as well as himſelf drowned, he muſt have been tried by a court-martial as ſoon as he returned home, and muſt have been condemned to die by that court-martial, in purſuance of the articles of war as they are now worded: And if he had accordingly ſuffered, I am ſure it would have been extremely cruel.

A ſixth defect, which is likewiſe, Sir, a defect not yet remedied, is, that if any of his majeſty's ſhips ſhould take an enemy's ſhip, the captain muſt not, before judgment in a court of admiralty, order any of the goods to be taken out of the ſhip, except thoſe above deck, and the ſhip's ſtores, even tho' the ſhip ſhould be ſo ſhattered as to be in the utmoſt danger of ſinking. And a ſeventh defect is really ſuch a one as ſeems to be a ſcandal to the nation; for by the 9th naval order or article of war, eſtabliſhed by the act of king *Charles* II. it is ſaid, That if a ſhip taken as prize make no reſiſtance, none of the officers or mariners being foreigners, ſhall be ill treated; which ſeems to give leave to treat thoſe ill that reſiſt. Thank God! Sir, our brave countrymen have always had too much generoſity to make uſe of the leave hereby given them; but this is no excuſe for the order itſelf. It is a reproach to us to have an article of war that gives leave for maltreating an unfortunate but brave enemy; and therefore, I hope, it will, by our paſſing this bill, be expunged out of our law books. Its remaining ſo long there has, 'tis true, redounded much to the glory of our brave ſailors, but, I am ſure, it has not redounded much to the glory of our lawgivers.

Beſide theſe defects, Sir, and ſeveral more I could mention, I muſt obſerve, that there are many frauds, abuſes and cruelties that may be committed on board his majeſty's ſhips of war, and which cannot be puniſh'd by a court-martial, as our laws ſtand at preſent, becauſe a court-martial can inflict no puniſhment that is not expreſly appointed by the act of king *Charles* II. or warranted by the laws and cuſtoms uſed at ſea before that act was paſſed. Falſe muſters, for example, cannot now be puniſh'd by the ſentence of a naval court-martial. It has been a practice too frequent, I believe, eſpecially in the *Weſt-Indies*, for captains of his majeſty's ſhips to lend their men to maſters of merchant ſhips, and lie in harbour till thoſe men returned. It has been known, that a captain of a 20 gun ſhip, which ſhould have 130 men on board, has lent out 100 at a time. The men find their account in it, becauſe they have higher wages from the merchants, and in conſideration of this they aſſign their pay and proviſions on board the king's ſhip to the captain or ſome truſtee for him; but during the whole time

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of their abſence, the government is cheated, and the publick ſervice neglected; nay, we have had diſputes between captains about men belonging to one of his majeſty's ſhips, who have been preſſed out of the merchant ſervice by the captain of another. This practice may be of the moſt dangerous conſequence, in time of war, and yet it cannot be puniſh'd any other way than by caſhiering, which is far from being an adequate puniſhment, becauſe it is ſo ſeldom that any ſuch practice can be proved.

There are likewiſe, Sir, many ſorts of cruelties which may be exerciſed on board his majeſty's ſhips, and cannot be puniſh'd by the ſentence of a court-martial. But lately a captain was accuſed of beating a man on board his ſhip, for a ſmall fault, in the moſt cruel and mercileſs manner: The fact was fully proved, but no proper puniſhment could be inflicted. And then as to frauds, they appear in ſo many different ſhapes, that it would be tedious to give an account of all that have come to my knowledge; therefore I ſhall mention only two. Some years ſince, a captain of one of his majeſty's ſhips had the good luck to take a very rich prize: He was not content with his own ſhare, but he reſolved to cheat one of his midſhipmen out of his: With this view, about two months after the prize was taken, he falſifies the books of the ſhip, gets this midſhipman enter'd as a common man, and a relation of his own then on board, enter'd as a midſhipman. This was fully proved, but a court-martial could give no redreſs, nor inflict any puniſhment. The other fact I ſhall mention is of a rich man of war of 74 guns, which was drove aſhore in the *Weſt-Indies*, by one of our ſquadrons there: As ſoon as ſhe was aground her crew deſerted her, and our commodore ſent an officer with a proper number of men, and with orders to bring her off, or if that could not be accompliſhed, to ſet her on fire: Accordingly, the officer and his men landed, and ſome time after they landed the ſhip was ſeen in a blaze. The officer returned to the ſquadron, and it was ſuppoſed, that he had done nothing but his duty. But ſome time after, it began to be whiſpered among the men, that the ſhip might have been eaſily got off, being a ſtrong new ſhip; but that the officer had plundered her privately of a great deal of money and jewels, and had then ſet her on fire, to conceal the theft he had committed. Upon this he was called before a court-martial, the fact was fully proved, but the court could paſs no ſentence, nor inflict any puniſhment; tho' he highly deſerved death for depriving his country of ſuch an uſeful and valuable prize.

In theſe and many other ſuch caſes, Sir, all that the court-martial could do, was to report the facts as fully proved, to the board of admiralty; and all that board could do was to caſhier the officer, a puniſhment generally too mild for the crime committed. It muſt therefore be allowed, that in the act of 1661, there are a great many defects; and, indeed, I am no way ſurpriſed at that act's being in ſo many reſpects deficient, when I conſider with what precipitancy it was paſſed; for by the journals, I find, that it was but a few days under conſideration in the other houſe, and much fewer in this.

I hope, Sir, I have now ſhewn to the ſatisfaction even of the noble lord himſelf, that a new law is neceſſary for the right government of his majeſty's navy and ſhips of war. It is what has been long wanted, and loudly called for, by all thoſe of my acquaintance that have any concern with the navy. If there be any defects or imperfections in the bill now before us, I will ſay, they are not owing to thoſe that had firſt the care of drawing it up. The bill has certainly undergone ſeveral alterations, I will not ſay amendments, in the

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the other houſe, but thoſe alterations were not agreed to with a view to gain any popular applauſe or favour. Many of them were ſubmitted to thro' neceſſity, not choice; for when a law muſt have the approbation of a popular aſſembly before it can be eſtabliſhed, the promoters of it muſt depart from ſeveral of their firſt opinions, and give up ſeveral clauſes they may think right, in order to obtain the approbation of that aſſembly; and however much the noble lord may deſpiſe popular applauſe, or popular favour, while we retain our liberties, it muſt be courted, and indeed ought to be courted, as far as may not be abſolutely inconſiſtent with juſtice and publick good.

I ſhould now, Sir, anſwer the objections made by the noble lord againſt the bill, but as the objections he made, were not againſt the general ſcope or frame of the bill, but only againſt ſome particular clauſes, and as thoſe clauſes may be amended in the committee, if the objections ſhould be there found to have any weight, I ſhall ſuſpend what I have to ſay in anſwer to thoſe objections, till you go into a committee on the bill, when I hope to ſhew, that none of them have any ſolid foundation; for which reaſon I ſhall now conclude with this general obſervation, That the ſalvation of every thing that can be dear to us depends now, more than ever, upon our navy, that the diſcipline of the navy cannot be preſerved without lodging a power in courts-martial ſufficient for that purpoſe, and that we may extend this power with the more freedom, becauſe as parliaments muſt now be annual, if any court-martial ſhould make a bad uſe of the powers they are intruſted with, the members thereof may the very next ſeſſion be ſeverely puniſhed by an inquiry and proſecution in parliament, which is a check, that will, I believe, effectually keep them within the bounds of their duty.

To this C. Claudius Nero *replied in Subſtance as follows*, viz.

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

I Was glad to hear the noble lord expreſs a regard for the admiral who, as he ſays, had probably a ſhare in drawing up the navy-bill, which was paſſed into a law in 1661. In my opinion, that admiral had not only a ſhare, but the chief ſhare in drawing up that bill. The clerks of parliament might perhaps be employed to dreſs it up into a form, but the whole ſubſtance of it, I am convinced, was dictated by him, becauſe he was not only the moſt capable, but the admiral in the greateſt favour at that time, and moſt juſtly in the greateſt favour, for he was eſteemed by all mankind, and never blamed by any but that unfortunate prince, the then duke of *York*, whoſe conduct afterwards ſhewed, that he was as bad a judge of meaſures as of men.

After having done this juſtice, Sir, to the admiral, I ſhall next endeavour to do juſtice to his offspring, I mean the law, which we are now going to expunge out of our records; and this I ſhall do by making ſome remarks upon what the noble lord has been pleaſed to charge as defects in that law, which I ſhall ſhew to be either no defects, or ſuch as ought to be charged to miſconduct, or the ignorance of courts martial, and not to the law. The pretended defect relating to ſpies, is ſo far from being a defect, that it is a proof of the virtue of the draughtſmen and promoters of that law. They had ſuch a regard for the conſtitution of their country and the liberties of their fellow ſubjects as to think, that no military court ought to have juriſdiction over any but ſuch as were in military ſervice; and therefore they confined the power of courts-martial, even with reſpect to ſpies, to thoſe that were in ſervice and pay. Can this reſtric-

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reſtriction ever be attended with any inconvenience to the ſervice? No man can be a ſpy on board our fleet, unleſs he be in ſervice and pay, becauſe none but ſuch ought to be admitted on board, when there is danger to be apprehended from any diſcovery, either of their ſtrength or deſigns; and if a man, in no ſervice or pay, ſhould be taken up as a ſpy in any of our ſea-port towns, ſurely he ought to be tried by our common-law courts, and not by a court-martial, eſpecially if he be a ſubject of *Great Britain*; but now, it ſeems, in order to enable courts-martial to puniſh ſpies, we are to ſubject every *Britiſh* ſubject to the danger of being kidnapp'd or ſeduc'd on board a man of war, and there tried by a court-martial, for being a ſpy, or for endeavouring to corrupt the ſailors to betray their truſt.

Then, Sir, with regard to crimes or offences committed on ſhore, by officers or ſeamen in actual ſervice and pay. In this too the legiſlators of 1661, ſhewed a due regard to the conſtitution and liberties of their country; nor can this regard ever be detrimental to the ſea ſervice; for when part of the crew of a ſhip or ſquadron are employ'd on ſhore, in any ſervice neceſſary for the ſame, they muſt return on board as ſoon as that ſervice is performed, otherwiſe they may be tried and puniſhed by a court-martial for deſertion. Can we ſuppoſe, Sir, that a ſailor will venture to diſobey, much leſs abuſe or beat his officer, on ſhore, when he knows, that he muſt preſently return again on board, and remain there, perhaps for many months, under the abſolute command of that officer? It is not poſſible to ſuppoſe any ſuch thing, and accordingly we find, that after ſo many years experience, there has never been any ſuch complaint. The danger of the ſervice ſuffering by the want of any ſuch power in courts-martial, muſt, therefore, be altogether imaginary; and ſurely we ought not to give up the liberties of the ſubject, for the ſake of guarding againſt imaginary dangers.

Beſides, Sir, if this were a defect in the law of 1661, it can be no reaſon for a new law, becauſe it is already ſufficiently, and I think more than ſufficiently provided for by the law of the 6th of the late king; and one of my chief objections againſt the bill now before us ariſes from its extending the juriſdiction of courts-martial to offences committed on the ſhore even here in *Great Britain*, which I cannot but look on as a beginning to incroach upon the common law; and in ſuch caſes *principiis obſta* is a maxim I ſhall always obſerve.

As little do I think it a defect in the law of 1661, to enact generally, that whoever ſhall yield or cry for quarter, ſhall ſuffer death, or ſuch puniſhment as the offence deſerveth; becauſe, Sir, in all ſuch caſes, neceſſity is tacitly excepted; but by enacting thus generally, you throw the proof of the neceſſity upon the officer who yields up his ſhip to the enemy; whereas by enacting, as you have done in this bill, that the perſon who treacherouſly or cowardly yields, or cries for quarter, ſhall ſuffer death, you load the crown or proſecutor with the proof of that treachery or cowardice, which, I believe, in moſt caſes will be found very difficult. This is, therefore, creating inſtead of ſupplying a defect; and if any new war ſhould enſue, I ſhall expect to hear of officers yielding up their ſhips in a cowardly manner, without meeting with that puniſhment they juſtly deſerve: While on the other hand, no man can pretend, that ever any officer ſuffered for the loſs of his ſhip, if he proved, that he defended her gallantly and to the laſt extremity.

What was mentioned by the noble lord relating to the goods on board a ſhip taken as prize, I muſt likewiſe think, Sir, to be very far

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from being a defect. A caſe of neceſſity is there alſo underſtood to be tacitly excepted; and, I think, it is better to leave it to be implied than to have it expreſſed; for here likewiſe it may make a very material difference as to the proof: Upon the old law the accuſation run for taking ſuch goods out of ſuch a prize ſhip, and the accuſer was only obliged to prove that they were taken out: The officer alledged, in his defence, that they were taken out through neceſſity, becauſe the ſhip was in danger of ſinking, or the like, and this he was obliged to prove. Whereas, by the clauſe or article as it is now worded by this bill, the accuſation, I fear, muſt run, That the goods were taken out of the prize ſhip without any neceſſity; and unleſs the accuſer can bring ſome ſort of proof, that there was no neceſſity for ſuch taking out, he will not be able to ſupport his accuſation, or to oblige the officer to bring any proof of the neceſſity he was under. In this reſpect, therefore, if there be any difference between the old law and the law now propoſed, it is in favour of the old law; becauſe by the old law no dutiful officer can ſuffer, but by the new law, if interpreted as I have ſuggeſted, a very undutiful officer may eſcape puniſhment.

Another defect, Sir, which I can think no defect at all, is that the noble lord was pleaſed to exclaim againſt as a ſcandal to the nation, and a reproach to the legiſlature; and by which, he ſaid, that leave ſeemed to be given to our ſailors, to maltreat a brave, but unfortunate enemy. I am as much for treating ſuch an enemy with generoſity and humanity, as any man can be; but in all caſes, I think, except where a ſhip makes no reſiſtance, this ought to be left to the diſcretion of our officers and ſeamen, or at leaſt of the crown. I do not think we ought to make a ſtanding law for preventing the crew of an enemy's ſhip from being ſtripped or pillaged, unleſs all the nations we can ever have any war with, would agree to eſtabliſh the ſame ſort of law with reſpect to us. It may be right to prevent, by a ſtanding law, the crew of an enemy's ſhip that makes no reſiſtance, from being ſtripped, pillaged, or any way ill uſed, becauſe it will be an inducement to make no reſiſtance when they have little or no hopes of eſcaping; but in all other caſes our ſeamen ought to have a liberty, at leaſt, to treat an enemy when taken, in the ſame manner that enemy treats them when taken; and therefore I muſt think, that by the bill now before us, we are marring inſtead of mending the law of 1661.

As to the ſeveral other pretended defects in that law, Sir, they appear to be ſuch either from our own miſconduct, or the ignorance of our courts-martial, or rather our judge advocate. When an admiral dies, or is removed, I know, that he who ſucceeds in the command, cannot call a court-martial without a new commiſſion; nor can an admiral, who detaches a part of his ſquadron, give a commiſſion to the commander of that detachment to hold courts-martial; but both theſe inconveniences proceed from the form of the commiſſion: And as ſuch commiſſions are not of any antient date: As the power of granting them is not by the common law or preſcription, but proceeds entirely from the ſtatute of 1661; and as the words of that ſtatute do not preſcribe any particular form, I do not ſee, why the lords of the admiralty may not alter the form without an act of parliament; for if the commiſſion were directed to the admiral of ſuch a ſquadron, or any perſon ſucceeding him in the command thereof, and his deputy or deputies, both theſe inconveniences would be prevented.

As

As to the inconvenience arising from no man's having a power to call a court-martial, tho' a number of his majesty's ships should meet together in any foreign port, it may be easily remedied by giving such a commission to the senior captain upon every foreign station; and as to cruelties and barbarities exercised by officers on board, they may be punished by prosecutions at common law, as soon as the ship arrives at any port within his majesty's dominions, to which, I think, they ought to be left exposed, lest they should be encouraged by the favour of the officers upon the bench of a court-martial, to their brother officer at the bar.

Lastly, Sir, as to the false musters, and every fraud that can be committed by officers or seamen in his majesty's service, they may, I think, be sufficiently punished by our courts-martial, if such courts will but make use of the power given them by some of the articles of war in the act of 1661, especially the 33d article thereby established. For example, if I had been upon a court-martial to try the officer who burnt the 74 gun ship, in the manner mentioned by the noble lord, I should have made no difficulty to find him guilty of a breach of the 26th article of war, which inflicts the punishment of death upon any one that shall willingly set fire to a ship not appertaining to an enemy; for that ship did not, at the time he set fire to her, belong to an enemy, but was by law the property of the squadron or ship he belonged to. But when courts martial are composed of men who have as little judgment as they have knowledge of law, and directed by a judge advocate in both respects as deficient as themselves, I do not wonder at their extending their power sometimes farther than they ought, and at other times not so far as they may.

The last of these two failings is, however, the least dangerous, and that which, I believe, they will be most seldom guilty of. For this reason, Sir, I am against extending their power; for I shall always chuse rather, that courts martial, either by sea or land, should now and then be obliged to extend their power farther than the strictness of law will admit of, and plead the necessity of the service for their excuse, than that they should be enabled by law to extend their power farther than is consistent with the safety of the lives or liberties of the subject.

Having now, Sir, done justice to the law of 1661, as well as to the great admiral who was the adviser and promoter of it, I must observe, that the short time it required, in passing through both houses of parliament, is rather an argument in in its favour than against it. When a law is wisely concerted, well digested, and skilfully drawn up, it passes quickly through both houses, because it meets with no opposition, and requires very few amendments. If any wrong head opposes or offers an amendment, his objections, or arguments, are presently answered to the satisfaction of the house: He is deserted by his friends, and his amendment rejected, which discourages any new objection or amendment. But when an unnecessary or imperfect bill is brought into such a numerous assembly, it presently creates an opposition, some right amendment is offered, this amendment is agreed to, and this is an encouragement to every man to offer his amendment. Some are rejected, many approved, every one occasions a debate, and thus the bill happens to be hung up for several weeks in each house of parliament. Whether this will be the fate of the bill now before us, I do not know: It has been, I think, above nine weeks in the other house: How long it will be in this, I cannot

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not foretel; but as many of the clauſes, in my opinion, ſtill ſtand in need of amendments, it muſt yet remain ſeveral days in this houſe, if you reſolve to paſs it into a law; and as I think the bill quite unneceſſary, and incapable of being made a good one, I ſhall not give myſelf or you the trouble to propoſe any amendment.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

From the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

AFTER a long diſcourſe on the *Phænomena* of electricity, Mr. *Watſon* propoſes the following queries.

1. Whether or no the effects we obſerve, in bodies being drawn to and driven from either excited originally electricks, or excited non-electricks, are to be attributed to the flux of electrical æther?

2. Whether or no, that, which, from its being firſt diſcover'd in amber, we call electricity, electrical æther, electrical power, *&c.* is any other than elementary fire?

3. Whether or no this fire does not appear in different forms, according to its different modifications? Does it not, when diffuſed under a large ſurface, appear to affect us as air? When brought towards a point, does it not become viſible, as lambent flame? When nearer ſtill, does it not explode, and become the object alſo of our feeling as well as of our hearing? Altho' it does not affect our ſkin with the ſenſation of heat, does it not, by its lighting up inflammable ſubſtances, ſhew itſelf to be truly fire?

4. Whether or no this fire is not connected intimately with all bodies at all times, tho' leaſt of all, probably, with pure dry air? Have we not found and ſeparated it from water, flame, even that intenſe one of oil of turpentine, ſmoak, red-hot iron, and from a mixture 30 degrees colder than the freezing point?

5. Have we not proved its ſubtility, from its paſſing thro' all known bodies?

6. May we not infer its elaſticity likewiſe from its exploſions, from its increaſing the motion of fluids, as well as from its effect in the concuſſion of our bodies, when we diſcharge it after we have accumulated it in water?

7. May not the electrical machine, from its uſes, be denominated a fire-pump, with equal propriety as the inſtrument of *Otto Guerick* and Mr. *Boyle*, that of the air?

8. Does not the power we are now maſters of, of ſeeing the ſeparation of fire from bodies by motion, and of ſeeing it reſtored to them again, and even after that motion has ceaſed, cauſe us rather to incline to the opinions of *Homberg*, *Lemery* the younger, *s'Graveſand*, and *Boerhaave*, who held fire to be an original, a diſtinct principle, formed by the Creator himſelf, than to thoſe of our illuſtrious countrymen, *Bacon*, *Boyle*, and *Newton*, who conceived it to be mechanically producible from other bodies?

9. Muſt we not be very cautious, how we connect the elementary fire, which we ſee iſſue from a man, with the vital flame and *Calidum innatum* of the antients; when we find, that as much of this fire is producible from a dead animal as a living one, if both are equally replete with fluids?

10. Whether or no it is not highly probable, that, by increaſing the number and ſize of the phials of water in a certain manner, you might inſtantly kill even large animals by the electrical ſtrokes?

Some Conſiderations on the natural State and Uſes of the Tongue, *in order to account for the Caſe of one* Margaret Cutting, *who ſpeaks diſtinctly, tho' ſhe has loſt the* Apex

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and Body *of her Tongue*; *as it was addreſs'd to the* Royal Society, *by* James Parſons, *M. D. F. R. S* *.

THE tongue is a fleſhy ſubſtance, chiefly made up of muſcles; and conſiſts of a *baſis* or root, a *body*, and an *apex*; the baſis is the thickeſt and moſt ſubſtantial part, contains the *os hyoides*, and is naturally ſituated very low in the throat: From which the *body* riſes upwards and forwards, and is terminated by the anterior part or *apex*; proceeding under the *uvula* and roof, and lying upon the floor (if I may ſo call it) of the mouth. As to the more particular deſcription of all its other parts, I cannot apprehend it is at all neceſſary here.

As to its uſes, it is ſaid to be the inſtrument of *ſpeaking* and *taſting*; as to the latter, experience ſhews us, that the very *apex* of the tongue is leſs capable of diſcerning taſtes than the next part to it, and this than the parts yet farther back, all along the *body* to the *root*; ſo that altho' the taſte of any thing is firſt perceived by the *apex*, yet the guſt increaſes, the more the morſel approaches to deglutition, until it is quite protruded into the *gula*; becauſe, as the tongue grows more thick backwards, it contains more of the nervous *papillæ* than the ſmaller part, and alſo becauſe there is a capacity of taſting in the membranes of the back part of the roof to the root; as if Nature intended to increaſe the guſt, that deglutition may be the better and more eagerly performed for the ſervice of the animal: Hence, altho' the *apex* and *body* of the tongue be gone, yet there is not a depravation of taſte, which is the caſe of the perſon now under conſideration.

As to *ſpeech*, which is only *ſound* or *voice* articulated into expreſſion, the tongue is not the *ſole* organ for ſuch articulation; the *lips*, *teeth*, and *roof* of the mouth are inſtruments alſo for the ſame purpoſe; the two latter for the neceſſary reſiſtance to the *apex* of the tongue, and the lips for the abſolute articulation and pronunciation of many letters; however, the following ſhort examination of the letters of the alphabet, as expreſſed by theſe organs, will demonſtrate it.

The tongue expreſſes ſome letters with its *apex*, and ſome with its *root*.

Thoſe abſolutely proper to the *apex* are only five, *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *t*.

And thoſe to which it only aſſiſts are the following letters, as *c*, *g*, *s*, *x*, *z*; all which can be performed by the teeth alone, and which this perſon does very well.

Now the lip letters, and thoſe expreſſed by the root of the tongue, ſhe alſo performs as well as any perſon; the former are *b*, *f*, *m*, *p*; and the latter are *k*, *q*, *x*; and as to the vowels, and the aſpiration *h*, ſince they are chiefly founded by the exhalation of the voice, commanded partly by the lips in widening or ſtraitening the capacity of the mouth, theſe ſhe can alſo expreſs; ſo that there is no letter, ſhe cannot pronounce but the five *apex* letters; and thoſe ſhe manages ſo well by bringing the under lip to the upper teeth, in the courſe of her converſation, that any one can inſtantly apprehend every word ſhe ſays; and ſhe further plainly proves the lips are a better *ſuccedaneum* to the *apex*, than that could be to the lips, if they were wanting.

Indeed,

* *The* apex *(or* tip*) and* body *of the tongue (being the only parts that naturally fill the cavity of the mouth) are entirely wanting in this woman, as cloſely to the region of the* os hyoides, *which is the* root *of the tongue, as can well be conceiv'd; and which is now ſituated too low in the throat to be perceiv'd, even when ſhe opens her mouth at the wideſt. If the mortification had reached the* os hyoides, *it muſt have reached, and deſtroy'd the muſcles of the* larynx, *and then the voice would have been deſtroy'd, and alſo thoſe of the* pharynx, *and then deglutition could never have been perform'd; the dreadful conſequences of which need not be enumerated; but ſhe ſwallows well, and her voice is perfect; and therefore it is not very extraordinary ſhe ſhould command her voice by the proper muſcles which remain untouch'd: She alſo has her taſte perfectly.*

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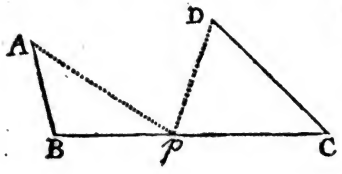
Indeed, it is natural enough for thoſe who make the tongue the abſolute and ſole inſtrument of ſpeech, to imagine it as abſurd to ſay a woman ſpoke without a tongue, as that ſhe ſaw without an eye; but when we conſider the proviſional aſſiſting organs ordain'd by the wiſe *Author* of *providence*, ſerving to this neceſſary and expreſſive accompliſhment, I hope it will not ſeem ſo extremely marvellous, that ſhe ſpeaks without the *body* and *apex* of her tongue, as to crea e any further doubt of the matter.

A GEOMETRICAL PROBLEM.



GIven, the lines AB, BC, and CD, in magnitude and poſition; to determine analytically the point *p*, in the line *B p C*, to which the lines *A p* and *D p* being drawn, their ſum ſhall be a minimum.

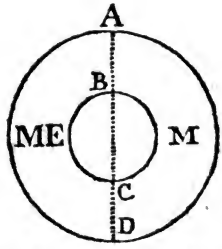
Of an Invariable Dimenſion.

By ROBERT DOUGLAS, M. D.

IT has been long ſince an acknowledged truth, that heat dilates, and that cold, on the contrary, contracts all bodies, ſolid or fluid. But heat and cold are continually fluctuating, and variable, as is evident, by a very pretty experiment of a ſpirit-of-wine *Thermometer*, with a large ball, and a very ſmall tube; where one may ſee the column of liquor, in an inceſſant tremulous, and ſubſultory motion, ſomewhat reſembling the ſtartings and ſallies of a perſon convulſed;—from which we may infer, that bodies are never for two ſucceſſive moments of the ſame ſize, or bulk, but are perpetually undergoing changes, and alterations in their dimenſions, proportioned to the viciſſitudes of heat and cold.

This perpetual fluctuation of dimenſion by heat and cold, I humbly apprehend may be remedied, as follows:

Let MM be a ring of any metal, BC the diameter of the bore, AB or CD the depth of the ring; now AB being equal to BC, it follows, that BC is the invariable dimenſion ſought.



For it is evident, that the diameter BC will be elongated by heat, as the circle BCE dilates itſelf: but the heat, at the ſame time, elongates AB; which bearing the ſame proportion to the circle BCE as AB does, it follows, that the diameter BC will be as much diminiſhed by the elongation of the line AB, as it is increaſed by the dilatation of the circle BCE, i. e. it will remain of the ſame length—thus BCE is acted upon by two powers, the one enlarging, and the other contracting it, at the ſame time; which as they exactly counterbalance one another, ſo by conſequence they muſt deſtroy each other's effects.

I believe I need ſcarcely remark, that the bore of the ring is diminiſh'd

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by the elongation of AB only, and not by AB + CD; becauſe, as AB ſtretches itſelf out by the heat, but the one half of the effect is exerted towards B; the other half ſpending itſelf the oppoſite way, *viz.* at A; and this too being the caſe with CD, it follows, that BC will be diminiſhed by the elongation of ½ of AB + CD, or, which is the ſame thing, by AB only.

Hence, ſuppoſing the above figure to be the tranſverſe ſection of a hollow ſphere, that hollow ſphere will be an invariable *meaſure of capacity*. And 'tis evident the ſame will hold true, if the figure, inſtead of circular, be ſquare.

Thus then may be had an invariable *meaſure* both of *application* and *capacity*, which may be of uſe in fixing and eſtabliſhing more effectually ſtandard *meaſures*, perfecting of *thermometers*, and rendering more exact and certain the experiments of *pendulums* in the different latitudes, *&c.* At leaſt, no harm can enſue from the diſcovery of a truth, let what will come of it: For if I be not much miſtaken, it will be always uſeful to think right, even on uſeleſs ſubjects, if, ſtrictly ſpeaking, any ſuch there be.

An Hiſtorical Narrative of the Piratical States of BARBARY.

THE inſolent behaviour of the *Algerines*, in ſeizing one of our packet-boats in her paſſage home, carrying her by force into *Algiers*, and pillaging her there of jewels and gold to a conſiderable value (*ſee p.* 242.) is in itſelf an action very extraordinary as well as very unlooked for, conſidering the reſpect which for ſo many years that regency, from very juſt motives, had conſtantly ſhewn for the flag of *Great Britain*. It is therefore not at all ſtrange, that we find this tranſaction very much inſiſted upon in foreign *Gazettes*, or that all nations of *Europe* ſhould have their eyes upon our conduct, in an affair, which, as a maritime power, concerns us ſo nearly, and which in its conſequences muſt be of very great importance.

The piratical ſtates in *Barbary*, viz. *Algiers*, *Tunis*, and *Tripoli*, are naturally ſubject to very great diſorders in their government; and it happens very unluckily, that thoſe diſorders do not barely affect them, but are likewiſe dangerous to other nations. For whenever it happens, that ſuch as command their veſſels of force, either preſſed by neceſſity, or excited by a ſpirit of avarice, infringe the treaties which their regencies have concluded with *Chriſtian* powers, by taking indiſcriminately whatever veſſels come in their way, it creates many inconveniences; and tho' obtaining ſatisfaction is a thing abſolutely neceſſary, yet it is not a point eaſy to determine how redreſs is to be had.

One of the beſt methods of attaining the lights requiſite in ſuch a caſe, is to conſider what the practice has been in former times; and the ſhorteſt method of doing this, is to enquire when the laſt differences happened between us and them, and with what conſequences they were attended. With this view the following facts have been thrown together; from whence it will appear, that we ſtand indebted for the reverence ſo long ſhewn to the *Engliſh* flag, to the intrepid behaviour of Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel*, when he was a very young man, and ſerved under the famous Sir *John Narborough*, one of the ableſt ſeamen, as well as one of the braveſt officers, in thoſe times.

After the cloſe of the ſecond *Dutch* war, our merchants in the *Mediterranean* found themſelves very much diſtreſſed by the piratical ſtate of *Tripoli*, who, notwithſtanding ſeveral treaties of peace that had been concluded with them, began to commit freſh depredations when that war broke

broke out, and continued them ſtill. As ſoon therefore as the king (*Charles* II.) found himſelf at leiſure, he ordered a ſtrong ſquadron in thoſe parts, to repreſs the inſolence of thoſe corſairs, under the command of Sir *John Narborough*, who arrived before *Tripoli* in the ſpring of the year 1674, where he found all things in very good order for his reception.

The appearance of the enemy's ſtrength, joined to the nature of his inſtructions, which directed him to try negotiation rather than force, determined him to ſend a perſon, in whom he could confide, to the *Dey* of *Tripoli*, to propoſe terms of accommodation, and thoſe too very moderate in their nature; for he deſired only ſatisfaction for what was paſt, and ſecurity for the time to come.

The admiral entruſted Mr. *Shovel* with this meſſage, who accordingly went on ſhore, and delivered it with great ſpirit. But the *Dey* deſpiſing his youth, treated him with much diſreſpect, and ſent him back with an indefinite anſwer. Mr. *Shovel*, on his return to the admiral, acquainted him with ſome remarks he had made on ſhore: Sir *John* ſent him back again with another meſſage, and with proper rules for conducting his enquiries and obſervations. The *Dey*'s behaviour was worſe the ſecond time; but Mr. *Shovel* bore it with patience, and made uſe of it as an excuſe for ſtaying ſome time longer on ſhore.

When he returned, he aſſured the admiral, that it was very practicable to burn the ſhips in the harbour, notwithſtanding their lines and forts; accordingly in the night, *March* 4, lieut. *Shovel*, with all the boats in the fleet, filled with combuſtible matter, went boldly into the harbour, where he ſeized the guard-ſhip, and afterwards burnt the following veſſels, which were all that lay at that time in the harbour, *viz.* the *White Eagle crowned*, a 50 gun ſhip; the *Looking-Glaſs*, which carried 36; the *Santa Clara*, of 24; and a *French* veſſel, of 20; after which he ſafely returned to the fleet, without the loſs of ſo much as one man.

This extraordinary action ſtruck the *Tripolines* with amazement, and made them inſtantly ſue for peace; which, however, did not immediately take place, becauſe they abſolutely refuſed to make good the loſſes ſuſtained by the *Engliſh*. Sir *John* thereupon cannonaded the town, and finding that ineffectual, landed a body of men about 20 leagues from thence, and burnt there a vaſt magazine of timber, which was to have ſerved for the building of ſhips. When all this failed of reducing the people, Sir *John* ſailed to *Malta*; and, after remaining there for ſome time, returned ſuddenly upon the enemy, and diſtreſſed them ſo much that they were glad to conclude a peace on the terms preſcribed.

Soon after the concluſion of this peace, ſome of their corſairs returning into port, not only expreſſed a great diſlike thereto, but actually expelled the *Dey* for making it, and began to take *Engliſh* ſhips as before. Sir *John* being ſtill in the *Mediterranean*, and having notice of what paſſed, ſuddenly appeared with 8 frigates before *Tripoli*, and began with ſuch violence to batter the place, that the inhabitants were glad once more to renew the peace, and to deliver up the authors of the late diſturbances to condign puniſhment.

In 1679, we had ſome differences with the *Algerines*, on account of their making prize of *Engliſh* ſhips, under pretence that they were not furniſhed with proper paſſports. Upon this Sir *John Narborough* was ſent with a ſquadron to demand ſatisfaction, which he did, and procured alſo a new alliance by dint of force. The peace, however, did not laſt long, for in a year or two they committed the like outrages; upon which commodore *Herbert*, afterwards ſo well

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well known to the world by the title of *Earl of Torrington*, went thither with a few ſhips, and compelled them to make ſatisfaction for what was paſſed, and to give the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of their acting in another manner for the future.

As the Pope has lately, by circular Letters, given a general Invitation to all the European *Princes to be preſent at his Capital City, on the Day of the ſolemn Celebration of the approaching* Jubilee, *we imagine it may be ſome Amuſement to our Readers, to be previouſly acquainted with the Form of that grand Ceremony, as it was exhibited at* Rome *on* Dec. 24, 1725; *of which there was publiſhed the following Account.*

Rome, Jan. 6, 1725.

THE term of 25 years for opening the *holy gates* of the 4 great churches, and for obtaining the indulgencies of the *Univerſal Jubilee*, being expired, *Benedict* XIII, deſirous to ſhew all the *Chriſtian* world the power and authority, which the Almighty Being has put into his hands, firſt repaired to the veſtry on the 24th ult. where having put on the pontifical veſtments, he proceeded in this pompous dreſs to *Sixtus*'s chapel, and offer'd incenſe to the *holy ſacrament* which was there expoſed, according to cuſtom. This ceremony being ended, his holineſs began the *Veni creator*; and while that hymn was ſinging, he got into his chair, and ſtaid till it was over.

Then the clergy began the proceſſion, the pontiff being carried in his chair, under a canopy, ſupported by the *referendarius of the ſignature*, dreſs'd in his cope and mitre, and holding a burning taper in his hand. He was ſurrounded by his grooms in long red robes, and his mace-bearers, meſſengers, and the *Swiſs* guards. The clergy of both orders plac'd themſelves according to their ranks in the ſquare before *St. Peter*'s, and reached as far as the *obeliſk*, ſet off with their fineſt and richeſt ornaments. The portico of the great church of *St. Peter* was adorn'd with the moſt exquiſite tapeſtry; as were alſo the balconies for the *Chevalier de St. George*, and for the princes and ladies of quality.

A The pope being come to the place of ceremony, got out of his chair, and ſeated himſelf on a magnificent throne, erected for that purpoſe. The *penitentiary fathers* ranged themſelves on one ſide of the *holy gate*, having at their head, cardinal *Conti*, B the great *penitentiary*. Then his holineſs came down with his lighted taper in one hand, and a hammer of poliſhed gold in the other, and having repeated this verſe, *Open unto me the gates of righteouſneſs*; and the ſinging men made the following reC ſponſe; *which when I have enter'd, I will give glory unto the Lord*; *Benedict* XIII. gave the firſt blow with his hammer.

Before he ſtruck the ſecond blow, his holineſs repeated this verſe, *I will enter, O Lord, into thy houſe,* D *and with holy fear will I worſhip in thy temple.*

At the third ſtroke, he repeated this other verſe, *Open the gate, becauſe the Lord is with us, who is mighty in* Iſrael. Then the pope took off his mitre, deliver'd his hamE mer to the *grand penitentiary*, and reaſcended the throne, where he ſat while the maſons, *&c.* pulled down the wall of the *holy gate*, and carried off the ſtones upon hurdles. Then the pope ſtood up bareheaded, and ſaid, *The Lord hear my prayer*; *and let my cry come unto thee.* And turnF ing towards the ſtanders-by, he ſaid to them, *The Lord be with you.* Then he continued to pray thus, *O Lord, we pray thee to prevent our actions by thy grace, and to continue thy aſſiſtance to us, to the end that all* G *our prayers, and all our actions may end, as they begin, with thee.*

After this the muſicians ſtruck up the 99th Pſalm: *Sing all ye inhabitants of the lower world.* During which

which they cleared the entrance of the gate from the mortar and looſe ſtones, with which it was encumbred. The *penitentiaries* waſhed the leaves of the gates with ſpunges, ſoak'd in conſecrated water, and adorned it with precious veils. Then the pope riſing up bareheaded, ſaid, *This is the day the Lord hath made; bleſſed are thy people, O Lord, this is the gate of the Lord*; and he concluded with the following prayer.

"O God, who didſt enjoin the children of *Iſrael* by thy ſervant *Moſes*, to celebrate the year of the *Jubilee* and the remiſſion of ſins, grant that we, who are thy ſervants, may celebrate the year of the ſaid *Jubilee* which thou haſt eſtabliſhed by thy authority; and that thy people, who are to paſs thro' this gate, which thou haſt been graciouſly pleaſed that we ſhould open, to put up their prayers to the divine majeſty, may happily begin this year, and that having obtained a full and entire remiſſion of our ſins, we may at the moment of death be called to thy glory."

When this prayer was ended, the pope ſat down, put on his mitre again, and then deſcended to the *holy gate*, where he uncovered himſelf, and kneel'd down upon a cuſhion of white damaſk: Then taking the *croſs* in his right hand, and the burning taper in his left, with a ſtrong voice, he ſtruck up *Te Deum*, which was continued by the muſick. Then letting go the *croſs* and taper, he entered thro' the *holy gate*, and went to the chapel of the *Crucifix*, which is contiguous to it. There he placed himſelf on a throne erected on purpoſe for him, and calling to the knights of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, he admitted them to kiſs his feet, after which he exhorted them to take care of the *holy gate*.

The cardinals followed two and two, with tapers in their hands, kiſſing the threſhold of the gate, and after them the archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, penitentiaries, the duke of *Graviana*, the ſervators of *Rome*, the foreign miniſters and nobility. The ceremony was concluded by the homage which the cardinals paid to the pope in the chapel of *Sixtus*, to which he was conducted in proceſſion. *Monday*, being St. *Stephen's Day*, the pope gave his bleſſings to the people from the balcony, as uſual, while there was a general fire from the caſtle of St. *Angelo*, and from the muſqueteers of the pope's guard.

There happening a warm diſpute betwixt the cardinal *Conti*, and M. *Gambarucio*, maſter of the ceremonies, which was intitled to have the the keeping of the hammer, which the pope uſed to open the *holy gate* of St. *Peter's*, they agreed to put it to the reference of Infallibility, who, to put an end to the controverſy, has ordered it to be returned to the family of *Altiori*. The pope, according to the cuſtom of the *holy year*, has appointed a new governor of this city, who is ſignor *Mezzabarba*.

An Hiſtorical Account of the Whale-Fiſhery, *and the Advantage it might be of to this Nation.*

IT was towards the latter end of the 16th century, that the whale-fiſhing on the coaſt of *Spitzbergen* became conſiderable, and was entirely in the hands of the *Engliſh* till the year 1578. This commerce was managed by a company which ſent thither annually a few ſhips, and they actually excluded the reſt of their countrymen, and endeavoured to exclude foreigners. In 1613 they ſent a ſquadron of 7 ſail, which found there 15 *Dutch*, *French*, and *Flemiſh* ſhips, beſides *Engliſh* interlopers. The next year the *Dutch* ſent 18 ſail, of which 4 were men of war. And in 1615 the king of *Denmark* ſent a ſquadron of 3 men of war, to aſſert his excluſive right; but with ſuch indifferent ſucceſs, that he

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he thought fit to give up the point. In 1617 our company were more lucky than in any other year, and in consequence made 1900 tun of oil. The *Dutch* made for many years after very indifferent voyages; and, as their great ſtateſman M. *de Witte* well obſerves, had certainly been beat out of the trade, if it had not been laid open by the diſſolution of their *Greenland* company, to which he attributes their having beat the *Engliſh* and almoſt all other nations out of that trade, which they carry on to a prodigious advantage. And, as the ſame great author obſerves, it is the beſt nurſery for their boldeſt and moſt hardy ſeamen.

It is agreed by the *Dutch* authors who have written on whale-fiſhing, that the moſt fortunate ſeaſon they ever had, was in 1697. We will therefore conſider the ſtate of this fiſhery for that year, in order to ſettle the profits of it, and will afterwards compare it with accounts received from *Holland* of the fiſhery for 1744, that we may the better judge how things now ſtand. In 1697 there were 201 veſſels of ſeveral nations employed in the fiſhery on the coaſt of *Greenland*; of theſe the *Dutch* made 129; but 7 were loſt upon the coaſt. The *Hamburghers* had 51, of which they loſt 4. The *Swedes* had 2; the *Danes* 4; the *Bremeners* 12; the *Embdeners* 2; and the *Lubeckers* 1. The number of whales taken that year amounted to 1968, which the *Dutch*, and the ſhips of other nations before mentioned, caught in the following proportions, *viz.*

Nations.	Number of Whales.	Caſks of Oil.
The Dutch	1255	41344
Hamburghers	449 ½	16414
Swedes	113	540
Danes	52	1710
Bremeners	96	3790
Embdeners	2	68
Lubeckers	0 ½	17
	1968	63883

The total value of the fiſhery of 1697.

	Florins.
The caſk of blubber ſold that year for 30 florins, the whole number thereof came to —	1916490
The fins, reckoning thoſe of each whale at 2000lb. and the current price being 50 florins a quintal, the whole therefore came to — —	1868000
Florins	3784490
In our Money, £.	378449

The particular account of the *Dutch* fiſhery ſtated.

	Florins.
Their 41344 caſks, at 30 florins *per* caſk, came to —	1240320
Their 25100 wt. at 50 florins *per* Cwt. came to —	1255000
Florins	2495320
In our Money, £.	249532

By a letter from *Amſterdam*, dated *July* 26, the whale fiſhery for 1744 was pretty near over, and the proportions ſtood then as follows, *viz.* The *Dutch* had caught 662 whales, *Hamburghers* 45, thoſe from *Altena* 20, the *Bremeners* 18, *Embdeners* 8:—In all 573.

The wiſe inhabitants of *Holland* have continually maintained and practiſed this fiſhery, as *de Witte* adviſed them; and have thereby added immenſe ſums to the wealth of the people, as well as to the ſtrength of their ſtate, conſidered as a maritime power. He judged it to be very beneficial to his country, becauſe of the eaſe and expedition with which it was performed; for in ſix days time the ſhips ſailed out of harbour, and were actually, if the ſeaſon was favourable, engaged in their fiſhery. The whole time it continues does not exceed 4 months, during which a great number of veſſels are employed, in which abundance of hardy and experienced ſeamen are bred, by whom alſo the whole buſineſs is performed abroad, and upon their return a much greater number of people find work at home; ſo that there is no great reaſon to doubt that *de Witte*'s calculation of 12000 perſons

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ſons maintained by this trade only is very agreeable to truth. He very juſtly obſerves, that what renders this trade ſtill more valuable, is the exportation of the greateſt part of its produce; and if we conſider this attentively, and make the neceſſary allowances in ſuch kind of calculations, we ſhall be able to form to ourſelves a tolerable notion of what the *Dutch* have got by the *Greenland-Fiſhery* from that time to this. It is now 80 years ſince *de Witte* framed his computation; and we ſhall certainly run no hazard of overvaluing the induſtry of our neighbours in this particular, if we ſuppoſe, that the whale-fiſhing has brought them in, one year with another, in whale-bone and oil, two millions of florins, of which we may alſo allow that they have exported at leaſt one half; ſo that they have ſaved 80 millions of florins in what they have uſed themſelves in theſe commodities, which they muſt otherwiſe have purchaſed; and have drawn beſides from other countries into their own as much in ready money, which amounts to 8 millions *Sterling*. A prodigious ſum indeed, and which ought to cover us with ſhame, conſidering that we have had at leaſt as great opportunities as they, of making a like advantage of this fiſhery, of which for many years paſt, however, we have not made one ſhilling. Whence this ariſes is very hard to ſay, and the more ſo, as it is certain we were once the ſole proprietors of the whale-fiſhing, which we pointed out as worthy other peoples concern, and have ſince neglected ourſelves, tho' many of the beſt writers upon commerce have taken pains to expoſe the groſs abſurdity, and inexcuſable negligence of ſuch a conduct. At preſent, perhaps, an opportunity might be gained of reviving this fiſhery, if the government ſhould think fit to erect a fortreſs, and open a port in the *Orkneys*, which might in many reſpects prove very beneficial, but more eſpecially in this, becauſe it would give us immediately very great advantages over the *Dutch*, *Hamburghers*, and all other nations, that at preſent frequent the *Greenland* ſeas, as we might have all kinds of utenſils neceſſary erected in any of theſe iſlands, which would enable us to make more and better oil than any of our neighbours, from the ſame quantity of fiſh, as it would alſo give us an opportunity of viſiting the coaſts of *Greenland* earlier, and remaining their later, than other people. There is no doubt, that if any attempt of this ſort was once made at the publick expence of *Engliſh* merchants, they would be very ſoon able to raiſe a prodigious number of ſtout and able ſeamen in thoſe parts, as capable and as enterpriſing as any other nation whatever. It might alſo prove the cauſe of opening to us ſome other branches of commerce hitherto not known, or which have been long diſuſed; and it might prove likewiſe a means of renewing that thirſt for diſcoveries, for which this nation was formerly ſo famous, and to which ſhe certainly ſtands indebted for the moſt valuable branches of her commerce. Theſe, I mean the *Orkney* iſlands, are the iſlands, *Shetland* excepted, the leaſt known, but not the leaſt valuable part of the *Britiſh* dominions; for beſides this *Greenland* fiſhery, for eſtabliſhing of which there is not in *Europe* a place ſo proper, and a conſiderable fiſhery round them, they might be made a general magazine for ſuch commodities as ſell to advantage to the *North*; by which our trade to ſeveral parts of *Germany*, as well as to *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Poland*, and *Ruſſia*, might be rendered twice as valuable to us as it is at preſent.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

UNderneath is an account of a particular obſervation I ſome time ſince made, of a diſeaſe called the *ſtaggers*, or *ſtavers*, in horſes, which I deſire you to inſert in your *Magazine*.

In the year 1736, there was a great loſs in horſes throughout the country. They were moſt of them took much after the ſame manner as this I here give a relation of, and died in a few days. On *Thurſday*, *Dec.* 16, my man informed me I had a horſe amiſs; I went immediately to ſee him, and ordered him to be brought out of the ſtable; I obſerved his eyes were ſwelled up, and that he trembled all over as if he had an ague, and ſtaggered about, and could ſcarce ſtand on his legs. I immediately let him blood, and took a good quantity from him, which was very thick and black. Then I ordered him into the ſtable, and my men gave him a maſh with a horn, (for he could not eat of himſelf.) The next morning I found him no better, when I blooded him again in both his thigh veins and tail, and put a rowel on his forehead, but to no purpoſe; when I came, he ſtood as it were ſtupified, with his head to the ground; but after blooding, he raiſed up his head as high as he could reach, and with great violence thruſt his breaſt againſt the wall, clapping his lower jaw againſt the wall, rack, or any thing he could; at laſt he run himſelf into a ſtraw mow as far as he could get, and died on *Saturday* morning. When I had him opened, to ſee whether I could find out his diſeaſe, in opening his ſtomach, I obſerved a great quantity of bots fixt (like leeches)

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leeches) to the upper part of his ſtomach, near the blood veins, which I really think was the cauſe of his ail. In the ſpring following, in *May*, I took a bot from a horſe (which is the time they come out of their bodies) and put it into a glaſs with ſome bran, and about the 24th of *June* following, it eat itſelf out of its nympha huſk, and took wing to fly away (but was too cloſe confined.) It was then in ſhape of a hive bee, which in ſummer time is ſo troubleſome to horſes about their legs, holding out their tails, always ſtriving to fix their ovaries upon their hair, which they leave like knits upon their legs and ſhoulders. Now 'tis my opinion, when the horſe ſheds his coat, the hair flies into what they eat, and ſo is convey'd into the ſtomach, and there the eggs are hatched, and ſo take their ſeveral degrees; when obſerving them to fix upon the upper part of the ſtomach (as before) I thought they ſuck'd the better part of the blood, which ſhould recruit the animal fluids, for want of which the blood grows fizey, and being ſo, cannot paſs the capillary veſſels in the brain. This obſtruction cauſes the veſſels to be over much extended; and this ſwelling hinders the ſight and ſtupifies the ſenſes. I think it may be adviſeable for all perſons who are maſters of horſes, when they take them up to ſtable at the latter end of the year, to give them ſome proper drench, in order to deſtroy the bots within the ſtomach, if it ſhould ſo happen that they have taken in their feed, (for remove the cauſe, and the effect will ceaſe.) However, it ſucceeded ſo with me, not having any loſs, ſince I took that method. I had two reaſons that induced me to be ſo particular in this relation; one was, I never heard, or read, of the obſervation of this inſect before; and the other was, that a certain author ſays, that it is as poſſible for a mouſe to live under a millſtone whilſt running, as any living creature to ſubſiſt within the ſtomach, (or to that effect;) but I finding the above to be fact, am at preſent ready to judge it a miſtake. Mentioning this in your next *Magazine*, may afford the curious an opportunity of giving their judgment upon this ſubject. In the mean time I reſt your friend, and conſtant reader, *W. F.*

Abſtract of the Weekly Journals.

THE *Remembrancer* of *June* 3, makes one *J. Michil* tell a ſtory of an apparition he had ſeen with 2 *heads*, one *young*, and one *old*, each of which had a face of braſs, and a ſkull of lead; his breaſt was glaſs; his heart, which was viſible thro' it, adamant; his arms, iron; his hands, gold, *&c.* That he heard this ſurprizing apparition make as ſurprizing a ſpeech, beginning thus: "Mortals! Reptiles! Things! made only for our convenience, to do us ſuit and ſervice; know, that we are the *coalition*, &c." and threatning what they would do againſt the un—v—s, the h— a—, and the people, in order to eſtabliſh themſelves in power. But whilſt the audacious words were yet in his ears, and he was conſidering from which of the two heads they proceeded, a thouſand lightnings darted themſelves from a thouſand places at once, and in the midſt of as many thunders, the *Coloſſus* burſt to pieces, and cover'd the earth with its flaming ruins.—*Old England* of the ſame day contains ſome very humorous animadverſions upon the *Cambridge* congratulatory poems on the peace.—The *Weſtminſter Journal* has a long letter, ſign'd *Friendly*, on the affair of *Algiers*, wherein the c—l is ſuppos'd to have ſent faithful accounts from time to time, of the humour that republick was in, and that it was neceſſary to renew the peace and ſend preſents; but his repeated remonſtrances were ſmother'd by ſome little c—ks in office, who wanted to have him recall'd, and a friend of theirs to be ſent as c—l in his room. Mr. *Touchit* ſays, he knows no more of the matter than what he has from his correſpondent; but is of opinion, that if we made the ſame figure abroad as we did formerly, we ſhould not be inſulted by theſe piratical ſtates.

With ſtates ſo remote, ſays he, and ſo conſtituted, as thoſe *African* republicks, it is not what power a nation actually has, but what power it occaſionally exerts, that muſt fix the terms of it's friendſhip. Nay, the ſame maxim evidently prevailed within a century paſt, among our neareſt neighbours the *French*, who were, undoubtedly, as well acquainted with our abilities at that time, as our governors themſelves. The natural ſtrength of the nation was not leſſened by the reſtoration of K. *Charles* II; on the contrary, that reſettlement of the conſtitution upon its old baſis ought to have added firmneſs to it: But our political ſtrength, ſoon after, appear'd to be ſo diminiſhed ſince the days of *Cromwell*, that *Lockhart*, who repreſented us to the court of *Lewis* XIV. at both periods, was greatly mortified by the different regard he met with at one time and the other.

Theſe looſe remarks will ſufficiently ſhew what are *my own* ſentiments with regard to the *treatment* I think *due* to theſe *Barbarian* rovers: But the method of b——y, in theſe days, ſeems preferable to all other methods of gov——nt, not only in the management at home, but in the *converſation* of our intereſt and character abroad.

The *Remembrancer* of *June* 10, is upon the affair of ſtanding armies in time of peace, particularly the preſent one, and touches

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touches upon ſome nice points, both with regard to perſons and things.—In the *Weſtminſter Journal*, a correſpondent who ſigns himſelf *Of the Old Engliſh Stock*, repreſents our tameneſs and complaiſance to the *French*, and their artful incroachments upon our trade and commerce; wiſhes that *Nova Scotia*, after it has been peopled and planted, may not fall into their hands; aſks why ſuch concern about peopling *New Scotland*, whilſt *Old Scotland* is neglected, whoſe coaſts abound with fiſh in quality and quantity inferior to no country in the known world; and then ſays: We have been lately told, that one or two regiments of our ſoldiery are cutting roads in the barren highlands of this *Old Scotland*: And pray, Sir, why may not ſeveral other of the ſaid regiments be employed in repairing and cutting roads in our own country; in clearing and making our rivers farther navigable; in uniting one branch to another by canals, *&c?* Theſe are concerns which have been a long time talked of, and I am ſure a long time wanted.—We are prodigiouſly fond of imitating *France* in her fopperies; and why can we not imitate her a little in that which is more ſubſtantial, and of benefit to the community, eſpecially in this one very advantageous article?

Our *beau monde*, I know, account themſelves as pretty fellows as the *French petit Maitres*; and ſo they are, to outward appearance. But they ought to be made to know, that under thoſe gay appearances in *France* are often concealed arts and ſciences, particularly *military knowledge*. 'Sdeath! Sir, could I have my will, not a man in *England* ſhould wear a ſword, but what was able to eat a *Frenchman* for his breakfaſt; none preſume to wear a lac'd waiſtcoat, who was not ſkill'd in ſome uſeful branch of the mathematicks, or drawing, or ſculpture; none cock his hat fiercely, or look big, till at leaſt he knew the right end of a cannon.—Hem!—But of theſe, and ſome other advantages, which by due decorum might accrue to *Old England*—more hereafter.

Make our rivers farther navigable,—unite their ſtreams, particularly the *Severn* and the *Iſis* (for this ſurely may be done); repair our roads, and make us new ones.—This ought to be the *Engliſh* cry; and I dare ſay, our country gentlemen, our farmers, and our laborious poor, are far more worthy to be accommodated in this particular, than a parcel of, I know not what——a kind of *Hottentots*, who feed on garbage, and pay no taxes.——

Old England of the 17th, draws a noble character of the late earl of *Sunderland*, who had been ſecretary of ſtate to Q. *Anne*, and was afterwards ſecretary of ſtate and prime miniſter to his late majeſty. It was then (ſays the writer) was ſtruck that glorious blow in the *Mediterranean*, which deſtroyed the *Spaniſh* fleet and all the queen's and *Alberoni*'s turbulent projects at once; ſo that *Spain* could never recover herſelf, however afterwards foſter'd up and nurſed by that great man's inauſpicious ſucceſſor in the miniſtry, who proſtituted the glory of the nation in enmity to the earl's memory, to make ſatisfaction for the loſſes the enemy ſuſtained by that maſter-ſtroke of policy.

It was upon this baſis and with the ſame view, that admiral *Matthews* was called out of his retreat, and ſent by the late miniſter *(who is tacitly compar'd with* Sunderland) into the ſame ſeas, with orders to attack and deſtroy the *Spaniſh* fleet at all events. There is no doubt but he would have given as good an account of the enemy as *Byng* had done before, if he had not been ſcandalouſly betrayed by a creature of *Leviathan*'s *remains*, planted upon the admiral to render all his meaſures abortive, merely to caſt a ſlur upon an adminiſtration, which they were apprehenſive would ſoon put an end to all miniſterial corruption.

According to the *Weſtminſter Journal* of the ſame day, inſtead of reſtoring *Cape Breton*, it was our obvious intereſt not to have made peace till the conqueſt of *Canada* had been added to the former. Every thing was ready for the attempt except in *Old England*, two years before the ceſſation of hoſtilities; and the people of *New England*, who ſhould know beſt, looked upon the ſucceſs of it, if made, as almoſt infallible. The ſituation of *France*, and her many convenient ports, need have filled us with no apprehenſions of the increaſe of her naval power, if we had only taken care, as with this conqueſt we might have done, that ſhe had no country of her own to ſend her a conſtant ſupply of ſhips: Whereas, in the preſent ſtate of things, they are left in the poſſeſſion of all the facilities they could deſire, of becoming our rivals and equals.

Extract from the *Remembrancer* of the ſame day. As, according to the *Old Conſtitution*, the kings of *England* were never meant in a capacity to act as kings, but by advice of council, ſo the councils of thoſe times were of a very different compoſition from thoſe of the *preſent*: For not only all the great officers of ſtate, but all that had been called to the board by grace and favour, attended indifferently: All meaſures of all kinds were debated before them; all reports were made to them; all orders were iſſued by them; every man was free either to propoſe or diſſent; and the major vote determined their proceedings.

But when affairs of ſtate began to multiply, or rather when ſtateſmen began to

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multiply their refinements, this numerous, general, free council, was split into committees: One for foreign affairs, one for the revenue, one for the plantations, *&c.* And *foreign affairs* by degrees growing the only point that was thought worthy the royal attention, the *foreign committee*, like *Aaron*'s serpent, devoured all the rest: All things from thenceforth were managed by intrigue and cabal; and the *Junto* in poſſeſſion of that magick circle, ſubdued all the powers of the kingdom to themſelves.

His MAJESTY's *moſt Gracious* SPEECH *at the Cloſe of the Seſſion*, June 13.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Come now to put an end to this ſeſſion of parliament, which is become the more neceſſary by reaſon of the advanced ſeaſon of the year.

The definitive treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, having been, by my order, laid before you, ſeveral months ago; you have all been fully informed of the terms and conditions on which it was made; and have already had the ſatisfaction to ſee them carried into execution, by the ſeveral contracting parties, with great punctuality and good faith, ſo far as the time and diſtance of place would admit. Nothing now remains, but to preſerve and improve the peace ſo happily reeſtabliſhed. All the powers concerned have declared themſelves, in ſo clear and friendly a manner, on this ſubject, as leaves no room to doubt of their ſincere diſpoſition to render the peace laſting in all parts. My earneſt deſire to promote the welfare of my own ſubjects, and the general tranquility of *Europe*, will make me exert my endeavours for the ſame good end, by ſteadily adhering to the engagements I have entered into, and cultivating the moſt perfect union and harmony with my allies, upon whoſe ready concurrence, in all proper meaſures for that purpoſe, I have the greateſt reaſon to depend.

It is with great ſatisfaction I have ſeen part of this ſeſſion employed in conſiderations for advancing the trade and navigation of my kingdoms. I hope, at your next meeting, you will be able to perfect what has now been begun, particularly, by taking the proper methods to render our naval force the moſt uſeful and ſerviceable, which is ſo eſſential to the protection of our commerce, and to our ſecurity in all times.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I return you my thanks for the ſupplies you have granted me, and for the attention you have ſhewn to maintain the publick credit, which I rejoice to ſee in ſo flouriſhing a condition at the end of an expenſive, tho' neceſſary war. The readineſs with which you have enabled me to ſatisfy the demands of my allies, is very agreeable to me, and cannot fail to produce the beſt effects.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Let me recommend it to you to improve the advantages of our preſent ſituation for the quiet and ſtability of my government, and the true intereſt and happineſs of my people; and, in your ſeveral countries, to promote ſuch principles and diſpoſitions, as may be moſt conducive to thoſe deſirable ends.

From the London Gazetteer, June 16.

SIR,

I Muſt at preſent deſire your thoughts upon a ſubject of the neareſt concern; I mean, by what methods the publication of thoſe ſcandalous books, which debauch the morals of the *Britiſh* youth, may be moſt effectually prevented.

It was a truth univerſally acknowledged by the antient *Romans*, a people that upon ſome accounts we ought leſs to revere than we do, tho', on ſome others, I wiſh we more preciſely copied after their example: It was a truth univerſally acknowledged amongſt them, that the licentiouſneſs and proſperity of a people lay in contrary ſcales; by how much the former preponderated, in the ſame proportion the latter approach'd towards diſſolution: And with us, tho' no *Romans*, hardly any truth will be more readily aſſented to by all men of ſedate reflection, than, that virtue is the beſt principle of protection, which will ever proſper in the ſame proportion as that obtains a footing in the world.

Here he mentions two moſt profligate and wicked books, that have frequently of late been adverti[illegible], and juſtly expreſſes his concern and aſtoniſhment at the run they have had, and that any ſhould be ſo ſunk below the dignity of human nature as to be pleaſed with ſuch vile and ſhocking obſcenity; and concludes thus:

If the laws already enacted againſt the publication of ſuch pieces as teach us the *a-la-mode* path to vice and knavery, be not ſufficient, it is much to be wiſhed the legiſlature would render them ſo; but, if they are already ſufficient, and ineffectual only for want of being properly put in execution, it is to be hoped the magiſtrates will remove from us all reaſonable ground of complaint on this head, by being active, each in his ſphere; for the promotion of this great end is the beſt principle of true politeneſs, is a moral virtue, and, till that prevails, we have no foundation in reaſon whereon to reſt our hopes either of perſonal, family, or national happineſs.

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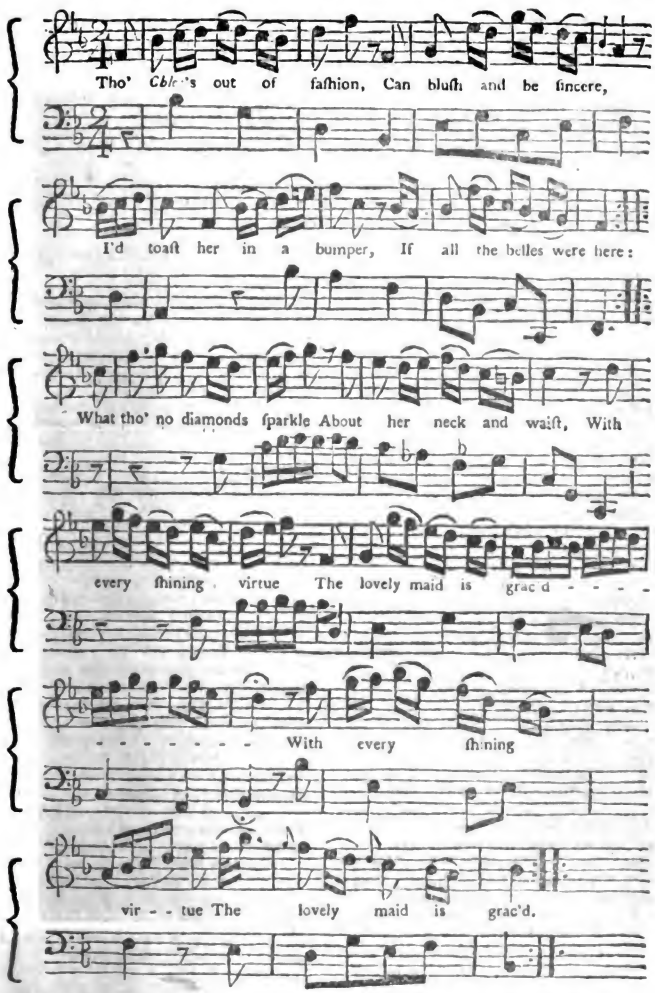

In modeſt plain apparel,
No patches, paint, or airs,
In debt alone to nature,
An angel ſhe appears:
From gay coquets, high finiſh'd,
My *Chloe* takes no rules;
Nor envies them their conqueſts,
The hearts of all the fools.

Who wins her muſt have merit,
Such merit as her own,
The graces all poſſeſſing,
Yet knows not ſhe has one:
Then grant me, gracious heaven,
The gifts you muſt approve;
And *Chloe*, charming *Chloe*,
Will bleſs me with her love.

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The following having appear'd defective, and very much curtail'd, in the Papers, and a certain Monthly Collection, we thought proper to give our Readers a perfect Copy of it.

An Ode to Garrick, *upon* The Talk of the Town.

When I said I would die a bachelor, I did not think I should live till I were married.
Much ado about Nothing.

NO, no; the left-hand box, in blue;
There! don't you see her?—*See her! Who?*
Nay, hang me if I tell.
There's *Garrick* in the muſick-box!
Watch but his eyes; ſee there!—*O, pox! Your ſervant* Ma'moiſelle!

But tell me, *David*, is it true?
Lord help us! what will ſome folks do!
How will they curſe this ſtranger!
What! fairly taken in for life!
A ſober, ſerious, wedded wife!
O fie upon you, *Ranger*.

The clergy too have join'd the chat;
" A papiſt!—Has he thought of that?
" Or means he to convert her?"
Troth, boy, unleſs your zeal be ſtout,
The nymph may turn your faith about,
By arguments experter.

The ladies pale and out of breath,
Wild as the witches in *Macbeth*,
Aſk, if the *deed be done?*
O *David!* liſten to my lay!
I'll propheſy the things they'll ſay;
For tongues, you know, will run.

" And pray, what other news d'ye hear?
" Marry'd!—But don't you think, my dear,
" He's growing out of faſhion?
" People may fancy what they will,
" But *Quin*'s the only actor ſtill,
" To touch the tender paſſion.

" Nay, madam, did you mind, laſt night,
" His *Archer?* not a line on't right!
" I thought I heard ſome hiſſes.
" Good God! if *Billy Mills*, thought I,
" Or *Billy Havard* would but try,
" They'd beat him all to pieces.

" 'Twas prudent tho' to drop his *Bayes*—
" And *(entre nous) Old Cibber* ſays,
" He hopes he'll give up *Richard*.
" But then it tickles me to ſee,
" In *Haſtings*, ſuch a ſhrimp as he
" Attempt to raviſh *Pritchard*.

" The fellow pleas'd me well enough
" In—what d'ye call it? *Hoadly*'s ſtuff;
" There's ſomething there like
" nature:
" Juſt ſo, in life, he runs about,
" Plays at bo-peep, now in, now out,
" But hurts no mortal creature.

" And then there's *Belmont*, to be ſure—
" O ho! my gentle *Neddy Moore!*
" How does my good lord mayor?
" And have you left *Cheapſide*, my dear?
" And will you write again next year,
" To ſhew your fav'rite player?

" But *Meropé*, we own, is fine,
" *Eumenes* charms in ev'ry line;
" How prettily he vapours!
" So gay his dreſs, ſo young his look,
" One wou'd have ſworn 'twas Mr. *Cook*,
" Or *Matthews* cutting capers."

Thus, *David*, will the ladies ſtout,
And councils hold at ev'ry rout,
To alter all your plays;
Yates ſhall be *Benedict* next year,
Macklin be *Richard*, *Taſwell*, *Lear*,
And *Kitty Clive* * be *Bayes*.

Two parts they readily allow
Are yours; but not one more they vow,
And thus they cloſe their ſpite:
You will be Sir *John Brute*, they ſay,
A very Sir *John Brute* all day,
And *Fribble* all the night.

But tell me, fair ones, is it ſo?——
You all did love him once, † we know;
What then provokes your gall?
Forbear to rail—I'll tell you why;
Quarrels may come, or madam die,
And then there's hope for all.

And now a word or two remains,
Sweet *Davy*, and I cloſe my ſtrains;
Think well e'er you engage;
Vapours and ague-fits may come,
And matrimonial claims at home,
Un-nerve you for the ſtage.

But if you find your ſpirits right,
Your mind at eaſe, and body tight,
Take her; you can't do better;
A pox upon the tatling town!—
The ſops that join to cry you down
Would give their ears to get her.

Then if her heart be good and kind,
(And ſure that face beſpeaks a mind
As ſoft as woman's can be)
You'll grow as conſtant as a dove,
And taſte the purer ſweets of love,
Unviſited by *Ranby*.

To Mrs.——

Madam,

THE following lines are ſo applicable to a perſon of your character, that I make bold to inſcribe them to you.

I am, Madam,
Not your very humble Servant.

LOud thund'ring thro' the throat fierce *Juno* ſtorms; [deforms:
Jove with his bolts the face of heav'n
He ſhakes the poles, 'tis true; but ſhe alone [his throne:
Shakes *Jove* himſelf, and frights him from With

* *This lady has already been ſo very good as to exhibit herſelf in that character.* † Julius Cæſar.

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To face p. 282.

Engravd for ye London Magazine, 1749.

Printed for R. Baldwin jun.r at ye Rose in Pater Noster Row.

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With her curſt tongue the ſeats of bliſs reſound, [round:
Whilſt he in vain his lightning darts a-
In vain the flaſh with all its force pervades
Tartarean glooms, and hell's infernal ſhades:
She ſtill ſcolds on; the routed gods retire,
Scar'd at the noiſe, and tremble with their fire.

Poole. *H. Price.*

The Inſcription on the Duke of Argyll's *Monument, tranſlated from* p. 239.

Hiſtoria loquitur.

EN tumulum, patriæ qui ex captus amore, Britanne,
Perdignum lacrymæ munere jure tuæ!
En filet ille, Patres pendebant cujus ab ore;
Enervi dextrâ, quæ modo terror erat!
Nec, Campbelle, minus pollebas arte placendi,
Digno quâ nôras jungere dulce probè.
A Te congeneres Heroes, ordine longo,
Ediſcant artes ſtemmata quæ ſuperant.
Debetur mihi forte aliorum fama ſuperſtes;
Ipſa quidem per Te neſcia mortis ero.

June 12, 1749. *Scotus.*

To the FOOL.

NOW you, maſter *Fool*, why you no ſay nothing about de ſpring, de bloom, de verdure, de flower, de tout enrichement de nature, de glorious fineé ſhow dat it makee all about us? Have you forgettee de *Walham Green* for de fooliſh nonſenſe, de politique, de politeſſe, and de puzzle us?

SEE when de orient ſun begins to riſe,
And nature's glory purple all de ſkies!
Tinctur'd with gold, from *Thetis'* lap he ſprings, [tings,
And minds not love, but tinks of better
De genial bloom awakes; de pearly dew
Den quits de roſy bed, and ſhews de native hue: [arms,
With ſmiling count'nance and de open
Receives de genial rays enliv'ning charms.
Wrapt in de gloomy mantle of de night,
De ſlumbring gods all vaniſh in de fright.
Den to *Apollo's* harp, de tuneful choir
Exalt dere lays, and liſten to de lyre.
De ſluggard men riſe from de lazy bed,
Dis minds de farm, and dat purſues de trade;
Wid eager joy de wiſe embrace each hour,
Dis ſeeks for wealth, dat's raptur'd in a flower.
So me de lover of de ſparkling race,
In ev'ry radiant flower new beauties trace.
See here the purple, dere de red aſpire,
Dis ſluſh'd with ſprightly pink, dat ray'd with fire.
De lemon here, de orange dere ſupreme,
Dis de *Aurora* ſhews, and dat de green;
Lights, ſhades, and colours, all conſent to grow,
And in one bright confuſion ſeem to glow.
Lo! in de ſilent ſcenes, where tender air, [fair;
In gentle whiſpers, courts d'approaching
Where ſolitude all obſtacles remove,
And ſpicy breezes warm us into love;
Dere me above all worldly cares reſide,
My miſtreſs ſummer, and de flower my bride. [other,
De *Pelham* dere, de *Granville* court each
And ſip from either ſweet, like de two brother. [ſcene,
Contention's loſt in friendſhip's happier
And nought but ſmiling airs between dem ſeen.
Politicks no more amuſe de noiſy mob,
Nor dis be call'd a trick, nor dat a jobb.
Serene and tranquil, like de ſummer ſun,
Alike dey ſhine, alike dere courſe dey run.
Alike dey mantle in bright *Phœbus'* ray,
And ſhine and glitter in de glare of day.
Next higher beauties of another nature,
Dat ſparkle in de light a diamond water,
Britannia's belles, a courtly happy race;
Fire in each breaſt, an angel in each face;
And while de white de ſnowy mount reſemble, [tremble.
All look and gaze, admire, ſubmit and
So *Paris* once upon mount *Ida* ſtood,
And *Juno*, *Venus*, and *Minerva* view'd,
But did not ſee, when all dat he had done,
Bright *Denmark's* queen, or happy *Huntington.*
De *Juno's* grace, de *Venus'* warmer fire,
Minerva's wiſdom, all in one conſpire;
All to dis happy ſeat, me ſee repair,
And join to furniſh out each *Britiſh* fair.
Each vies with each, and all together ſtrive,
And in each rich carnation aim to live.
Hail happy iſle, and happier *Walham Green*,
Where all dat's fair and beautiful are ſeen!
Where wanton *Zephyrs* court de ambient air,
And ſweets ambrofial baniſh every care;
Where thought nor trouble ſocial joy moleſt,
Nor vain ſolicitude can baniſh reſt;
Peaceful and happy, here me reign ſerene,
Perplexity defy, and ſmile at ſpleen:
Belles, beaus, and ſtateſmen, all around me ſhine, [divine;
All own me dere ſupreme, me conſtitute
All wait my pleaſure, own my awful nod,
And change de humble gard'ner to de god.
Ah, maſter *Fool!* did you but know deſe tings! [brings,
What pleaſure calm repoſe to mortals
You'd ſoon forget your writing and your ſchool,
And be no more de ſcribbler and de *Fool.*

Yours, &c.
Bartolemé da Roque.

From de Walham Green,
June 2, 1749.

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A Copy of Verſes dated at Oxford, May 23, 1749, *and directed to L—d* R—t S—n, *the L—d of the B——r in waiting, and by him preſented to the P—e of* W——s.

DEny'd our ſov'reign's gracious ſight,
Purſu'd by *B — d*'s ire,
Poor *Oxford* mourns her doleful plight,
Nor dares to ſtring her lyre;
Whilſt *Cambridge*, happy in her choice
Of good *Newcaſtle*'s duke,
To *George* and *William* tunes her voice,
Nor fears the ſtern rebuke.
Yet thro' the various meſh'red book,
Whoe'er will read the ſame,
Will find no eaſy taſk to look
For gentle *Fredrick*'s name.
But when the day ſhall be at hand,
(Oh late may be that day!)
When a new ſov'reign ſhall demand
The learned muſe's lay:
Then ſhall the well-lov'd *Fredrick*'s praiſe
By *Oxford* bards be ſung,
And then will *Cambridge* have the grace,
No doubt, to hold her tongue.

Verſes on Self-Murder, *addreſs'd to —— by a Lady.*

WITH toilſome ſteps I paſs thro' life's dull road,
No packhorſe half ſo weary of his load;
And when this dirty journey ſhall conclude,
To what new realms is then my way purſu'd?
Say then, does the unbody'd ſpirit fly
To happier climes, and to a better ſky?
Or ſinking, mix with duſt and kindred clay,
And ſleep a whole eternity away?
Or ſhall this form be once again renew'd,
With all its frailties, and its hopes endu'd,
Acting once more, on this deteſted ſtage,
Paſſions of youth, infirmities of age?
I ſee in *Tully* what the antients thought,
And read unprejudic'd what moderns taught;
But no conviction from my reading ſpringe,
Moſt dubious in the moſt important things.
Yet one ſhort moment would at once explain,
What all philoſophy has ſought in vain;
Would clear all doubt, and terminate all pain.
Why then not haſten that deciſive hour,
Still in my view, and ever in my power?
Why ſhould I drag along this life I hate,
Without one thought to mitigate the weight?
Why this myſterious being force t'exiſt,
When every joy is loſt, and every hope diſmiſt? [ſtay,
In chains and darkneſs wherefore ſhould I
And mourn in priſon, while I keep the key.

As it is to be ſuppoſ'd that we often differ from the ſentiments of our correſpondents, and ſometimes diſapprove them; ſo here we think this lady has ſuggeſted very immoral and pernicious advice; that ſhe has not duly weighed that inimitable ſoliloquy of Hamlet, To be, or not to be,—*nor the many excellent Tracts that have been publiſh'd againſt* Self-Murder; *and, what is worſe, ſeems to have forgot her Maker and her Chriſtianity.*

An Extempory on a very Retired Walk.

TELL me, harmonious ſiſters, ſay,
To whom belongs this ſacred way?
Which of you owns this lov'd retreat,
Fit only for the Muſes ſeat?
To one or all it muſt belong,
Contriv'd for poeſy, paint, or ſong.
Sure thou might'ſt, bleſt receſs, inſpire
The meaneſt with poetick fire.
Ev'n diſcord here would ceaſe to jar,
And all the noiſy ſons of war
Forſake *Bellona*'s loud alarms,
For thy more ſoft, perſuaſive charms.
Come, all ye painters, here you'll find
Brighter ideas ſeize your mind:
And you that ſoar on muſick's wings,
Come here to wake the ſleeping ſtrings.
Sure, 'tis the genius of the place,
That thus becalms my ſoul to peace.
No boiſterous paſſion dares moleſt
The ſweet compoſure in my breaſt.
Hail! happy omen! Now I know,
This is the Muſes ſeat below:
When from *Parnaſſus* they would range,
Their heavenly one for this they change.
But Sol's diurnal courſe is run,
And I reluctant muſt be gone:
But ſhortly I'll return agen;
Adieu, delightful grove, till then.

A BALLAD,

To the Tune of, The Iriſh Howl.

By Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

1.

TO that dear nymph, whoſe powerful name
Does every throbbing nerve inflame,
(As the ſoft ſound I low repeat
My pulſe unequal meaſures beat)
Whoſe eyes I never more ſhall ſee,
That once ſo ſweetly ſhin'd on thee;
Go, gentle wind! and kindly bear
My tender wiſhes to the fair.
Hob, he, he, &c.

2.

Amidſt her pleaſures let her know
The ſecret anguiſh of my woe,
The midnight pang, the jealous hell,
Does in this tortur'd boſom dwell:
While laughing ſhe, and full of play,
Is with her young companions gay;
Or hearing in ſome fragrant bower
Her lover's ſigh, and beauty's power.
Hob, he, he, &c.

Loſt

3.

Loſt and forgotten may I be!
Oh may no pitying thought of me
Diſturb the joy that ſhe may find
When love is crown'd and fortune kind:
May that bleſs'd ſwain (whom yet I hate)
Be proud of his diſtinguiſh'd fate:
Each happy night be like the firſt;
And he be bleſs'd as I am curs'd.
Hob, bo, bo, &c.

4.

While in theſe pathleſs woods I ſtray
And loſe my ſolitary way;
Talk to the ſtars, to trees complain,
And tell the ſenſeleſs woods my pain:
But madneſs ſpares that ſacred name,
Nor dares the hidden wound proclaim;
Which ſecret rankling, ſure and ſlow,
Shall cloſe in endleſs peace my woe.
Hob, bo, bo, &c.

5.

When this fond heart ſhall ake no more,
And all the ills of life are o'er;
(If gods by lovers prayers are mov'd,
As every god in heaven has lov'd)
Inſtead of bright *Elyſian* joys,
That unknown ſomething in the ſkies,
In recompence of all my pain,
The only heaven I would obtain,
May I the guardian of her charms
Preſerve that paradiſe from harms.
Hob, bo, bo, &c.

To Alexis, *in Imitation of* Virgil.

Qualis Philomela mœrens, &c.

RESIGN, *Alexis!* Oh, reſign thy ſenſe
To the decrees of wiſer providence;
Blame not thoſe croſſes, which thy worth conceal'd [veal'd;
Have brought to light, thy virtues have re-
Had'ſt thou not been thus aggravated, none
Could have been charm'd with thy delicious moan;
To grief and pity thy enchanting voice
Invites — and yet we cannot but rejoice;
Thou tell'ſt thy ſorrows in ſo ſweet a ſtrain,
'Tis heav'n to ſome, to hear thee thus complain.
So— *Philomela* (once a lovely maid)
Loudly laments beneath the poplar ſhade;
Her doubled grief employs her melting tongue, [young,
Firſt raviſh'd, now robb'd of her tender
She ſtill of man's barbarity complains
Obdurate monarchs! and obdurate ſwains!
Perch'd on a bough, her notes record her wrong,
While echoing vales reverberate her ſong;
In tuneful ſorrow ſhe conſumes the night,
And gives to all things, but herſelf, delight.

To Mr. C——K.

THE joy thou oft haſt giv'n to me,
I with a grateful heart repay;
I wiſh thoſe joys tenfold to thee
To crown and bleſs the happy day.

June, 1749.

Let thoſe *gall'd jades*, the *fribbling beaux*,
Their malice vent in tales and rhymes;
Such, and ſuch only, are thy foes,
Succeſs and merit are thy crimes.

EPIGRAM.

FOR ſparkling wit, for knowledge and for ſenſe,
The world allows *Clora* fair pretence:
Envy her not! for ſtill remain behind,
Malice and hatred, and a treach'rous mind.

Tranſlation of the 7th Metre in the 1ſt Book of Boetius de Conſolatione Philoſophiæ.

THE ſtars, whoſe ſplendor gilds the ſkies;
No beauty can diſcloſe,
Whene'er between them and our eyes
Clouds rudely interpoſe.
When the rough wind, without controul,
O'er the ſwell'n ocean raves,
Whoſe blaſts the mountain billows rowl,
And toſs the foaming waves;
The cryſtal flood, which was before
Clear as ſereneſt days,
Troubled and muddy now no more
That excellence diſplays.
The river, which from lofty hills
With eaſy motions flows,
Oft meets with ſtones, borne down its rills,
Which its due courſe oppoſe.
If with a clear and faithful light,
Thou truth deſir'ſt to ſee,
And of all ways would'ſt chuſe the right;
From baneful error free;
Drive all falſe pleaſures from thy breaſt,
Baniſh all idle fear,
And be not with vain hope poſſeſt,
Nor yield to ſad deſpair.
For where thoſe tyrant paſſions reign
They ſo enſlave the mind,
No priſ'ner wears a heavier chain,
No captive's more confin'd.

A SIMILE.

Æquam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem; non ſecus in bonis
Ab inſolenti temperatam
Lætitia——

WHEN the loud waves in mountains riſe,
And tempeſts mingle ſeas and ſkies;
The dauntleſs ſailor plies his oar,
Bounds o'er the ſurge, and gains the ſhore.
But if a ſmooth, alluring breeze
Invites to tempt the faithleſs ſeas;
He truſts not to the flatt'ring gale,
But wiſely furls the flowing ſail.
So when harſh fortune low'rs her brow,
With courage wait th' impending blow;
From the firm breaſt her darts rebound,
While coward ſlaves lament the wound.
If then the ſmiling wanton pours
Upon thy head her golden ſhow'rs;
Watch ev'ry motion of thy mind,
And keep the riſing joy confin'd.

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Monthly Chronologer.

The following is such a remarkable Account of a Hail Storm in Portugal, *as ought not to be omitted.*

Extract of a Letter from Oporto, *dated* May 3, O. S.

LAST *Sunday, April* 30, all our family, with two or three friends more, dined at our country house: After dinner it began to thunder and lighten very much, and a black cloud came from the south and threatned a heavy shower; a squall of wind soon came on, and it began to hail very large stones, but in less than a minute's time we were all struck with surprize; for they came down as big as hens eggs, and with such impetuosity that the house top seem'd to be beating in: The noise they made, confounded with the thunder, was as if the heavens were fighting against the earth; however, the shower happily lasted but a few minutes, and when it was over, two or three of us ran out to measure some of the hailstones; the generality of them were 4 or 5 inches in circumference, but I measured several 6 inches, after they had lain on the ground a quarter of an hour: Their form was various, some spheroidical, others oval, and all tended to round; upon breaking 2 or 3 I found that about the centre they were transparent, tho' the other part was quite white, and not so: No great damage was done about the city to the northward, except breaking of tiles and windows; but this is insignificant in comparison of the mischief done a league or two to the southward, where the shower was so violent, that the hailstones were as big as large oranges; they tore up the ground, cut the corn in pieces, and destroyed the fruit-trees, killing likewise some people who were caught in it. One hailstone, I hear, was taken up, which weighed 3 pounds.

The great City of Casan *having been lately reduc'd to Ashes by a most terrible Conflagration, the following Description of it, extracted from the most modern Writers, may not be unacceptable.*

CASAN, *Cazan, Casamur*, is seated on the river *Casanka*, from which it derives its name, about a league above its confluence with the *Wolga*, and is a large populous city: Its metropolitan is the second in rank of the whole *Russian* empire. The vast numbers of churches, monasteries and steeples, which adorn it, make it yield a fine prospect both from the land and from the vessels that sail up and down the *Wolga*. *Olearius*, who had been there, gives a description of it to this effect, *viz.* That it is situated in a fine spacious plain, in lat. 58° 38′. Most of the houses are of wood, as well as the ramparts and towers; the castle alone is surrounded with stone walls, and is well stored with artillery and warlike ammunition; and the river, which runs round it, serves instead of a ditch, which renders the place very strong. A garison is kept in it, all of *Muscovite* soldiers; and the *Tartars*, who inhabit the town, are forbid to enter this fortress, under pain of death. The castle is governed by its own *Waywode*, and the city by its own governor. About 7 wersts below the town, in a place where the river is broad, there is a large dock for the building of ships of considerable bulk, which are afterwards sent down into the *Caspian* sea. This city is excellently well situated for the being supplied with all sorts of provisions and necessaries both by land and water, and they are here in great plenty, and very cheap. The reason why the *Tartar* citizens are kept out of the castle, is the jealousy of the *Russian* monarchs, they being a conquered people; for the province of *Casan*, of which this city is the head, was formerly an independent kingdom; but being engaged in civil wars, in the time of the czar, *John Basilowitz* * II. they were deprived of royalty and dominion by that conqueror. The province stretches a great way along the *Wolga*, and the land is extremely fertile. The natives are more civilized than most of the other *Tartar* nations, occasion'd by their conversing more with strangers. They apply themselves entirely to commerce, and carry on a considerable trade in hides and other goods. In the time of their independency they were looked upon as a brave and warlike nation, and their kings were dreaded by all the neighbouring princes. The capital, down to this day, has been famous for its commerce all over the east. The archbishoprick was established by the conqueror, *John Basilowitz*, abovementioned.

His serene highness the duke of *Modena*, having taken leave of the royal family, set out on the 28th of last month, for *Harwich*, to embark there for *Italy*. (*See* p. 238.)

Sa-

* *This Czar reigned from* 1533 *to* 1585.

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SATURDAY, *June* 3.

A dreadful fire happened at *Glaſgow* in *Scotland*, which burnt with ſuch fury, and ſpread itſelf in ſo terrible a manner, that about 200 families were entirely burnt out, and reduc'd to the utmoſt diſtreſs.

TUESDAY, 13.

His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and prorogu'd the parliament to *Auguſt* 3, after having made a moſt gracious ſpeech to both houſes (which *ſee* p. 280.) and paſs'd the following bills, *viz.* An act for granting to his majeſty one million out of the ſinking fund for the year 1749, and for enabling his majeſty to raiſe a further ſum of one million for the uſes and purpoſes therein mentioned, *&c.*—An act for rectifying miſtakes in the names of ſeveral of the commiſſioners of the land tax.—An act to enable ſuch officers, mariners and ſoldiers, as have been in his majeſty's ſervice ſince his acceſſion, to exerciſe trades.—An act to eſtabliſh the method of proceeding to and upon outlawries for high treaſon, and miſpriſion of high treaſon, in *Scotland*.—An act for continuing, explaining and amending ſeveral laws. An act for the more eaſy and ſpeedy recovery of ſmall debts within the town and borough of *Southwark*, and ſeveral adjacent and neighbouring pariſhes. —An act for making a free market for the ſale of fiſh in the city of *Weſtminſter*, and for preventing the foreſtalling and monopolizing of fiſh.—An act for the further encouragement and enlargement of the whale-fiſhery, and for the naturalization of ſuch foreign proteſtants, as ſhall ſerve for the time therein mentioned, on board ſuch ſhips as ſhall be fitted out for the ſaid fiſhery. (*See* p. 275.)—Some road bills, and 9 private bills.

THURSDAY, 22.

His majeſty held a chapter of the moſt noble order of the garter, in his palace at *Kenſington*, when his majeſty was pleaſed to preſent the ſix vacant garters, to prince *George*, eldeſt ſon of his royal highneſs the prince of *Wales*, the margrave of *Anſpach Brandenburgh*, the dukes of *Bedford* and *Leeds*, and the earls of *Granville* and *Albemarle*. We have already given an account of this auguſt ceremony, as far as the election of the margrave of *Anſpach*, p. 252; and ſhall here add the reſt, which is as follows.

Garter then was commanded to bring in his grace the duke of *Leeds*, who being introduced by garter, kneeled down before the ſovereign, and, being knighted with the ſword of ſtate, retired; and the third ſcrutiny being collected by the chancellor, and delivered to the ſovereign in the former manner, the chancellor, by the ſovereign's command, declared the duke of *Leeds* duly elected.

Upon which, garter and black rod were ſent to introduce his grace, who being brought to the door of the chapter-room, was there received by the dukes of *Kingſton* and *Portland* the junior knights, and conducted by them to the ſovereign with the accuſtomed reverences; garter, carrying on a velvet cuſhion the garter and *George* hanging to a blue ribbond, did upon his knee preſent the garter to the ſovereign, who gave it to his royal highneſs the duke of *Cumberland* and the duke of *Dorſet*, the two ſenior companions, which they buckled about his grace's left leg, whilſt the chancellor read the admonition enjoined by the ſtatutes; and then garter having with like reverence preſented to the ſovereign the blue ribbond and *George*, his majeſty, aſſiſted by his royal highneſs and the duke of *Dorſet*, put it over his grace's left ſhoulder, who was then kneeling, the chancellor in the mean time reading the proper admonition. And his grace having kiſſed the ſovereign's hand, and thanked his majeſty for the great honour done him, roſe up and ſaluted all the companions ſeverally, who returned their congratulations, bowed to his royal highneſs, and withdrew.

Then his grace the duke of *Bedford*, and the right hon. the earls of *Albemarle* and *Granville* were elected, and received the enſigns of the order in like manner, and withdrew.

Garter then called over the names of the knights companions, and the proceſſion was made back in the manner before deſcribed, ſave only that the chancellor and black rod went in their proper places.

FRIDAY, 23.

Came on at the court of *King*'s-*Bench* in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, a trial on an indictment in the crown againſt *John Murray*, of *Broughton*, Eſq; for ſending divers challenges to the right Hon. the earl of *Traquair*. Mr. *Murray* made no defence, ſo was found guilty, and is to receive ſentence next term.

SATURDAY, 24.

Daniel Gallyer, Eſq; citizen and vintner, and *Thomas Green*, Eſq; citizen and fletcher, were choſen ſheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex* for the year enſuing.

MONDAY, 26.

This day at ten o'clock, the knights of the Hon. order of the *Bath*, the heralds, purſuivants, and all the officers of that order, met at the prince of *Wales*'s chamber near the houſe of lords, from whence the proceſſion began to *Henry* the VIIth's chapel, in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, where the following ſix knights were inſtalled, *viz.* Sir *Peter Warren*, Sr *Edward Hawke*, (by the proxy, Sir *Charles Molloy*,) Sr *Cha. Howard*, Sir *Charles Amand Poulet*, Sir *John Mordaunt*, and Sir *John Saville*,

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[*The Account of the whole Ceremony ſhall be in our next.*]

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

June 5. SIR *John Ruſh*, bart. to Miſs *Benfield*, of *Harrow on the Hill*.

Strother Kerr, Eſq; to the Rt. Hon. *Jean* lady *Ramſay*, in *Scotland*.

George Baker, of *Elsmore-Hall*, near *Durham*, Eſq; to Miſs *Judith Routh*.

8. *Robert Burton*, of *Longnor* in *Shropſhire*, Eſq; to Miſs *Hill*, daughter of *Thomas Hill* Eſq; memb. for *Shrewſbury*.

Lord *Fane*, to lady *Juxton*.

Charles Whitworth, Eſq; memb. for *Minehead*, to Miſs *Shelly*.

10. *James Norton*, of *Bedfordſhire*, Eſq; to Miſs *Hannah Tiffin*, an heireſs.

12. *Thomas Price*, Eſq; of *Rumford*, to Miſs *Frances Payne*.

22. *David Garrick*, Eſq; one of the patentees of the theatre royal in *Drury-Lane*, to Mademoiſelle *Violetti*. (*See* p. 282.)

John Heathcote, Eſq; ſon of Sir *John Heathcote*, Bart. to Miſs *Yorke*, the youngeſt daughter of the Rt. Hon. the lord chancellor.

May 27. Lady *Hillſborough* delivered of a daughter.

The lady of Sir *William Yonge*, of a daughter.

28. The lady of Sir *William Herbert*, of a ſon.

31. The lady of *Henry Fownes Luttrell*, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

June 1. Counteſs of *Glencairn*, of a ſon.

2. Lady *Finney*, wife of *James Jeffreys*, Eſq; of a daughter.

3. The lady of Sir *Peter Warren*, of a daughter.

18. The lady of ——*Cadogan*, Eſq; of a ſon.

Lady *Peterſham*, of a daughter.

28. The lady of Sir *William Irby*, bart. of a ſon and heir.

DEATHS.

May 29. THOMAS *Maſſer*, jun. Eſq; member of parliament for *Cirencester*.

June 1. *Robert Akeburſt* Eſq; councellor at law, at *Ely*,

6. *Francis Lutterell*, of *Little Chelſea*, Eſq; one of the benchers of the *Middle Temple*, and treaſurer of the ſaid ſociety.

Hon. *Charles Bluett Wallop*, Eſq; ſecond ſon to the earl of *Portſmouth*, equerry to his royal highneſs the duke, and memb. of parliament for *Newport* in *Hampſhire*.

9. Hon. *Charles Selwyn*, Eſq; member in the laſt parliament for *Ludgerſhall* in *Wiltſhire*, and a major in the foot guards.

Charles Miller, Eſq; one of the juſtices of the peace for *Surrey*.

Capt. *Bezaliel Morrice*, brother to the late admiral *Morrice*, and author of ſeveral poetical pieces.

Mr. *Samuel Farrer*, of the *Bank* of *England*, a perſon ſo well ſkill'd in the mathematicks, that he has left but few ſuperiors, nor many equals.

10. Rt. Hon. Sir *George Downing*, bart. knight of the *Bath*, and member of parliament for *Dunwich* in *Suffolk*.

Charles Hardy, Eſq; who had a command in the royal navy, in which he behaved with great bravery, in the reign of Q. *Anne*.

12. Mr. *Benjamin Wilkes*, the ingenious author on a treatiſe on *Engliſh* inſects.

Theophilus Brady, Eſq; many years an eminent merchant at *Leghorn*.

13. Sir *John Norris*, knt. member of parliament for *Rye* in *Suſſex*, and admiral of *Great Britain*, the oldeſt commander in the royal navy, having been in that ſervice above 60 years.

Ambroſe Phillips, Eſq; regiſter of the prerogative office in *Ireland*, a gentleman well known to the learned world by his writings, viz. his paſtorals, tranſlations from *Pindar*, the tragedy call'd *The Diſtreſs'd mother*, &c. He was the laſt ſurvivor of the excellent authors of the *Tatlers*, *Spectators* and *Guardians*.

Col. *Gregory Bleak*, lieut. governor of *Jerſey*, an old experienced officer, who ſerved in *Flanders* during all Q. *Anne*'s wars, and alſo in the late war, when he was wounded at the battle of *Fontenoy*, after which he was made lieut. gov. of *Jerſey*, as above.

23. *Anthony Walburge*, Eſq; treaſurer of St. *Thomas*'s hoſpital.

25. *Charles Erſkine*, Eſq; councellor at law.

27. *Chriſtopher Amyand*, Eſq; many years an eminent merchant of this city.

28. Mr. *James Newton*, an eminent bookſeller in *Little-Britain*, reſpected by all who knew him.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *Hunt*, to the rectory of *Batly* in *Surrey*.—*James Edgcumbe*, D. D. to the rectory of *Berwick in Elmet*, in *Yorkſhire*.—*Edward Jackſon*, M. A. to the vicarage of *Buckland Brewer*, with the chapelries of *Buckworthy* and *Eaſt Rutford* in *Devonſhire*.—*Joſeph Wheeler*, B. A. to the vicarage of *Deanſbury* in *Yorkſhire*—Mr. *Aynſcomb*, B. D. to the rectory of *All-Saints* in *Litchfield*.——*George Mollen*, M. A. to the rectory of St. *John Mathermarket*, or *Muddermarket*, in *Norwich*.—Mr. *Skute* M. A. to the rectory of *Lorel* in *Hampſhire*.—Mr. *Pouncy*, to the vicarage of *Badcome* in *Northamptonſhire*.—*George Wakefield*, M. A. to the rectory of St. *Nicholas* in *Nottingham*.—Mr. *John Holland*, to the rectory of *Cowbam*, alias *Coverham*, in *Lincolnſhire*.—*John Deane*, M. A. to the vicarage of *Kirby ſuper Moram*,

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Moram, in the archdeaconry of *Richmond*.—Mr. *Arthur Sturt*, to the living of *Welsham* in *Essex*.—*George Parry*, M. A. to the rectory of *Vaynor*, alias *Faenor* in *Brecknockshire*.—Mr. *Chetwynd*, to the rectory of *Stokesly* in *Staffordshire*.——*Charles York*, B. D. to the rectory of *Prescot* in *Derbyshire*.—Mr. *Newman*, to the vicarage of *Peele cum Haley*, in *Derbyshire*.—Mr. *Thirk*, to the vicarage of *Great Walton* in *Bedfordshire*.—Mr. *Hume*, to the rectory of *Berresfield* in *Cumberland*.—Mr. *Shipton*, to the rectory of *Clayfield* in *Staffordshire*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil* and *Military*.

Abraham Castres, Esq; made envoy extraordinary to the king of *Portugal*.—*John Russel*, Esq; made consul-general in *Portugal*, in his room.—*Henry Holmes*, Esq; made col. of the regiment of foot, late under the command of Lord *Henry Beauclerk*, who resign'd.—*Thomas Brudenell*, Esq; made major to the second regiment of dragoon guards; and *Frederick Frankland*, a capt. in the said regiment.—*Richard Middleton*, of *Chirk-Castle*, Esq; made recorder of *Denbigh*, in the room of Sir *Robert Salisbury Cotton*, bart. deceased. — Duke of *Marlborough*, made steward of the household, in the room of the duke of *Devonshire*, who resign'd.—*Charles Townshend*, Esq; made a commissioner of trade and plantations.—Sir *Richard Wrottesly*, bart. made one of the clerks comptrollers of the board of green-cloth.—Ensign *Thomas Philpot*, of *Conway*'s reg. made a lieut. in the said reg. and *Edward Tompkins*, Esq; made ensign in his room.—Rt. Hon. *Brabazon*, earl of *Besborough* in the kingdom of *Ireland*, made a peer of *Great Britain*, by the title of baron *Ponsonby*, of *Sysonby*, in the county of *Leicester*.—*Jos. Jordan*, gent. made consul in *Gallicia* and *Austria*.—Lieut. gen. Sir *Charles Howard*, major gen. Sir *Charles Mordaunt*, and major gen. *Cholmondeley*, appointed to be upon the staff, for *South Britain*, and to review the several regiments quarter'd in *England*.—*Tho. Brereton*, Esq; made one of the grooms of the bedchamber, under the Rt. Hon. the lord chamberlain of his majesty's household.—Mr. *Tho. Neville*, made one of the gentlemen ushers and quarterly waiters in ordinary under his lordship.—*Fra. Young*, Esq; one of the clerks of his majesty's kitchen.—*Tho. Wyl*, Esq; made serjeant of all his majesty's carriages, and over the yeomen of the carriages, and yeomen riders.—Mr. *James Periman*, made deputy paymaster of the troops at *Gibraltar*.—Mr. *Fenton Salter*, deputy-paymaster of the troops in *North Britain*.—Hon. *Henry Bellenden*, Esq; gentleman usher of the black rod, had the honour of knighthood conferr'd on him by his majesty. (*See* p. 252.)

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

MOSES Myer, of *Cheltenham* in *Gloucestershire*, chapman.—*W. Nash*, late of *Red Lyon-street*, *Holbourn*, victualler.—*Cuthbert Gillam*, of *St. James's Westminster*, brewer.—*W. Smith*, late of *Bristol*, glover.—*Cha. Hugget*, now or late of *Witham* in *Essex*, grocer and tallow-chandler.—*Maurice Delamore*, of *Sutton St. Mary's*, in *Lincolnshire*, merchant.—*Mildred Kidwell*, late of *Marsham-street*, *Westminster*, apothecary.—Major *Swanwick*, of *Glemsford*, in *Suffolk*, soap-boiler.—*J. Earnshaw*, late of *Wosley*, in *Lancashire*, woollen-clothier.—*John Rice*, of *Salisbury-street*, in the parish of *St. Martin in the Fields*, fruiterer.—*Tho. Rawlins*, in the parish of *St. Brides*, *London*, money-scrivener.—*Ralph Loftus*, late of *Wheeler-street*, *Spitil-fields*, distiller.—*Tho. Cope*, of the *Strand*, victualler.—*Martin Hines*, now or late of *Rotherhithe*, distiller.—*R. Payne*, of *Bond-stables*, in *Fetter-Lane*, stable-keeper.

[*The rest in our next.*]

SIR, *Oxon*, *June* 26, 1749.

LAST week was publish'd here, a poem, call'd, *An address to the worshipful company of barbers in* Oxford; *occasion'd by a late infamous libel, intitled*, The Barber and Fireworks, A Fable, *highly reflecting on one of the honourable members. By a Barber.* It hath met with universal applause, and hath already gone thro' two editions. I have sent you the introductory lines, which will serve to give your readers a taste of the whole.

WHAT, shall a saucy rhyming dunce, firs,
Insult the noble name of *tonsors*?
Where, where's your spirit? none reply?
Fie, *dr—ld* *, *ll—m—s* *, *K—rby* *, fie,
Ah, what avails the mighty knowledge
You've gain'd by shaving of a college,
If when a scribbler dares to mock,
You'll not revenge a brother block?
Well, I'll attempt it, tho' to rhyme
I ne'er try'd since I serv'd my time.
I'll teach the fellow how to joke,
But hold—what god must I invoke?
Apollo? No, for, as I've heard,
Apollo never had a beard,
Whoe'er thou art, then, lend thine aid,
Thou patron of the shaving trade,
Whose deathless hand in heav'n above
Trims the grey pate of father *Jove*.
Let wit in ev'ry line be seen,
Bright as the razor, and as keen:
Smooth let them run as oil, or rather,
As soapy, slippery, frothy lather.

PRICE

* *Three eminent barbers in* Oxford.

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PRICES *of* STOCKS *in* JUNE, BILL *of* MORTALITY, *&c.*

Days	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea STOCK.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	4 *per* Cent. 1746.	4 *per* Cent. 1747.	Bank An. 1748.	3 *per* Cent. B. Annu.	India Bonds præm.	B. Cir. *pr* l. s. d.	*Wind at* Deal.	*Weather* London.
1	135½136		115 ¼	106 ⅛	106 ⅛ ⅜	106	104 ⅛	104 ⅞ ⅛	100 ¼ ⅜	76 a 77	4 17 6	S. W.	much rain
2		189	115 ¼	106 ⅛ ¼	106 ⅛ ⅜	105 ⅝ ⅞	104 ¼ ⅜	104 ⅞ ⅛	99½100⅝	75 a 80	4 17 6	W.	much rain
3	136 ⅜			106 ⅛	106 ⅛			104 ⅝	100 ⅛	79	4 17 6	N. E.	cold rain
4	Sunday											N. E.	fair cool
5	136 ¾	188		106	106 ⅜ ⅞	105 ⅝ ¾	104 ⅝	104 ⅞	100	78 a 77	4 17 6	N.	fair cool
6	136135¾		114 ⅛		106 ⅜ ⅞	105 ⅝ ⅞	104 ⅜	104¾ ⅛ ⅛	99 ¼	76 a	4 17 6	S. E.	rain fair
7		187	114¼113⅝	105 ¾ ¼		105 ⅝ ¾	104 ⅜ ⅝	104 ⅜ ⅝	99 ⅜ ½	76 a 73	4 17 6	N. E.	clou. fair
8	135 ⅛ ¼	187 ⅛	114 ½		106 ⅛ ¼	105 ⅝ ¾	104 ⅝ ¾	104 ⅝ ¾	99 ⅜ ½	73 a 74		N.	fair cold
9	135 ¼ ⅜	186 ¼	114½115¼	105 ¼ ⅛	106 ⅛	105 ⅝ ¼	104 ⅝ ⅛ ⅛	104 ⅝ ¾	99 ⅜ 100	73 a 76	4 17 6	N. by E.	clou. cold
10	135 ¼	186 ¼	115 ¼	105 ¼	106 ⅛ ⅜	105 ⅛	104 ½	104 ¼	99 ¾	75 a 74	4 17 6	N.	fair cold
11	Sunday											S. W.	fair cool
12	135¼136	186	115 ⅛	105 ⅜	106 ¼	105 ⅜ ½	104 ¼ ⅜	104 ¾ ⅜ ½	99 ¾ ⅞	74	4 17 6	W. by S.	clou. cold
13	135 ⅛ ⅞	186 ⅛	115 ¼	105	105¾106		104 ⅜ ⅝	104 ¼ ⅝ ⅝	99 ¾ ⅞	73 a 72	4 17 6	N.	clou. cold
14		186 ¼ ⅛	113 ¼	104¾105		105 ⅛	104 ⅛ ⅜	104 ¼ ⅜	99 ¾ ⅞	73 a 72	4 17 6	S. W.	cold rain
15	135 ⅝	186¼187	113¼114		105 ⅛ ⅜	105 ⅛ ⅜	104 ⅛ ⅜	104 ⅜ ⅝	99 ⅞	70a 72	4 17 6	N. W.	cold rain
16	136	187 ⅛	113¾114¼	105 ¼	105 ⅜	105 ⅜	104 ⅜	104 ⅜ ⅝	99 ⅞	74a	4 17 6	N.	fair cold
17	136 ⅛	187		105 ¼	106 ⅜	105 ⅜ ¼	104 ¼	104 ¼	99 ⅞	76a	4 17 6	S.S.W.	hai rainallday
18	Sunday											W.S.W.	rainallday
19	136	187 186⅞	114 ⅛	105 ⅛ ¼	106 ⅜	105 ⅜ ⅝	104 ¼ ⅜	104 ⅛ ⅜	100	76a 74	4 17 6	N. W.	fair
20	136135¾	186¼186	114 ⅛	105 ⅛ ¼	106103¾	105 ⅜ ⅝		104 ⅛ ⅜	99 ⅞	73a 71	4 17 6	S. W.	fair warm
21	135 ¼ ⅜	186185⅞	114 ⅛	105 ⅛ ¼		105 ⅝ ⅞	104 ¼	104 ⅜ ⅝	99 ⅛ ⅜	72a 73	4 17 6	W. by N.	fmall rain
22	135 ¼	185¼186½	114 ⅛	105 ⅛ ¼			104 ⅜	104 ⅛ ¼		71a 75	4 17 6	W. S. W.	fair
23			115 ⅛	105 ⅛ ¼			104¼105	104¼105		74a 78	4 17 6	S. W.	fair warm
24				105 ⅛ ¼			104 ⅜	104 ⅜		78a 80	5 0 0	W. N. W.	fair hot
25	Sunday											S. by E.	cloudyfair
26	136 ⅛			105⅞106			104⅞105⅝	105⅞106⅛		78a 79	5 0 0	S. W.	fair
27	136 ⅛ ⅜			106 ⅛			105 ⅛ ⅜	105 ⅛ ⅜	101	79a	5 0 0	N. E.	fair hot
28				106			105 ⅜ ⅝	105 ⅜ ⅝	101	79a 80	5 0 0	N. E.	fair hot
29				105 ¾			105 ⅜	105 ⅜	101	79a	5 0 0	S. W.	fair
30				106			105 ⅛	105 ¼	101	79a 80	5 0 0	S.	fair

BILL *of Mortality from* May 23, *to* June. 27.

Chriſt.	Males 651	1306
	Femal. 655	
Buried	Males 1143	2273
	Femal. 1130	
Died under	2 Years old	718
Between	2 and 5	191
	5 and 10	85
	10 and 20	70
	20 and 30	210
	30 and 40	248
	40 and 50	251
	50 and 60	194
	60 and 70	149
	70 and 80	102
	80 and 90	52
	90 and 100	4
		2273
Buried	Within the Walls	157
	Without the Walls	528
	In *Mid.* and *Surrey*	1080
	City & Sub. *Weſt.*	508
		2273
Weekly *May* 30		464
June 6		473
13		443
20		394
27		499
		2273

Wheaten Peck Loaf 11. 9*d*.
Wheat 26*s*. to 28*s*. *per* Quar.

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FROM *Dresden* we have an account, that marſhal count *Saxe* arriv'd there on the 22d inſt. N. S. and from *Dantzick*, that of late ſeveral large remittances have arrived there from *Paris*, which were ſent directly to *Mittau*, capital of *Courland*, in order, as was thought, to accelerate as well as ſecure the election of a new ſovereign into that duchy in favour of the ſaid marſhal. In the mean time, the *Ruſſians* ſeem to be taking meaſures to prevent or oppoſe that election; one column of their troops, returned from *Bohemia*, having already taken quarters in that duchy, and the other two in its neighbourhood in *Livonia*; and at the ſame time they are making vaſt preparations for war in all their ports and dominions upon the *Baltick*. On the other hand, the talk at *Paris* is, that in caſe of a rupture in the *North*, marſhal *Belliſle* will be ſent with an auxiliary army of 50000 men, to aſſiſt the allies of *France* in that part of the world.

From the *Hague* we have had ſince our laſt the following advices: That Meſſrs. *de Gazzwyck* and *Pauw* returned from *North Holland* thither the beginning of this month, after having executed the commiſſion with which they were charged by the prince ſtadtholder, for changing the magiſtracy of the ſeveral towns in that part of the province, by virtue of the power given to his highneſs by the ſtates in *September* laſt; ſo that the town of *Dort* is now the only place that has not yet undergone a viſitation by virtue of this commiſſion, and conſequently the only town where all the old magiſtrates ſtill continue in the exerciſe of their office: That the earl of *Holderneſſe*, the embaſſador from *Great Britain*, with his counteſs, and a numerous retinue, arrived there on the 6th inſt. N. S. That on the 9th his ſerene highneſs, the prince ſtatholder, and next day her royal highneſs the princeſs returned from *Leo* to their houſe in the wood near the *Hague*: That at *Amſterdam* the mob had attack'd ſeveral meeting-houſes of a new ſect of religion lately ſet up there, called *Hernhutters*; upon which the magiſtracy of that city have iſſued an order, which forbids, under ſevere penalties, the holding of any ſuch conventicles: That the ſtates of *Holland* have appointed *M. Stein* to act proviſionally as penſionary till their next ordinary meeting, which will be next month: That on the 13th, about ten at night, the fireworks for the peace began to be played off; and every part of them were executed with as much ſatisfaction as could be wiſhed, and without the leaſt blunder or accident: That on the 23d an extraordinary aſſembly of the college of the nobles of *Holland* was held, when the prince ſtadtholder propoſed, that field marſhal count *Maurice* of *Naſſau*, and count *Grontsfeld*, ſhould be admitted into the college; upon which they were unanimouſly elected, and next morning they were introduced and took the oaths and their ſeats accordingly, in the aſſembly of the ſtates of *Holland*: And that the ſame day, *viz.* the 24th, the ſtates general approved and eſtabliſhed the ſcheme for reſtoring the farms by way of collection; tho' a general poll-tax, in proportion to people's revenue, would certainly have been leſs burdenſome upon the poor, and leſs dangerous to the liberties of the people *.

From *Paris* we have had the following accounts: That towards the end of laſt month, Mr. *Yorke*, the *Britiſh* miniſter, waited on the marquis *de Puyſieux*, to demand a final explanation on the ſubject of *Tobago*, when that miniſter made him the following declaration, "That the king his maſter had ſeen with ſurprize, what an alarm an affair of ſo little importance had given in *England*; that his moſt chriſtian majeſty had never any deſign of making a ſettlement at *Tobago*; that perſuaded of the good diſpoſitions of his *Britannick* majeſty to maintain peace and a good underſtanding between the powers of *Europe*, he would carefully avoid, on his part, whatever might give the leaſt diſturbance thereto; and that tho' it be evident that *France* was in the poſſeſſion of that iſland towards the middle of laſt century, it ſhould nevertheleſs be diſpoſed of as his *Britannick* majeſty ſhould think proper: That before the 1ſt of this month they had launched at *Breſt*, *Toulon*, and *Rochefort* 18 new men of war, from 70 to 80 guns; that they have ſince launched four of 70 guns each at *Breſt*; and that a vigorous application is making by ſeveral rich perſons, for having a company erected and employed to build ſhips for his majeſty's ſervice in *Canada*; on which condition they propoſe to build *twelve* annually, at the ſame rates for which they are built in the ports of *France*, and to make his majeſty a preſent beſides of a complete ſixty-gun ſhip every year while that contract continues.

It has not as yet been diſcovered, with any certainty, what is become of the young pretender. Some accounts told us he had paſſed thro' *Warſaw*, and was arrived among his relations in *Poland*: Soon after we had a formal ſtory told us of his arriving incog. at *Venice*; and ſince that we have been told of his going from *Warſaw* with one of the *Sobieſki* family to his palace in the country, where it was ſuppoſed he would ſtay till *September*.

B 2 *

* *See our laſt, p.* 242.

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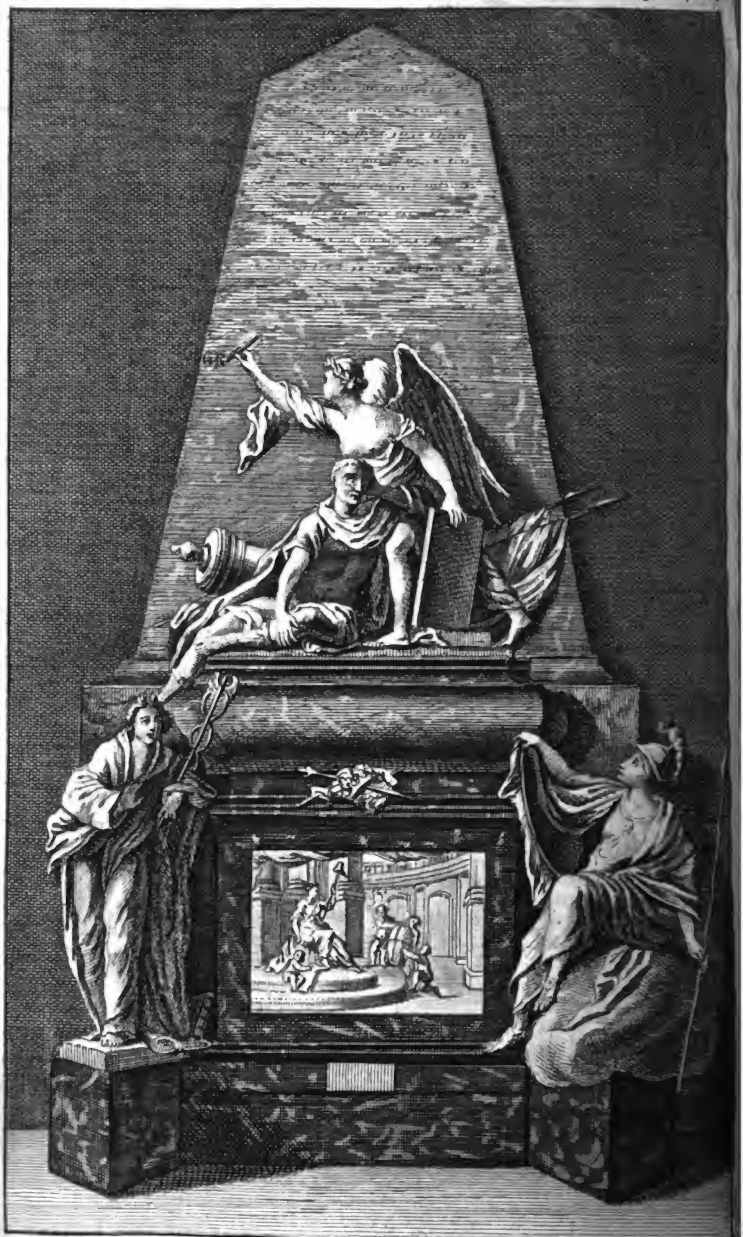

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1749.

MEMOIRS *of the Life of the late* DUKE *of* ARGYLL.

JOHN duke of *Argyll* and *Greenwich*, lately deceased, (whose monument in *Westminster Abbey** is here prefixed,) was the representative of one of the greatest and most antient families in *Scotland*. He was born, *October* 10, 1678, and consequently was not seven years old, when his grandfather *Archibald* earl of *Argyll* was beheaded at *Edinburgh*, *June* 30, 1685, about which time he fell out of a window at *Dunybrissel*, (the seat of his aunt, the countess of *Murray*) three stories high, without receiving any hurt; and this accident the superstitious have fixt not only to the very day, but to the very minute his grandfather's head was struck of at *Edinburgh*, as an omen of his revenging the death of his grandfather, and great grandfather, who was beheaded at the same place, *May* 27, 1661.

By this means the family of *Argyll* became deeply engaged in the revolution, for upon the unhappy catastrophe of the late duke's grandfather, his father *Archibald*, then called lord *Lorn*, retired to *Holland*, where he remained till the prince of *Orange*, afterwards king *William* III. came to *England*, by whom he was, in 1701, created duke of *Argyll*, marquess of *Kintyre* and *Lorn*, earl of *Campbell* and *Cowal*, viscount of *Lochow* and *Glenyla*, and lord *Inverary*, *Mull*, *Morwen*, and *Tyrie*; and as he had always great interest with king *William*, in the year 1694, he procured for his son, the late duke, the command of one of the *Scottish* regiments in the *Dutch* service, tho' then but 16 years of age.

The late duke was then at his studies in the university of *Leyden*, where his father designed he should have continued for a year or two longer, and left the regiment to be commanded by the lieutenant colonel; but as the war was then in its greatest fury, the lord *Lorn*, as he was then called, had, notwithstanding his youth, too nice a sense of honour to submit to the will even of his father in so tender a point; therefore, as soon as he heard of his being appointed colonel of that regiment, he left the university, went to *Flanders*, and put himself at the head of his regiment, soon after which an affair happened, which we shall give an account of, because we have it from undoubted authority, and because nothing can contribute more towards giving us an idea of the true character of this great man.

* *See an Account of it, with the inscription*, p. 239.

As every captain of a regiment in the *Dutch* ſervice has the paying, recruiting, and cloathing of his company, a captain's poſt in that ſervice is much more beneficial than in this, and of courſe the poſt of a colonel much leſs. This had introduced a cuſtom, that when a new colonel was appointed to any regiment, the captains always raiſed, by a voluntary contribution among themſelves, and preſented to their new colonel, a handſome purſe of gold, to enable him to provide an equipage ſuitable to his character and ſtation in the army. When the lord *Lorn* arrived, and took the command of this regiment upon him, as the captains knew his high quality, and likewiſe that his father kept him at a pretty ſhort allowance; and as they were charmed with his behaviour, and the early ſenſe of honour he had ſhewn, they collected a much larger purſe than uſual, and ſent one of their number with it to their young colonel. The captain explained to him the cuſtom, and the meſſage on which he was ſent; to which he anſwered, "Sir, the cuſtom you have explained to me I look on as a very bad one, and am reſolved, if I can, to break the neck of it: Give my ſervice to the gentlemen: Tell them I think myſelf very much obliged to them for this mark of reſpect; but as to money, I will have none of theirs, and I am reſolved they ſhall have none of mine."

At the head of this regiment he gave ſignal proofs of his courage during the remaining part of the war, and continued in that command till his father's death, in 1703, whom he ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates; ſoon after which he was ſworn of her majeſty queen *Anne*'s privy-council, and appointed captain of the *Scottiſh* horſe guards, and one of the extraordinary lords of ſeſſion in *Scotland*. Next year, her majeſty having revived the order of the *Thiſtle* in *Scotland*, his grace was inſtalled one of the knights of that noble order, which, in 1710, he reſigned, on his being made a knight of the *Garter*.

As the parliament of *Scotland* had, in 1703 and 1704, appeared to be in an ill humour, his grace, tho' not full 27 years of age, was thought the moſt proper perſon for bringing them into a better temper, therefore he was the next year appointed her majeſty's high commiſſioner, to repreſent her in the parliament of *Scotland*, and he managed matters there ſo much to her majeſty's ſatisfaction, that upon his return ſhe created him a peer of *England* by the titles of baron of *Chatham*, and earl of *Greenwich*; and having been advanced to the rank of a brigadier-general in the army, he aſſiſted as ſuch next year in the battle of *Ramillies*, and all the glorious ſucceſſes of that year: In 1708 he aſſiſted in the battle of *Oudenard*, the ſiege of *Liſle*, *Ghent*, &c. as a major general; and in 1709, when the *confederates* reſolved to attack the *French* in their ſtrong camp near *Malplaquet*, he commanded that body of troops which was ordered to diſlodge the *French* from their almoſt impregnable poſt in the wood of *Sart*, where he behaved with ſuch conduct and reſolution as gained him great reputation in the army both as a general and ſoldier.

Upon the change of the miniſtry in *England*, his grace was, in 1710, appointed her majeſty's ambaſſador extraordinary to *Charles* III. king of *Spain*, and captain general of the *Britiſh* forces in that kingdom; where he commanded during the campaigns in 1711 and 1712; but having, ſoon after his return, declared openly againſt the meaſures of the then adminiſtration, he was diſmiſſed from all his employments in *March*, 1713-14.

Upon the acceſſion of the late king, his grace was reſtored to ſeveral of his poſts, and was made com-

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mander in chief of the forces in *Scotland*, consequently when the rebellion broke out in 1715, he was ordered to repair to *Scotland*, to take upon him the command of the king's forces there; but as he happened at that time to be no great favourite at court, he was left for a long time with not much above 2000 regular troops, to make head againſt the rebels, who had got together an army of near 10,000 men. However, he defended the paſs at *Stirling*, and prevented the march of their main body ſouthward, till *November* 13, when having received a reinforcement of two regiments of foot and a regiment of dragoons from *Ireland*, he marched out and met the rebels that day at *Dumblain*, where a battle enſued with various ſucceſs, but had ſuch a happy effect as to force the rebels to retire back again to *Perth*, ſo that in its conſequences it was little ſhort of a compleat victory; and may be ſaid to have put an end to the rebellion.

Upon his grace's return to *London* in the month of *March* following, he was moſt graciouſly received by his late majeſty; but to every body's ſurprize was ſoon after turned out of all his publick employments, for which no reaſon was ever aſſigned.

In the beginning of the year 1719, his grace was reſtored to favour at court, being appointed lord ſteward of his majeſty's houſhold, and created duke of *Greenwich*.

From this time, to all outward appearance at leaſt, he continued in favour at court, and enjoyed ſeveral great employments, one after another, till the famous convention with *Spain* came before parliament in the year 1738-9, when he declared openly, and ſpoke with great zeal and ſtrength of reaſoning againſt that meaſure; and as he continued to oppoſe ſeveral other meaſures of the adminiſtration in parliament, and to ſupport ſeveral motions againſt them, he was at laſt, in 1740, diſmiſſed from all his employments, and conſequently left at full liberty to act as well as ſpeak againſt them.

Accordingly, at the next general election in 1741, he was ſo active, and ſhewed his intereſt in *Scotland* to be ſo great, that a conſiderable majority of the members from that country were choſen againſt the court, which next ſeſſion helped very much to produce a change in our adminiſtration, and his grace was reſtored to moſt of the great employments he before enjoyed; but as he ſoon found, that we had only got a change of men, not of meaſures, he reſigned all the employments to which he had been juſt reſtored, and from that time to his death continued to live in retirement.

As he was always a good œconomiſt, and long in poſſeſſion of lucrative employments under the crown, he freed the eſtate of his family from many incumbrances he found it loaded with, and made handſome proviſions for all his daughters; but he did not make near ſo much of the great poſts he held as others uſually do; becauſe he always diſdained to ſell any poſt or place in his gift, but generouſly gave them for nothing to ſuch as he thought deſerved them, and even many of thoſe perquiſites which are thought to belong to the office, and of which great advantages are uſually made, he ordered to be applied to the publick ſervice; according to an expreſſion made uſe of by himſelf, *That tho' he loved his own money, no one could ever ſay, he loved another man's.*

B *A* MEDITATION *in the Fields, on ſeeing the Herſe of that Moſt Illuſtrious Prince, the Duke of* MONTAGU, *ſetting forward*, Tueſday July 18, *to be interred at* Warkton *in* Nothamptonſhire, *among the Remains of his Anceſtors.* (*See* Deaths.)

Fifty-nine Minute Gun, from the Tower, C *fired whilſt he paſſed thro' the Town.*

AS when a furious tempeſt from on high
Deſcends tremendous, down the ſteepy ſide
Of *Furneſs-fells* *, with an impetuous courſe; [creſts,
Th' ignoble ſhrubs and oſiers bend their
(Too mean an obſtacle!) and ſhun its rage;
But if, perchance, an high, elated oak,
That long has ſtood the glory of the chaſe,
In bold defiance of cold winter blaſts,
And rears its rev'rend head above the reſt;
The ſweeping whirlwind, with collected force,
Its unrelenting fury ceaſes not,
Till proſtrate on the plain, with hideous craſh,
E Its huge, enormous bulk extended falls,
And to the center ſhakes the ſolid earth.
Wond'ring we view the ſtately oak of *Jove*,
Gigantick ruin! with its roots uptorn.
A yawning pit diſcovers the firm rock,
So long its ſeat. The ſpreading branches, each [numerable
F A tree of no mean ſize; where birds innocent
Joyous once ſat, and ſung, and clapt their wings;
Bleſſing the ſweet and hoſpitable ſhade:
But now forlorn, diſpers'd, and hopeleſs mourn.
So fell great MONTAGU, the good, the great, [belov'd:
The peerleſs peer; much honour'd, much
Worthy a longer date. So we deplore
G The loſs ineſtimable; hopeleſs mourn
His too too rigid fate. O MONTAGU!
Thou goodlieſt man! within thy candid breaſt

Sat

* *An eſtate of the duke's in* Lancaſhire.

Sat fair humanity and gentle peace;
There reign'd imperial, meekneſs, modeſty;
All that was free and eaſy, ſweet and good;
All tender ſentiments: Whom juſtice, truth,
Honour and honeſty ennobled more,
Than thy long roll of anceſtry renown'd.
Kind and compaſſionate, mild and benign:
A friend to all mankind. Bounty profuſe
Flow'd from thy lib'ral hand, extended wide [want,
To every one, whom merit, or whom
Preſented to thy view, or diſtant ear.
Silent and ſecret, thy beneficence
Reach'd far and near; warm as the ſolar rays, [death,
And ſwift and never ceaſing; till pale
Without convulſion, and without a ſigh,
Cruel diſlodg'd thy lamb-like, placid ſoul.
Thou radiant ſtar of true nobility!
Glory of garter'd knights! much honour'd lord!
Clos'd are thoſe gracious eyes, by all beheld
With pleaſure; never ſeen by thoſe in vain
Who ſought thy aid: Thoſe eyes, which, like fair morn,
Spread joy around, and love, and harmony.
Fair *Iſis* * and her nymphs pour forth their urns
With floods of tears, and in redoubled tide,
Run headlong down, in haſte, the great caſcade,
In loudeſt noiſe to ſound thy obſequies,
To meet thy noble aſhes paſſing by
In ſolemn pace. While *Warton*'s † doleful knell [tomb.
Receives thy great remains, in darkſome
Thy numerous beneficiaries mourn
Thy loſs irreparable; beſt of friends!
So kind, humane, compaſſionate, and good,
With fortune equal to thy noble ſoul.
All nature weeps the gentle MONTAGU.
Reſt, mighty ſhade! thy memory will ſhine
In ev'ry heart enſhrin'd; to all moſt dear:
But unto none, than to myſelf, more dear.

From the London Gazette, June 27.

Ceremonies obſerved at the Inſtallation of the Knights Companions of the Moſt Honourable Order of the Bath. (*See p.* 287, 288.)

THE knights having apparelled themſelves in their ſurcoats of red, lin'd and edg'd with white, girded about with a white girdle, and in mantles of the ſame colour and lining, made faſt about the neck with a lace of white ſilk, having a pair of white gloves tied therein, with taſſels of ſilk and gold at the end, which mantles were adorned upon the left ſhoulders with the enſign of the order, being 3 imperial crowns *Or*, ſurrounded with the antient motto of this knighthood, *Tria junctа in uno*, wrought upon a circle *Gules*, with a glory or rays iſſuing from the center, and under it the collar of white ſilk heretofore worn by the knights of the *Bath*, and the proxy of the abſent knight, taking upon his right arm the mantle of his principal, met in the prince's chamber, (their chapter room) about 10 in the forenoon; and the perſons who were to attend in this ceremony, being rang'd according to their degrees, a ſolemn proceſſion was made from thence to the weſt door of the abbey church of *Weſtminſter*, thro' St. *Margaret*'s church-yard, in the following method:

The drums of his majeſty's houſhold, the drum-major attending.—A kettle drum, and his majeſty's trumpeters, the ſerjeant trumpeter attending.—Twelve alms-men of the church of *Weſtminſter*, going 2 and 2 in their gowns, having three imperial crowns imbroidered upon that part, which cover'd their right ſhoulders.—The meſſenger of the order, in a ſurcoat of white ſilk lin'd and edg'd with red, having an hood of the ſame thereto affix'd, and upon his right ſhoulder the plain eſcutcheon of the order, *Azure*, 3 imperial crowns, *Or*.—The eſquires of the knights companions in the like ſurcoats, going 3 and 3, all of them in red ſtockings; thoſe of the knights in the loweſt ſtalls foremoſt, holding their bonnets in their hands.—The prebendaries of the church of *Weſtminſter*, proceeding 2 and 2, in white mantles lin'd with red, having the like badge on their right ſhoulders, holding their caps in their hands.—The purſuivants of arms in their tabarts; the heralds in tabarts and collars; the provincial king of arms in tabarts, collars, and with their badges, uncover'd. —— Then the knights elect, all habited in their mantles and ſurcoats, and each carrying in his hand the white hat, adorn'd with the plume of white feathers; the proxy having on the ſword of his principal, carried the mantle upon his right arm, going by pairs, according to the following ſcheme, wherein thoſe in the loweſt ſtalls went foremoſt.

On the left hand.	*On the right hand.*
Sir John Saville,	Sir John Mordaunt,
Sir C. Armand Powlet,	Sir C. Howard,
Sir C. Molloy, Proxy for Sir Edw. Hawke.	Sir Peter Warren.

Then the knights companions, having on the full habit of the order, who being cover'd proceeded in the following manner:

Sir John Ligonier,

Sir John Cope,
Sir Thomas Robinſon,
Sir William Yonge,

Sir Conyers d'Arcy.
The

* Boughton *river*.

† *The family burying-place.*

The gentleman uſher in his mantle and ſurcoat,	The ſecretary in his mantle and ſurcoat,	The regiſter in his mantle & ſurcoat.
The genealogiſt in his mantle and ſurcoat,	Garter king	Bath king of arms in his mantle of arms, and ſurcoat.

Lord biſhop of *Rocheſter*, dean of the order, in the mantle of the order, carrying the form of the oaths and admonitions. A

The right Hon. the lord *Delawar* in his full habit, ſupplying the place of the great maſter *.

In this form they proceeded to the chapel of *Henry* VII. at the eaſt end of the abbey of *Weſtminſter*.

The 12 alms-men there enter'd 2 and 2, and, coming to the middle of the choir, did, all together in a body, make their joint and low reverences to the altar, and, turning about, then made their obeiſances to the ſovereign's ſtall, and, dividing themſelves, ſtood on each ſide in a row, down from the rails of the altar. B

The meſſenger of the order, in like manner, and ſtood below the alms-men. C

The eſquires having made a ſhort ſtand at the door, while the alms-men and meſſengers placed themſelves, enter'd 3 and 3; and, being in a body, made the like reverences together in the middle of the choir, and ſtood before their reſpective ſeats, which were underneath the ſtalls of their knights. D

The prebendaries of the church of *Weſtminſter* 2 and 2 in the ſame manner, placing themſelves within the rails of the altar to aſſiſt at divine ſervice.

The purſuivants, heralds, and the provincial kings of arms, likewiſe enter'd, and ſtood before the forms, under prince *William*'s ſtall. E

The two knights in the loweſt ſtalls enter'd, and paſſing up near to their banners, made their double reverences together in the middle of the choir, and then retir'd under their banners.

Who being thus placed, all the other knights and proxy, by pairs, or ſingly, according to the method obſerved in the proceſſion, took their ſtations under their banners, with the like ceremonies, F

Then the regiſter, in breaſt, with the ſecretary and gentleman-uſher, in the ſame method, who ſtood before their bench, at the foot of the ſovereign's ſtall.

Garter, the genealogiſt, and Bath king of arms, did the ſame, and ſtood before their bench.

The dean in like manner ſtood before his chair. G

The great maſter enter'd ſingle with the like obeiſances, and retir'd under his banner.

Bath king of arms then made his reverences in the middle of the choir, and turning himſelf to the great maſter, who making his double reverences in the choir, took his ſtall, and there repeated his obeiſances, and ſat down cover'd with his white hat.

Then Bath bowing to the knights ſeverally, the ſeniors firſt, they aſcended their ſtalls in like manner, ſaving the two juniors, who remained under their banners to offer the atchievements of the deceas'd knights.

Which being perform'd, Bath bow'd to the two knights who offer'd the banners, and they aſcended their ſtalls.

The great maſter enter'd the ſtall of Sir *Peter Warren*, and deliver'd to him the book of ſtatutes, atteſted under the ſeal of the order, and the dean adminiſter'd unto him the oath, Bath holding the book of the goſpels. Then Bath deliver'd the collar of the order to the great maſter, who put it about the ſhoulders of the knight elect, and placing the white hat on his head, ſeated him down in his ſtall, who riſing made his double reverences, and the great maſter having embraced and congratulated him, he ſat down in his ſtall. Then the great maſter, with the like attendance, repair'd to the ſtall of Sir *Edward Hawke*; and having there given the proxy the tranſcript of the ſtatutes, the dean adminiſter'd him the oath in the name of the principal, and then ſeated him in the ſtall.

Sir *Charles Howard*, Sir *Charles Armand Powlet*, Sir *J. Mordaunt*, and Sir *J. Savile*, were inſtall'd with the ſame ceremonies as the eldeſt knight. Which being done, the eſquires, having made their reverences in a body, retir'd to their ſeats; after them the officers of arms, and the officers of the order, placed themſelves on their forms with the like ceremonies. The provincial kings of arms, and the heralds, ſat on benches in this preſent ceremony, placed at the foot of prince *William*'s ſtall, the purſuivants ſtanding before them.

Bath and the gentleman-uſher forthwith aroſe, made their reverences in the middle of the choir, and being follow'd by the dean, in like manner, proceeded towards the ſtall of the great maſter, who making his obeiſances in the middle of the choir, proceeded to inſtall the knights.

Which being finiſh'd, and the great maſter return'd to his own ſtall, the dean was conducted to the altar, and Bath and the gentleman-uſher being return'd to their benches, which ceremonies were perform'd with the due obeiſances, divine ſervice then began: During which time, the knights did place their hats upon the cuſhions laid before them.

Upon

* *The duke of* Montagu, *then ill of a fever.*

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Upon the firſt ſentence of the offertory, *Let your light ſhine*, &c. Bath ſtepp'd from his bench, made his double reverences in the middle of the choir, and coming before the ſtall of the junior knight, bowed to him, and immediately turn'd himſelf to the oppoſite ſide, bowing to the knight in that ſtall, who aroſe, and making their double obeiſances both at one time in their ſtalls, deſcended into the middle of the choir, where they repeated the ſame, and retired under their banners. Bath then in like manner ſummoned the knights in the next ſtall, and ſo throughout the whole courſe of ſtalls ſummoning them, and then the great maſter, who all of them, with the like ceremonies, placed themſelves under their banners.

Bath king of arms then aroſe, and being join'd by clarencieux king of arms, repair'd to the great maſter, who, carrying his white hat in his hand, offer'd, and return'd and ſat down in his ſtall.

And afterwards all the knights, and proxy in like manner, wherein this rule was obſerved, That the knights and proxy in the oppoſite ſtalls, offer'd by pairs together; and the heralds, according to their ſeniorities, took and repeated their turns in going with Bath king at arms before the knights and proxy.

Divine ſervice being ended, the knights companions put on their white hats: Bath king of arms ſummon'd all the knights and proxy to come down from the ſeveral ſtalls in the former method, who all ſtood under their banners.

Which being done, Sir *Peter Warren* and Sir *Edward Hawke*'s proxy were conducted to the rails of the altar with the like ceremonies as in the former offering, where they unſheath'd their ſwords, and offer'd them naked to the dean; and having redeem'd them, the dean return'd them with the following admonition: "I exhort and admoniſh you to uſe your ſword to the glory of God, the defence of the goſpel, the maintenance of your ſovereign's right and honour, and of all equity and juſtice, to the utmoſt of your power."

The other new inſtall'd knights offer'd their ſwords in like manner.

Then the alms-men begun the proceſſion, which return'd back in the ſame manner they went, except that the new knights were in the full habit of the order. At the cuſtide of the weſt door the ſovereign's maſter cook, having on a linen apron, ſaid ſeverally to each new inſtalled knight, "Sir, you know what great oath you have taken, which if you keep, it will be great honour to you; but if you break it, I ſhall be compell'd by my office, to hack off your ſpurs from your heels."

An Account of the grand Dutch Theatre *and* Fireworks, *of which we have given our Readers a View in the annexed Plate.*

THE theatre was 336 feet broad in front, the temple in the middle 110 feet high, ſupported by 10 columns of 36 feet each, including their baſis and chapiter, built after the *Ionick* order. The front of the temple had 3 entrances, with tranſparent paintings to each. The firſt repreſented *Peace*, holding in one hand an olive branch, and in the other an ear of corn; the 2d, the form of government, with the ſtates and ſtadtholder in council; the 3d, *Commerce*, with *Neptune* in his car, making his way through a calm ſea. On the top were two figures, with ſome children holding feſtoons of flowers; before theſe, 4 ſtatues, of *Wiſdom*, *Silence*, *Religion*, and *Liberty*. The back of it had alſo 3 entrances, with paintings, the largeſt of which was the elevation of his ſerene highneſs, who, after the *Roman* manner, was carried on a ſhield; the other was *Danger*, repreſented by an oak in a great ſtorm; and *Clemency*, by which all things are reſtored to their order, coming out of the temple on each ſide, lead into a gallery which form'd a half oval, each ſupported by 20 columns, 22 feet high, between which, large luſtres hung to illuminate it. Each end of the gallery terminated in a pavillion, which had alſo 3 entrances, adorned with paintings, repreſenting the *Golden Fleece* in a garden of orange-trees, and the arms of the *Seven Provinces*; the *Ruſſian* army halting, and *Mercury* meeting them with a ſtandard in his hand, with this motto, *Pacem fero*; and the others repreſented the hereditary Stadtholderſhip. The ſtatues on this pavillion were *Merit*, *Equity*, *Power*, and *Birth*. The paintings of the other pavillion repreſented the Golden Age by abundance of merry dances, *&c.* *Minerva* working at a loom under the ſhade of an orange-tree, and the arms of the houſe of *Brunſwick* and *Orange* united. The ſtatues were an *Affluent ſtate*, *Science*, *Art*, and eternal *Thankfulneſs*. On the top of each of the pavillions was a ſpire with an illuminated dial, and a vaſe with artificial fireworks. On the top of the galleries were balluſtrades adorned with pedeſtals and elegant vaſes; from behind theſe, ſome hundreds of rockets were let off at one volley. The whole building was marbled, and the pedeſtals and chapiters of the columns gilt. The theatre was ſurrounded with a balluſtrade, adorned with pedeſtals and vaſes. Behind them were mortars to throw fireballs, and other artificial fireworks. Fronting the theatre were 3 fire-fountains, with many other water fireworks, *&c.*

JOUR-

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A View of y^e Grand THEATRE & FIREWORK

Engrav'd for the London Magazine, 1749.

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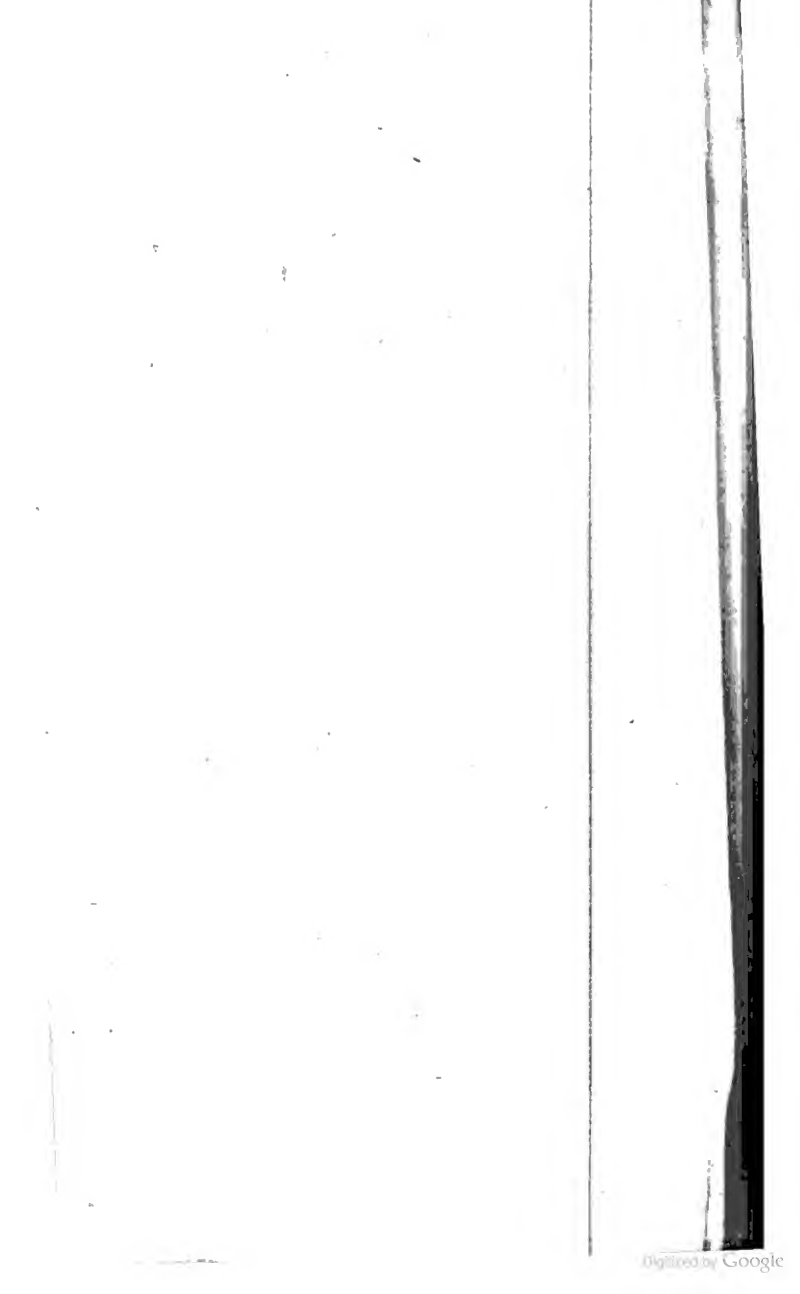
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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 269.

By way of variety I shall next give you a debate we had in our club upon the question, Whether a sum not exceeding 10,000*l.* should be granted to his majesty, to reimburse the magistrates and town-council of *Glasgow*, the sums extorted from them by the rebels, upon account of their loyalty, during the late unnatural rebellion, for the raising of which, the said magistrates and town-council were obliged to grant their bonds.

After what was said in Favour of the Question, by the Gentlemen who made and seconded the Motion, the first that spoke against it was Bojorix, Arm. *whose Speech was to this Effect:*

Mr. President,

SIR,

AS I rise up with a design to oppose this motion, I must premise, that I hope, it will not be supposed, that I intend to derogate from the merit, or disown the loyalty of the city of *Glasgow*, both which will be acknowledged by every honest man in the kingdom. All I intend to say is, that there are to my knowledge many places, especially in this part of the united kingdom, that have an equal pretence to loyalty, and that shewed as much zeal for the government's support, during the late rebellion, as that city or its inhabitants; and if they did not suffer as much, it proceeded perhaps from the early care they took to prevent the rebels entertaining any hopes of becoming their masters. The honourable gentleman was therefore much in the right, to endeavour to obviate an objection, which certainly did occur to every gentleman that heard him, and which not only gather'd strength from what he said in answer to it, but must gather more and more strength, the more it is considered.

To prove what I have said, Sir, I shall beg leave to go through the several allegations of the petition now before us. As to the behaviour of the city of *Glasgow* at the time of, and for some time before the revolution, there is no body questions it; but have not almost all the towns in *England*, and many of those in *Scotland* the same merit to plead? Therefore the city of *Glasgow* can claim no particular favour upon that account; and I never heard, that under the government preceding the revolution, that city suffered any persecution as a city: The *Presbyterians* indeed suffered a grievous persecution under that government; and if there were more of that sect there than elsewhere, the people may be said to have been persecuted, but the city cannot.

The behaviour of the city of *Glasgow* in the year 1715, is as little to be questioned, Sir; but if they raised a regiment at that time for the government's service, did not many of the counties and cities both in *England* and *Scotland* raise the militia, which was as expensive as the raising of regiments? and did certainly great service, because the *Jacobites* were thereby prevented from taking arms, and coming to a head in any part of *England*.

Then, Sir, as to the behaviour and conduct of the city of *Glasgow* in the year 1745, I shall admit the facts to be true as there stated; but I must consider them in an order different from that in which they are there artfully stated, because, I think, the order of time in which they happened is the most natural method; and in this method the first that occurs to our consideration, is the 5500*l.* extorted from that city before the rebels left *Edinburgh*. Surely the people of *Glasgow* cannot say, that this money was demanded or extorted

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from them, on account of any thing they had then done in favour of the government; for it is not pretended, that they had ſo much as attempted to do any thing. They never attempted to do any thing till after the rebels had marched into *England*, from whence they had good reaſon, both from experience and the nature of things, to expect, that few or none of them would ever return; for as we were abſolute maſters of the ſea, no man in his right ſenſes could ſuppoſe it in the power of *France* or *Spain*, to ſend any large body of troops for promoting or ſupporting a rebellion in *England*; and as little could it be ſuppos'd that 5 or 6000 men, had they been the beſt troops that ever appear'd in arms, would be ſufficient for conquering the kingdom of *England*, eſpecially conſidering the ſpirit that immediately appeared over the whole kingdom, for ſupporting our eſtabliſhed government, and defeating that rebellion.

By what I have ſaid, Sir, I do not mean to depreciate the real merit of the city of *Glaſgow*, in raiſing two regiments for the ſervice of the government, and contributing with ſo much alacrity towards levying and ſubſiſting thoſe regiments. To be ſure, every county, every corporation, and every private gentleman, that contributed money, or offered his perſonal ſervice upon that occaſion, deſerves the moſt grateful acknowledgments of his country. All I mean is to ſhew, that in this reſpect the city of *Glaſgow* has no greater merit to plead than moſt of the counties and corporations in *England*; eſpecially thoſe in the north. In *Northumberland* the gentlemen ſhew'd a very warm zeal for the ſupport of the government, and not only put themſelves to a great expence, but many of them were ready to take arms and venture their lives, if there had been occaſion: In the county which I have the honour to repreſent, the ſame zeal was manifeſted by all ranks of people; and in *Yorkſhire*, I have been aſſured, that their contributions amounted to 30000*l.* beſides the expence of thoſe gentlemen who formed themſelves in a body, and actually joined his majeſty's army; and I muſt obſerve, that in all theſe counties, they manifeſted this zeal, when the rebellion wore its moſt terrible aſpect; when an army of rebels, fluſh'd with the ſucceſs of a victory, and with the reduction of the whole kingdom of *Scotland*, was daily expected among them; and when, from all accounts, they had reaſon to believe, that this rebellious army was daily increaſing.

But in particular, Sir, I muſt not forget the town of *Newcaſtle*, the inhabitants of which behaved in the moſt prudent as well as zealous manner. That town, which was of ſo great importance, was quite open, when the rebellion firſt broke out. The magiſtrates preſently ſaw their danger, and reſolved to provide againſt it with the utmoſt expedition. Luckily for them, they had then a brave and experienced officer among them, an officer whom I ſhall always eſteem; and whoſe name I think I may mention upon this occaſion: General *Huſke*, Sir, had been ſent by his majeſty to take care of that town: By his directions the town was in a few days fortified in ſuch a manner, that the rebels ſaw they could have no hopes of being able to reduce it, and this prevented their coming that way, which was perhaps the chief cauſe of the miſcarriage of their whole deſign. Theſe fortifications, Sir, and the other preparations for oppoſing the rebels, coſt that town alone 7 or 8000*l.* and they were obliged to borrow 5000*l.* of the money, which the town has repaid, or muſt repay with intereſt. Has not this town, Sir, ſome reaſon to apply to parliament for enabling them to diſcharge this debt? I know of no corporation in *Britain*, where the magiſtrates do not find pretences for diſpoſing yearly of the whole income of their eſtate. Very probably the corporation of *New-*

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caſtle does ſo, as well as that of *Glaſgow*; conſequently the one may plead their inability to diſcharge its debt as well as the other; and if the ſucceſs or the effect of an expence has any ſuperior merit, *Newcaſtle* has a better plea for relief than *Glaſgow*; A becauſe the money expended by the former was of infinite ſervice to the publick, whereas the money expended by the latter, tho' that part which was voluntarily raiſed, was with a good deſign, for which they ought to be applauded, yet it had no effect, B nor was of any real ſervice.

Then, Sir, as to the money or goods extorted, and the free quarters exacted from the city of *Glaſgow* by the rebels, after their return from *England*, I do not queſtion the truth of the facts, and I am ſorry to hear C of that loyal city's having been ſo great a ſufferer. But was there no money extorted by the rebels, did not they exact free quarters in other parts of the kingdom? I believe no gentleman has authority to anſwer either of theſe queſtions in the D negative. Can we ſuppoſe, that the city of *Carliſle* has no demand upon this account? It is well known how much that city ſuffered; and if it were not known, as *Carliſle* was the firſt city or town that made any reſiſtance, could it be ſuppoſed, that E the rebels, who were ſo ſevere upon *Glaſgow* where they met with no reſiſtance, would be ſo merciful to *Carliſle* where they met with reſiſtance, as to exact neither money nor free quarters from the people of that city? 'Tis true, we have as yet F had no application for relief, either from *Carliſle* or any other place in the kingdom, except *Glaſgow*; but if we give ear to this petition, and agree to the motion now made to us, I make no doubt of our having next ſeſſion a multitude of ſuch applica- G tions from private gentlemen, as well as from corporate bodies.

We have therefore, Sir, great reaſon to be afraid of the conſequence of our agreeing to the motion now made to us, as it will be a precedent for many other applications of the ſame nature; but this is not the only, much leſs the greateſt danger we have to apprehend. Partial favours are of the moſt pernicious conſequence to a government: The city of *Glaſgow* may think their merit or their ſufferings ſingular, and that they deſerve a particular regard from the publick; but many other places will think in the ſame way of their merit and ſufferings; and if they do not meet with the ſame regard, God knows what may be the conſequence. It may occaſion diſaffection: It may even occaſion a rebellion in this part of the united kingdom, which will be of much more dangerous conſequence than any that can be raiſed in *Scotland*.

For this reaſon, Sir, if we grant the deſire of this petition, we cannot in prudence refuſe to comply with every application of the ſame nature that ſhall hereafter be made to us; and this, in my opinion, will likewiſe be of pernicious conſequence; for if it be laid down as a principle, that all thoſe who ſuffer by an invaſion or inſurrection, ſhall have their loſs made good to them by the publick, it will prevent the people of any part of the country where ſuch a misfortune ſhall happen, from being ſo vigorous in their oppoſition as they would otherwiſe be. Men will naturally fight bravely for their property, when they know, that if they do not, it will be taken from them without any redreſs; but when they have ground to expect, that the publick will make good their loſs, they will avoid the danger their lives may be expoſed to by making a ſtout reſiſtance, and either make none at all, or but a very faint one. Nay, it may even be an encouragement for people to contribute money towards the ſupport of an invaſion or inſurrection, by pretending that they were forced to do ſo, for preventing their being plundered and maſſacred.

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I therefore think, Sir, that by agreeing to this motion, we ſhall introduce a precedent, that may be in many reſpects of the moſt dangerous conſequence; and when gentlemen talk of juſtice and compaſſion, they ſhould think of the juſtice due to the real creditors of the publick: They ſhould think of the labourers and manufacturers, who are loaded with taxes for the payment of our publick debts. In our preſent circumſtances, Sir, I really look upon the nation in general to be a greater object of compaſſion than any particular member: At leaſt, it is an object that deſerves more the regard of parliament; and if we go on thus loading the publick revenue with every expence that can be thought of, we ſhall never be able to pay our juſt debts, nor to relieve our ſtarving poor from any of their taxes.

But, Sir, if gentlemen are of opinion, that the city of *Glaſgow* particularly deſerves, and ought to have ſome relief, why ſhould not that relief be granted out of the produce of the eſtates forfeited by the laſt rebellion? When we have ſuch a long liſt of attainders upon our records of parliament, ſo many convictions in the courts below, and ſo many perſons excepted by name out of the late act of indemnity, ſurely, we muſt ſuppoſe, that the produce of thoſe eſtates will be more than ſufficient for ſatisfying a demand of 10,000*l.* with intereſt from the day it was made. Thoſe eſtates are now veſted in the crown, and may be diſpoſed of as the crown pleaſes: Can the produce of them be applied in a better or more juſt manner, than towards the relief of thoſe who ſuffered, during the late rebellion, by their loyalty and attachment to their ſovereign? Muſt the publick be at all the expence, not only of defeating the late rebellion, but of making good all the damage thereby occaſioned, and the crown reap all the benefit? Surely, this is neither juſt nor equitable; and therefore, when I heard the relief of the petitioners ſo ſtrongly urged by his majeſty's meſſage, I was ſurpriſed to find, that the meſſage did not conclude with a promiſe or declaration, that whatever ſhould be granted by parliament for that purpoſe, ſhould be replaced from the firſt and readieſt of the produce of the forfeited eſtates in *Scotland*. If this, Sir, had been the concluſion, I ſhould have been more ready to comply with it; but without this, I think, I cannot anſwer loading my conſtituents with the expence, and therefore I muſt give my negative to the motion.

This Gentleman was anſwered by Julius Florus, *who ſpoke in Subſtance thus:*

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

I ſhall not enter into a diſpute with the honourable gentleman who ſpoke laſt, whether there are not many places, both in *England* and *Scotland*, that have an equal pretence to loyalty with the city of *Glaſgow*, and that ſhewed as much zeal for the ſupport of the government during the late rebellion as that city; but this I will aver, that there was no city, town or place in *Great Britain*, that ſuffered ſo much, or that ſhewed the ſame zeal in the ſame circumſtances. And without derogating from the merit of any one, I may ſay, that there are not many cities in the united kingdom, that have ſo often, or ſo remarkably diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the cauſe of liberty. It was this, Sir: It was the whole tenor of this city's conduct from the time of the reformation, that drew the reſentment of the rebels upon it, and made them reſolve upon the extravagant demand they at firſt made upon that city. If they had inſiſted upon their firſt demand, the city muſt have been ruined, becauſe it would have been impoſſible for it to raiſe ſuch a ſum:

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Of this they had the good fortune to convince the chiefs of the rebels; and even the rebels ſhewed, that they had no inclination to ruin ſuch a flouriſhing city, though the inhabitants appeared generally to be their enemies. Shall a *Britiſh* parliament, Sir, ſhew leſs regard to their friends, than the rebels ſhewed to their enemies? The rebels gave them 10,000*l.* that is to ſay, they paſſed from 10,000*l.* of their firſt demand, rather than ruin the city; and this I may the more juſtly call giving them 10,000*l.* becauſe, if the rebels had plundered the city, they would have found more than three times the value of that ſum among the inhabitants. If then the rebels gave that city 10,000*l.* rather than expoſe it to ruin, ſhall a *Britiſh* parliament refuſe to give it 10,000*l.* to preſerve it from ruin?

It really ſhocks me, Sir, to ſee ſuch a queſtion ſtand a debate in a *Britiſh* houſe of commons. If the rebels had ſucceeded in their flagitious attempt, and had called a ſham parliament, for they would never have called a free one, I ſhould not have wondered to ſee ſuch a queſtion oppoſed in a houſe of commons aſſembled by their authority; but it aſtoniſhes me to ſee ſuch a queſtion oppoſed in a houſe, where every member preſent profeſſes his friendſhip for that city, and acknowledges the gratitude due to it from the publick for its behaviour. The honourable gentleman told us, he did not intend to depreciate the real merit of the city of *Glaſgow*: I do not know what he intended; but he endeavoured to ſhew, that the behaviour of that city was not ſo meritorious as repreſented, becauſe they attempted nothing in favour of the government, till after the rebels had marched into *England*, from whence they had reaſon to expect that none of them would ever return. This, Sir, was certainly an inſinuation, that the people of *Glaſgow* never did any thing in favour of the government, as long as they thought the government in any danger from the rebellion; and if this had really been the caſe, I ſhould have had no great opinion of their merit. But I ſhall ſhew, that before the rebel army entered *England*, it was not in the power of the people of *Glaſgow* to do any thing in favour of the government, and that they had not then the leaſt reaſon to imagine, that the government was out of all danger from the rebellion.

When we conſider, Sir, that the rebels marched up through one half of *England*, without any oppoſition from the militia: When we conſider that even in their retreat back again, though purſued by the duke and the regular forces, they met with no obſtruction from the militia; we cannot with any juſtice blame the ſouth or weſt parts of *Scotland*, for not oppoſing them with their militia. And as to the city of *Glaſgow*, it had neither time to provide for its defence, nor was it capable of making a reſiſtance, had it had time: The town is an open town, without ſo much as a wall round it, and the inhabitants had neither arms, amunition, nor any ſort of military diſcipline among them; ſo that it was impoſſible for them to think of oppoſing an army of highlanders, who are by the care of their chiefs bred up to arms and military diſcipline from their infancy. Beſides, they had no time for ſuch an undertaking; for the rebels came upon them in a very few weeks after their firſt appearing in arms; and till the battle of *Preſton* every one had reaſon to believe, that general *Cope*, with the forces under his command, would have given a good account of them.

The caſe is very different, Sir, both with regard to *Newcaſtle* and *Carliſle*, becauſe both of them had time to prepare for their defence; and both being ſurrounded with a wall, may in a few days be ſo fortified

tified as to be able to reſiſt a flying party. Yet how little reſiſtance did the latter make? for though they had had many weeks to prepare for their defence, though they had hopes of being relieved in a few days by the army then aſſembled at *Newcaſtle* under marſhal *Wade*, they gave up their city the very next day after they found the rebels were preparing for a general aſſault; and yet that city, or at leaſt the caſtle, might certainly have held out much longer againſt the rebels, who had no battering cannon along with them; for a ſmall party of the rebels held out the caſtle afterwards for ſome days againſt the duke, and would probably have held it out longer, if they had not heard that ſome battering cannon were upon the road from *Whitehaven* to be employed againſt them.

Now, Sir, as to the opinion the people of *Glaſgow* might have of the ſafety of the government, or the event of the rebellion, at the time the rebel-army marched into *England*, they could not have ſuch thoughts of either as the honourable gentleman was pleaſed to repreſent; for as to the ſmall number of that army, the people in *Scotland* had from thence reaſon to fear, that the rebels were well aſſured of being joined by great numbers in *England*, or that there was treachery both in his majeſty's councils and armies; for without ſome ſuch well-grounded hopes, no one could ſuppoſe, that men of common ſenſe would think of invading *England* with an army of 5 or 6000 highlanders. At the time of the revolution, when it was at firſt ſaid, that the prince of *Orange* was to invade *England* with an army of 30,000 men, and many of the then king's friends ſeemed to be frightened at the news, a noble lord, who was known to be a firm friend, ſeemed to make light of the news, and ſaid, he apprehended no danger from ſuch an army; but when it was afterwards reported, that the prince was to bring but 20,000, he began to be afraid, and when he heard that the prince was to come with 14,000 only, then, cries he, we are undone! When they aſked him the reaſon, why he was ſo much afraid of 14,000, when he ſeemed no way afraid of 30,000, he anſwered, an army of 30,000 could not conquer *England*, but no man would come here with an army of 14,000, if he was not ſure of finding a great many traitors amongſt ourſelves.

This, Sir, ſoon appeared to be a juſt way of thinking; and though the event ſhewed, that if the rebels had any ſuch hopes, thoſe hopes were very ill grounded, yet this the people of *Glaſgow* could not foreſee; therefore from the ſmall number of the rebel-army, they had, according to the ſame way of thinking, rather cauſe to dread the event, than to ſuppoſe that none of that army would ever return: Nor could they ſuppoſe this from the ſpirit that appeared in *England* in favour of the government; for though I am very well convinced, that this ſpirit was ſincere and true; yet I am afraid, that if the rebel-leader could have perſuaded his people to have ventured a battle againſt the duke in *Staffordſhire*, or to have given him the ſlip, marched towards *London*, and fought a battle near this city, the fate of *England* would have depended upon the iſſue of that battle; for if they had obtained a victory, and made themſelves maſters of *London*, I queſtion much if the ſpirit of the populace would not have ſoon taken a very different turn.

I muſt therefore conclude, Sir, that when the rebel-army marched to *England*, the people of *Glaſgow* could form no judgment with any certainty, about the event of the rebellion; and conſequently, that what they did afterwards, could proceed from nothing but their ſteady

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attachment to this government; and I must add, that their zeal was much the more meritorious, as it was manifested after they had severely smarted for it, in having such a large sum of money extorted from them by the rebels, merely on account of the zeal they had formerly shewn for supporting the liberties of their country. Burnt child, they say, dreads the fire; and if the people of *Glasgow*, after having smarted so sensibly for their loyalty, had resolved to lie quiet, and wait the event of things, their conduct would have been excusable: By holding such a conduct they would have been considerable gainers, even though we should grant the money now moved for. But they honestly and bravely resolved not to be idle spectators of the confusions of their country: They resolved to be active in putting a happy end to them as soon as possible; and with this view, as soon as they had an opportunity, they put themselves to a very great expence.

To say, Sir, that this expence was attended with no success or effect, is what no man can say with any certainty; for the regiment they raised and sent to *Stirling*, with two more, so effectually guarded that pass, that no reinforcement ever did march that way to the rebels; and the regiment they kept at home very probably prevented any reinforcement being sent by the way of *Glasgow*. And though our army was unfortunate at the affair of *Falkirk*, yet if the *Glasgow* regiment had not been there, it might have been much more unfortunate, and the victory of the rebels more compleat; for though that regiment was engaged in the action, it is evident, that it was not defeated and dispersed, because if it had, the men would have run home, whereas it retreated in good order to *Edinburgh*, without the loss of a man, except those that were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners at the battle.

As to the behaviour of the northern counties, and that of *Newcastle* in particular, comparisons are odious, Sir, and I should have avoided making any, if I had not been forced to it by the honourable A gentleman who spoke last. I shall readily acknowledge, and gratefully own the dutiful zeal of all those places for the support of his majesty's government; and I must likewise confess, that those who do not desire from the publick any reimbursement B of the expence they were at upon that occasion, have more merit than those that do; but at the same time I must observe, that before the rebels left *Edinburgh*, all those places were secured against any visit from them, not only by the strong town of *Ber-* C *wick*, but by an army equal to that of the rebels encamped near *Newcastle*, and commanded by one of the best generals in the service; whereas the inhabitants of *Glasgow* shewed their zeal for his majesty, even when the rebels were masters of their coun- D try. And as to the expence, it must be acknowledged, that over and above the relief now prayed for, that city was, either voluntarily or by compulsion, at a much greater expence, in proportion, than any of the places mentioned; for from what was said E by the gentleman at your bar it appears, that over and above the two fines extorted from them by the rebels, their expence amounted to above 8000*l.* which is greater than what the town of *Newcastle* is said to have been put to; and is, I F am sure, more in proportion for the single city of *Glasgow* alone, than 30,000*l.* is for the whole county of *York*. Besides, Sir, none of those places suffered any interruption in their trade or manufactures, whereas the trade and manufactures G of *Glasgow* were at a full stop, almost during the whole time of the rebellion. To which I must add, that the expence of the former was voluntary, whereas a great part of the

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the latter's expence was by compulsion, which makes a very great difference; for people may generously contribute to the assistance of the government, as all those places did, but they will never voluntarily contribute more than they can spare; whereas a people may be forced to contribute what would infallibly prove their ruin, should they meet with no retribution; which is the case now before us.

Then, Sir, as to the city of *Carlisle*, the rebels might perhaps raise the taxes there as they did in many other places; but I cannot think they imposed any fine upon that city: I am rather inclined to think, they favoured it, because the people absolutely refused to support his majesty's commanding officer there in making a stout resistance, which was the cause of the city and castle's being so soon surrendered. I therefore think we have no need to be afraid of an application for relief from any of those places; at least I am sure, that if any such application should be made, it cannot be so well supported as the application now under our consideration; and consequently, our complying with this can be no precedent for our complying with any future.

But that of introducing a bad precedent is not, it seems, Sir, the only danger we are to expose ourselves to by agreeing to this motion: We are besides threatned with the danger of exciting a rebellion in *England*. This, Sir, is so imaginary a danger, that I cannot think there is any one gentleman in this house that is really afraid of it. If there should be no future application of this kind, we can be in no such danger; because no man can be disobliged at the parliament's not granting him relief, if he does not apply for it; and I have good reason to hope, that there will be no such future application. I hope all gentlemen and bodies politick in *Great Britain* will follow the example of the city of *Glasgow*, and desire no relief for what they voluntarily contributed towards the support of his majesty's government, nor for what they suffered by being obliged to give free quarters to the rebels; and if we have no application upon either of these heads, I believe, we can have no application made to us upon any other. But suppose we should have some applications, we shall then have an opportunity to consider their merit, and if the circumstances of the petitioners should appear to be the same with those of the petitioners now before us, I do not question their meeting with the same success. If their circumstances should appear to be different, and not near so meritorious, we may refuse their petition with safety, because, however partial they may be in their own favour, the rest of the nation will judge impartially, and approve our refusal; and if the rest of the nation approve it, we can be in no danger of its exciting a rebellion in this part of the kingdom.

Another danger we are threatned with upon this occasion is, that if we agree to this motion, it will encourage people not to be active in defending themselves against any future invasion or insurrection, or perhaps under the pretence of force, to contribute to its support. This I shall grant, Sir, might be the consequence of laying it down as a general principle, that all who suffer by an invasion or insurrection, shall have their loss made good by the publick, and therefore it would be wrong to lay down such a general principle. But if the laying down such a principle would be wrong, surely it would be much more so, to lay the contrary down as an unalterable maxim of state. It would be unjust, as well as imprudent, to lay it down as a principle, that those who honestly and bravely risk their lives and fortunes in opposition

position to an invasion or insurrection, and have suffered severely on account of that opposition, should meet with no relief from the publick, especially when their preservation or ruin depends upon that relief, which appears to be the case now before us. And if we consider this, we must allow, that if we think of the justice due to the publick creditors, or of relieving our poor labourers and manufacturers, we must agree to this motion, because the publick revenue will suffer a great deal more by the ruin of such a trading town as *Glasgow*, than it can suffer by granting the relief desired by the petitioners for preventing that ruin.

This relief, Sir, they cannot have from the produce of the forfeited estates in *Scotland*. It would be like prescribing a remedy to a sick man, which could not be got prepared till after his distemper had put an end to his life. It will be several years before any thing can be made of those estates; and in the mean time the city of *Glasgow* must be ruined with law charges by their creditors suing for their money, which they will certainly do if their interest be not regularly paid. This it is impossible for the corporation to do but of their present income, and at the same time support their necessary annual expence; therefore their ruin must be inevitable, or the relief now moved for must be granted.

The next that spoke was T. Sempronius Gracchus, *whose Speech was in Substance as follows:*

Mr. President;

SIR,

WHEN I rise up to speak against the motion now under our consideration, I hope I shall not be reckoned one of that party, who, from disaffected views, may rejoice at the motion's being rejected. I never was suspected of having any such views: At least, I am sure, I never gave any just ground for such a suspicion. I oppose the granting of this money, Sir, upon a very different principle: I oppose it, because I am very certain, that whatever the *Jacobites* in *Scotland*, from their narrow views, may think, every wise *Jacobite* in this part of the united kingdom will rejoice at its being granted; for as there are many private gentlemen, as well as publick societies, in *England*, who have as good a right as the city of *Glasgow*, to have their losses, or a part of their losses by the rebellion, made good by the publick, the consequence of such a grant may probably be a general discontent or disaffection in *England*. We may not, perhaps, be troubled with many of their applications, because, as matters stand at present, no man of sense will be at the trouble or expence of applying to parliament for any money, till he has previously engaged the ministers to be of his party; and it will be impossible for the ministers to comply with, or promise their countenance to every such application that may be made to them; which may raise, as I have said, a general disaffection in this part of the united kingdom; for every gentleman, and every society, whose suit is refused, will think he had as good a right to relief as the city of *Glasgow*, and will of course complain; and we know how apt our countrymen are to adopt the complaints of one another, even sometimes when there is no just foundation for the complaint.

For this reason, I say, Sir, that there is not a sensible *Jacobite* in *England* that will not rejoice at this money's being granted; because the consequence must be, that it will either load the publick with an expence it cannot support, or it will load our established government with a popular odium that may prove its overthrow. If then every sensible *Jacobite* must have reason to rejoice at this money's being granted, I

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am ſure, every ſenſible and true friend to his majeſty muſt have good reaſon to give his negative to the motion: And what ſhould induce us to agree to a motion which may, I think, certainly will, be of the moſt dangerous conſequence to our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, I cannot comprehend; for either the city of *Glaſgow* deſerves in a particular manner this relief, or it does not. If that city does not particularly deſerve the relief propoſed, ſurely it ought not to be granted; and if it does in a particular manner deſerve ſuch relief, I ſhall ſhew, that there are ſeveral other and leſs dangerous ways, by which a proper relief may be granted.

I muſt, indeed, think it ſtrange, Sir, that the city of *Glaſgow* ſhould never apply for any relief till the month of *January* or *February* laſt; and I muſt think it ſtill more ſtrange, that their application ſhould be laid before parliament; for if the caſe of that city be ſuch as deſerves compaſſion, the crown is provided with a proper and a ſufficient fund for that purpoſe; and might have privately granted ſuch a relief as compaſſion required, without exciting any other perſon or corporation to apply for the ſame. But to inquire more narrowly into the caſe, now it is brought before us; if any one be of opinion that the city of *Glaſgow* deſerves the relief moved for, that opinion muſt be founded upon juſtice, compaſſion, or gratitude. As to juſtice, Sir, have not many other places as juſt a claim for relief as the city of *Glaſgow*? To mention only the town and neighbourhood of *Derby*: It is very well known, that many gentlemen in that town and neighbourhood ſubſcribed and contributed large ſums of money for the ſupport of the government ſoon after the rebellion broke out: When the rebels came there, ſome treacherous *Jacobite* furniſhed them with a liſt of the ſubſcribers, and they made every ſubſcriber pay to them the money he had ſubſcribed for the uſe of the government. Beſides, Sir, if the people of *Glaſgow* contributed more, or ſuffered more than other places, they had ſtronger reaſons for it than any other part of the kingdom; becauſe they were more than any other intereſted in having the rebellion defeated. All their riches flow from the union: It was the union that opened a trade for them to the *Weſt-Indies*, and to ſeveral other parts of the world, by which they have become a rich and flouriſhing people. Had the rebels ſucceeded, this ſource of riches would have been ſhut up from them, becauſe every one knows, that the diſſolution of the union was the principle upon which the rebellion was founded, and, I believe, the only principle which they openly and ſincerely declared. If then the city of *Glaſgow* had ſtronger reaſons for aſſiſting in the diſappointment of the rebellion, than any other part of the kingdom, the leſs reaſon, and conſequently the leſs juſtice have they to demand reſtitution from the publick, either as to what they expended or ſuffered by that aſſiſtance.

There is really, Sir, ſo little juſtice in their caſe, that, in my opinion, juſtice lies wholly on the other ſide. The Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt acknowledged, that thoſe who contributed or ſuffered during the rebellion, and deſired no relief from the publick, had more merit than thoſe that did: What are we then to do? We are to load thoſe who are allowed to have the greateſt merit, for relieving thoſe who have the leaſt; for of all others, thoſe who firſt pave the way towards aſking relief from the publick, have certainly the leaſt merit to plead with the publick for granting that relief.

Now, Sir, with regard to compaſſion, can it be pretended, that the populous, the rich, and the flouriſhing city of *Glaſgow*, has any claim to the compaſſion of the publick?

lick? But t'other day we were told by a very ſenſible man at our bar, and a man of great experience in trade, that he believed the city of *Glaſgow* would in a few years run away with the whole trade of *England*. Can the people of ſuch a city have any claim to compaſſion? The corporation may, perhaps, be unable to diſcharge the debt it has contracted; but the citizens, the members of the corporation, are ſufficiently able to pay of that debt, were it much larger than it is. Surely, if a corporation runs itſelf in debt for the benefit of its members, its moſt natural recourſe is to its members. Let us therefore enable the magiſtrates, by act of parliament, to raiſe money upon the inhabitants for diſcharging this debt. This, I ſay, we ought to do, if there were no other way for enabling the corporation to diſcharge this debt; but the crown has now in its poſſeſſion a fund for this purpoſe. The eſtates in *Scotland* which have become forfeited by the late rebellion, are now in the poſſeſſion of the crown, and conſtitute the moſt proper fund for granting relief to the city of *Glaſgow*. Some of thoſe eſtates may, perhaps, lie in its neighbourhood, or not far diſtant: If a ſufficient quantity of thoſe eſtates ſhould be granted to that city for enabling it to diſcharge the debt it has contracted, this would be a relief to the corporation, and an advantage to the publick; becauſe, if ſuch an induſtrious people were in poſſeſſion of thoſe eſtates, they would ſoon improve them, by eſtabliſhing manufactures and fiſheries, in thoſe wild places of *Scotland*, where nothing of the like nature was ever thought of; and this would not only increaſe the national ſtock, but would be the beſt method we could take for preventing any future rebellion in that country.

Thus, Sir, if it ſhould be granted, that the corporation of *Glaſgow* is from compaſſion intitled to relief, there is no occaſion for loading the publick revenue, already over-loaded, with that relief. The forfeited eſtates are certainly the moſt proper fund for the purpoſe, and if that fund ſhould prove inſufficient, the inhabitants of *Glaſgow* are the only people that ſhould be loaded with a debt contracted by their own corporation for their benefit. Why ſhould the publick take this load off of their ſhoulders? I have ſhewn, that the publick is no way in juſtice, or from compaſſion, bound to do ſo. Let us next conſider if from gratitude the publick be bound to do ſo. I ſhall grant, Sir, that we are all very much obliged to the people of *Glaſgow* for their ſteady loyalty and zealous behaviour during the late rebellion. But are not we equally obliged to many other places in *Scotland*, and to moſt part of *England*, upon the ſame account? And parts too which had no particular intereſt in having the rebellion defeated, which was, as I have ſhewn, very far from being the caſe of *Glaſgow*. However, I ſhall always be for the publick's acknowledging its gratitude to *Glaſgow*, as well as to every other part of the kingdom that gave proofs of their firm attachment to the government upon that occaſion. But to acknowledge a debt of gratitude, and to pay it, are ſurely very different. I may acknowledge the debt, tho' I may never be able to pay it. This is the very caſe with regard to the publick: We may acknowledge our gratitude; but it is impoſſible for the publick to make good to every man what he contributed and ſuffered upon that occaſion; and why we ſhould do it to *Glaſgow*, rather than any other, I can ſee no reaſon.

Upon the whole, Sir, I muſt conclude, that every private man in the kingdom, who ſuffered by the late rebellion, is in juſtice as much intitled to relief from the publick, as the people of *Glaſgow*; in compaſſion a great many are more, and in gratitude, they no more than others.

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But why gratitude ſhould have ſo much weight in their caſe, and in other caſes ſhould never be once thought of, is what I cannot account for. A noble lord, who has as much family as well as perſonal merit to plead, as any corporation in the kingdom: A lord, whoſe family declared early in favour of the revolution: A lord, whoſe family were active and did great ſervice to the government againſt the rebellion in 1715: And a lord who was himſelf very active againſt the laſt rebellion, and whoſe people were, I may ſay, one of the chief cauſes of our victory at *Culloden*: This noble lord, I ſay, Sir, inſtead of meeting with any gratitude from the publick, has been deprived of his ſeat in the other houſe, and turned out of a very lucrative poſt in the government, for no reaſon that was ever owned, though it is no way difficult to gueſs at it. A general, who at the head of one ſquadron of dragoons, bravely and with ſucceſs attack'd a whole body of the rebels, has met with the utmoſt ingratitude. A gentleman, who, as high-ſheriff of his county, at the time of the rebellion, had acted with great zeal in favour of the government, has been treated in much the ſame manner. In ſhort, Sir, we muſt not talk of the gratitude of the publick towards thoſe who gave proofs of their loyalty during the rebellion, for no one inſtance of it can be ſhewn, which did not appear to proceed from motives of a perſonal and private nature; and if there were no ſuch motives in the caſe now before us, I believe we ſhould not have been troubled with this petition.

But ſuppoſing, Sir, that the caſe now before us is ſupported by no ſuch motives; ſuppoſing likewiſe that the corporation of *Glaſgow* were really in juſtice, compaſſion and gratitude intitled to the relief moved for; and alſo ſuppoſing that no other method could be found for procuring them relief; yet, after all theſe ſuppoſitions, we cannot agree to the motion now made to us, becauſe the affair has not regularly, and in a parliamentary manner, been brought before the houſe. The petition ſhould regularly have been referred either to a private committee, or to a committee of the whole houſe, and a proper day appointed for taking it into conſideration, that thoſe who thought themſelves intereſted might have had an opportunity to oppoſe it, and that we might have had an opportunity to have inquired not only into the veracity of the facts, but into the circumſtances of the people and corporation of *Glaſgow*: If this method had been taken, I do not doubt of our having had ſeveral other petitions of the ſame nature, from whence we might have judged with ſome certainty of the conſequences: Thoſe who thought themſelves intereſted againſt granting the relief prayed for, would have had an opportunity to be heard by themſelves or counſel; and if the city of *Glaſgow* had ſhewn, that they were either from juſtice, compaſſion, or gratitude, more particularly intitled to relief than any other, the committee would, without doubt, have come to ſuch a reſolution as is now propoſed, in caſe no other method could have been pointed out for giving them relief. The reſolution of that committee, if agreed to by the houſe upon the report, would have been referred to the committee of ſupply, where we ſhould again have had an opportunity to have conſidered the queſtion. Thus we ſhould have proceeded deliberately with our eyes open, and with a thorough knowledge of what we were about; but in the manner now propoſed, we are proceeding raſhly and in the dark, and are going to determine without hearing but one ſide of the queſtion. Nay, for what we know at preſent, we are going to load the poor for the ſake of relieving the rich. This, I ſhall grant, is no new thing with

with us. We did ſo but laſt year, when we continued the tax upon coals, ſo neceſſary for the ſupport of the poor, for the ſake of relieving the rich and oppulent city of *London*. But I ſhall never ceaſe oppoſing ſuch deſtructive and uncharitable methods, however unſucceſsful I may be in any ſuch oppoſition; and when I ſee the rules of parliament broke through, in order to get ſuch methods eſtabliſhed with the greater eaſe, I cannot help being warm in my oppoſition.

This, Sir, I greatly ſuſpect to be the caſe with regard to the motion now under conſideration; and therefore I muſt conclude with moving, that the chairman do leave the chair.

This noble Lord was anſwered by Servilius Priſcus, *who ſpoke to this Effect:*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

THE noble lord's objection to our method of proceeding ſeems to be a little too late; for in my opinion, it ought to have been ſtarted when the motion was made for referring the *Glaſgow* petition to this committee, or at leaſt before the committee had been at the trouble to examine any witneſs for proving the facts ſet forth in the petition. Whether its being neglected at both theſe times proceeded from an overſight, or from a ſuppoſition that the facts could not have been ſo diſtinctly and ſo inconteſtably proved, I ſhall not pretend to determine; but now it is made, I ſhall beg leave to ſhew, that it ought to have no weight. I do not remember whether the noble lord was preſent when it was moved to refer this petition to the committee of ſupply; but if he was, he certainly heard the reaſons which the honourable gentleman gave for the motion he made; and they were ſuch reaſons as no one attempted at that time to anſwer or refute. When a petition contains a great many facts of a dubious nature, ſo that a multitude of witneſſes muſt be examined, and a long ſcrutiny made, before the truth of thoſe facts can be eſtabliſhed, it becomes neceſſary to refer that petition to a particular committee; but when a petition contains no facts but ſuch as are notoriouſly known, when no one fact is doubted, nor the examination of any one witneſs neceſſary, unleſs it be for form's ſake, to what purpoſe would you refer ſuch a petition to a particular committee? I muſt appeal to gentlemen, if it would not appear ridiculous to ſee upon our journals or votes, a formal order for referring a petition to the conſideration of a committee, and that they do examine the matter thereof, and report the ſame, as it ſhall appear to them, to the houſe; and impowering that committee to ſend for perſons, papers and records: I ſay, would not ſuch an order appear ridiculous, when the petition contained no one allegation that could be doubted of by any man in the kingdom?

Another reaſon, Sir, for referring a petition to a particular committee, is, when ſome other particular perſon or body politick may poſſibly be injured by what may be done by conſequence of that petition. Can any ſuch thing be ſuggeſted or ſuppoſed with regard to this petition? The whole nation has indeed a concern in all grants of publick money; but no particular man, or body of men, can have a right to oppoſe any ſuch grant, much leſs to be heard by themſelves or counſel againſt it. This houſe, and this houſe alone has the right to determine what money ſhall be raiſed, and how that money is to be applied. No man, nor body of men could be particularly injured, or have a particular concern in any thing that was to be done in conſequence of this petition; and therefore no reaſon could be aſſign'd for

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our giving ourſelves the trouble to refer it to a particular committee, or to any other committee but that to which it was referred. The facts, if they had not been notorious, have been as fully proved as they could have been before a particular committee; and if any other perſon or body corporate of this kingdom has a claim of the ſame nature, and a claim equally ſupported, they may apply by petition; but I am not at all afraid of a multitude of ſuch applications, or of a load being thereby brought upon the publick which it is not able to ſupport, becauſe I am fully convinced, that no ſuch claim can be equally ſupported: On the contrary, I believe, that the modeſty of this claim, and the oppoſition that has been made to it, will be an effectual bar to any future claim of the ſame nature.

I ſhall grant, Sir, that in time of wars and rebellions, every part and every perſon in the kingdom muſt ſubmit to the fate of war, and bear the particular loſſes or expences thereby occaſioned. This I ſhall admit to be a general rule; but ſtill from this rule there muſt be at all times ſome exceptions, eſpecially when they are ſuch as are founded not only upon common juſtice, but upon gratitude and compaſſion, which I ſhall ſhew to be the caſe now contended for. That every man, or ſociety, that ſuffers by, or is at an expence in defeating a rebellion, ſhould have their loſs or expence made good by the publick, has been allowed to be common juſtice; but when that loſs or expence is not very extraordinary, or more than the perſon or ſociety can bear, common juſtice muſt give way to common good, and every perſon or ſociety is left to bear the loſs or expence he has been put to. Whereas, when the loſs or expence is very extraordinary, or more than the perſon or ſociety can bear, ſome part of it at leaſt ought to be made good by the publick; becauſe common juſtice may be ſo far anſwered, without incroaching upon common good, or ſubjecting the publick to innumerable demands.

Now, Sir, it will, I believe, be granted, that both the loſs and the expence of the city of *Glaſgow* were very extraordinary, and much more in proportion than any other part of the kingdom ſuffered or was put to; therefore they are not only in common juſtice intitled to have ſome part of their loſs at leaſt made good by the publick, but with reſpect to them common juſtice cannot interfere with common good; and to pretend that the people of that city were more than any other intereſted in defeating the rebellion, is a pretence founded upon a very fallacious ſuppoſition. The diſſolution of the union was, I know, one of the principles on which the rebellion was founded; but had the rebellion ſucceeded, and the union been diſſolved, will any man ſuppoſe, that the city of *Glaſgow*, or any other city in *Scotland*, would have been excluded from the benefit of a free trade to our plantations in *America*? Do not we know, that the people of *Scotland*, before the union, always inſiſted, that the trade to his majeſty's colonies ſhould be open to all his majeſty's ſubjects, eſpecially as all thoſe colonies had been ſettled ſince the union of the crowns, and very much improved by people's going thither from *Scotland* as well as *England*. If the rebellion had ſucceeded, can we think that an *Engliſh* parliament, choſen by the pretender's influence, would not have confirmed and eſtabliſhed this principle? And therefore we cannot ſuppoſe, that the trade of the city of *Glaſgow* would have ſuffered by the ſucceſs of the rebellion; On the contrary, it might perhaps have been improved; becauſe our *Eaſt India* company would probably have been diſſolved; and thereby that city might perhaps have got a free trade

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to the *Eaſt* as well as the *Weſt Indies*: Conſequently we muſt conclude, that with regard to the continuance or improvement of their trade, the people of *Glaſgow* were more intereſted in the ſucceſs than in the defeat of the rebellion, and that they were induced to act contrary to their intereſt by a laudable zeal for the religion and liberties of their country, and a ſteady attachment to the illuſtrious family now upon our throne; which, according to the noble lord's own principle, muſt add greatly to the juſtice and merit of their cauſe.

I hope, Sir, I have now fully eſtabliſhed not only the juſtice of the city of *Glaſgow*'s claim, but that this juſtice is not incompatible with the publick good; and that it ſhould be complied with out of compaſſion, the witneſs at your bar has fully proved; for he has ſhewn, that the city muſt be ruined, if the relief now propoſed be not granted. The noble lord ſays, this relief may be raiſed by act of parliament upon the inhabitants, for whoſe ſake the debt was contracted. This, inſtead of compaſſion, would be cruelty: It would be adding affliction to the afflicted. The inhabitants of that city have already ſuffered greatly by the interruption of their trade, by the rebel army's living upon them at free quarters for ſo many days, and by ſeveral other accidents occaſioned by the rebellion; and would you add to theſe loſſes a new and a heavy tax for replacing that money which was extorted by the rebels from that city, on account of the loyalty of its magiſtrates and people towards their rightful ſovereign? This, I am ſure, would not be acting towards a corporation in *Scotland*, with the ſame compaſſion you acted ſome years ſince towards a corporation in *England*. When I ſay this, every gentleman will ſuppoſe, I mean the *South-Sea* company. By their ſcheme in the year 1720, they ſtood indebted to the publick in more than the ſum of *ſeven millions ſterling*; every ſhilling of which was afterwards given up to them, out of compaſſion, when their ſcheme was defeated, and great misfortunes thereby brought upon the nation as well as themſelves. Will you then refuſe to grant 7000*l.* out of compaſſion to the city of *Glaſgow*, when from this ſingle motive you ſo lately granted *ſeven millions* to the *South-Sea* company? I ſay 7000*l.* becauſe the magiſtrates of that city ſaved the publick 3000*l.* when by their addreſs they prevented the rebels from levying the land tax. With reſpect to the *South-Sea* company, it might have been ſaid, that the *ſeven millions* due by that company to the publick, might be raiſed by a tax upon the proprietors, who were certainly much richer than the inhabitants of *Glaſgow*, and, I am ſure, much leſs deſerving the compaſſion of the publick; for the proprietors of the *South-Sea* ſtock had by their own conduct drawn that misfortune upon themſelves as well as their country, whereas the rebellion was ſo far from being occaſioned by the conduct of the inhabitants of *Glaſgow*, that they had always endeavoured, as much as they could, to prevent any ſuch misfortune.

In ſhort, Sir, the publick has often granted, and muſt often grant relief to ſuch as become objects of compaſſion. If a general receiver for any county ſhould be robbed of a large ſum of the publick money, every one knows, that he and his ſecurities would by law be obliged to make it good to the publick; but if he could be accuſed of no fault or neglect, would it not be cruel to ruin him and his family, and perhaps his ſecurities too, rather than reſolve to make it good out of the next ſupplies granted by parliament? I ſhall admit, that in our preſent circumſtances, we muſt be more cautious of doing acts of charity and compaſſion

paſſion than there would be occaſion for, if no part of the publick revenue were mortgaged for debts formerly contracted; but without any new tax we have now a fund for diſcharging a part of that debt yearly, and that fund will, I hope, in a very little time be vaſtly increaſed; conſequently the publick is far from being in ſuch unhappy circumſtances as the corporation of *Glaſgow* was reduced to by the laſt rebellion; and it is not to be ſuppoſed, that his majeſty can grant that corporation any relief out of his civil liſt. The neceſſary demands upon that revenue are ſo great, that his majeſty has not, in proportion to his rank and dignity, near ſo much to ſpare for acts of generoſity and charity, as many noble and rich commoners in this kingdom. Beſides, do gentlemen imagine, that the civil liſt did not ſuffer by the late rebellion? Do not we know that many of the branches of that revenue were very much interrupted; and moreover, that it was put to a very great expence in carrying on the neceſſary trials, and many other incidental charges brought upon it by the rebellion? I do take upon me to aver, that the civil liſt revenue has for ſome years been managed with the utmoſt œconomy. Of this I am ſo confident, that I ſhould no way dread the moſt ſtrict inquiry: Whatever might be the conſequence thereof, I ſhould at leaſt be ſatisfied in my own conſcience, that I had done my duty. Nay, if I had adviſed granting this very article, I ſhould not have thought that I had exceeded my duty, provided it could have been ſpared from other and more neceſſary ſervices; though in ſuch a caſe, I am very ſure, that it would have been made a matter of clamour by all thoſe who oppoſe this motion. But as ſuch a ſum could not be ſpared from the civil liſt, and as I think it due, in compaſſion as well as juſtice, to the city of *Glaſgow*, I ſhall therefore be for its being granted by the publick.

Sir, I think the ſum moved for due to that city, not only in juſtice and compaſſion, but alſo in gratitude for their general behaviour ever ſince the revolution, and in particular, for their behaviour during the late rebellion, which is the more meritorious as they were more expoſed to the fury of the rebels, and more ſubject to be influenced by diſaffected principles, by being ſituated in a country where the rebels were for ſome time abſolute maſters, and where ſuch principles have always been more openly avowed than any where in *England*. When I conſider this, Sir, I am really ſurprized to hear any gentleman that oppoſes this motion, talk of the ingratitude of the government towards any one who manifeſted his loyalty upon the late occaſion. I know of no ſuch ingratitude; for as to poſts and employments in the government's ſervice, the crown is the only judge who are the moſt deſerving, and may have good reaſons for conferring as well as depriving gentlemen of ſuch, though thoſe reaſons are not always ſuch as either can or ought to be made publick, which the noble lord will ſoon become ſenſible of, ſhould he ever have the honour to be a ſervant of the crown. A private perſon who ſerved the crown during the late rebellion, may have forfeited all claim to gratitude by his behaviour ſince that time, or he may have been before rewarded for all the ſervice he did or could do upon that occaſion, by a long enjoyment of lucrative poſts in the ſervice of the government; but neither of theſe can properly be ſaid of a corporation; and I am ſure, no ſuch thing can be alledged with reſpect to the city of *Glaſgow*: conſequently their claim to the gratitude of the publick muſt remain unimpeached, and can be ſatisfied no other way than by the method now propoſed.

I ſay, Sir, by no other method than that now propoſed; for as to the forfeited eſtates in *Scotland*, they cannot be propoſed as a fund for the ſatisfaction of this or any other claim of the ſame nature; becauſe a ſurvey of them has been made, and the claims already entered againſt them calculated, whereby it appears, that the value of the latter exceeds by a great deal the value of the former. Theſe claims muſt all be examined and determined according to the laws and methods of proceeding in the courts of *Scotland*; and many of them may, probably, at laſt be determined by appeal in the other houſe, which muſt take up a great number of years; for till all the claims upon any one of the eſtates be determined, it can neither be ſold, nor can the rents and profits be applied to the uſe either of the crown or the publick, becauſe the whole muſt till then remain ſequeſtered; therefore they cannot anſwer any preſent demand upon the crown or publick; and cannot at laſt anſwer any ſuch demand, unleſs many of the claims ſhould be found inſufficient, and rejected.

Upon the whole, Sir, we muſt conclude, that the city of *Glaſgow* has a claim well founded in juſtice, in gratitude, and in compaſſion, for at leaſt the ſum now moved for; that there is no other way for ſatisfying this claim; and that from the particular circumſtances of their caſe, it can be no precedent for any great demand upon the publick; therefore, I hope, the motion will be unanimouſly agreed to.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

Tho' the following Proteſt relates to a Bill of a private Nature, yet as the Subject of it ſeems to be of publick Concern, we think it neceſſary to give it a Place in our Collection.

July, 1749.

Die Jovis 1° *Junii* 1749.

HOdie 3ª *vice lecta eſt bilia*, entitled, An act for the further enlarging the term and powers granted and continued by two acts of parliament, the one paſſed in the 12th year of the reign of her late majeſty queen *Anne*; and the other in the 12th year of the reign of his late majeſty king *George* I. for repairing the roads from the city of *Worceſter*, thro' the borough of *Droitwich*, to *Dyers Bridge* near *Bromſgrove* in the county of *Worceſter*; and alſo repairing the roads from *Dyers Bridge*, thro' the town of *Bromſgrove*, to *Spadeſbourn Bridge*; and from *Droitwich* to *Bradley Brook*, in the ſame county: Then,

It was moved, That in the 30th and 31ſt lines of the ſeventh preſs; theſe words, *viz.* (before the thirty-firſt day of *July*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty eight) be left out.

And the ſame being objected to,

The queſtion was put, Whether thoſe words ſhall ſtand part of the bill?

It was reſolved in the affirmative.

Diſſentient.

1. Becauſe it appear'd by the books and deed produced before the committee, that the perſons hereby to be excluded, were elected into this truſt, by a legal number of ſurviving commiſſioners, in purſuance of an act paſſed in the 12th year of his late majeſty's reign, which is mentioned in the title of this bill, wherein are theſe words, "And all and every perſon or perſons ſo elected, nominated and appointed, is and are hereby impowered to act and do, in putting this and the ſaid act in execution, in as full and ample a manner as any of the truſtees named in the ſaid former or this preſent act are impowered to act and do." By which it appears, that theſe perſons have the ſtrongeſt title to the rights and privileges granted by that act; which act is

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not repealed by the preſent bill, and of which ſeven years remain yet unexpired.

2. Becauſe the depriving perſons of their franchiſes, which they are in the actual poſſeſſion of, and enjoy under the authority of two acts of parliament, without the leaſt miſdemeanour or complaint ſuggeſted againſt them, ſeems, in our opinion too great a deviation from that ſtrict regard, which this houſe has always ſhewn to the property of the ſubject.

3. Becauſe we look on retroſpect laws, in general, as injurious to the perſons againſt whom they are made; but more particularly ſo in the preſent caſe; where a puniſhment is inflicted without any crime alledged; which we conceive to be without example: We are therefore at a loſs to reconcile ſuch a proceeding to the principles of juſtice or reaſon; eſpecially, as we have heard no argument made uſe of to ſupport it.

4. Becauſe, we apprehend, a precedent of this nature may be productive of the moſt fatal conſequences, as it tends, in our opinion, to invalidate parliamentary rights, and may, hereafter, be equally applied to caſes of a higher and more dangerous nature: And if ever that ſhould happen, we do not ſee, what ſecurity any ſubject of theſe kingdoms can have for his liberty and property, which have been ſo long the boaſt of the *Britiſh* conſtitution.

Foley.
Shaftesbury.
Oxford and Mortimer.

To the Author *of the* London Magazine.

SIR,

THE following is an abſtract of Mr. *Dodwell's Free Anſwer to Dr.* Middleton's *Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers of the Primitive Church*, of which you publiſh'd an abſtract in your *Magazine* for *January* laſt; which you may inſert in your next, if you think proper. *I am, Sir, Yours*, &c.

THE introductory diſcourſe having been conſider'd by others, he confines his remarks to the preface and inquiry itſelf. After taking notice of particular paſſages in the former, calculated to prepoſſeſs the reader in his favour, he proceeds to the point in queſtion, which is thus ſtated by Dr. *M.* "The preſent queſtion concerning the reality of the miraculous powers of the primitive church depends on the joint credibility of the facts pretended to have been produced by thoſe powers, and of the witneſſes who atteſt them. If either part be infirm, their credit muſt ſink in proportion, and if the facts eſpecially be incredible, muſt of courſe fall to the ground, becauſe no force of teſtimony can alter the nature of things." If the meaning of this be, that no teſtimony can make falſehood become truth, it may readily be allow'd. But if the meaning be, that no teſtimony can be ſufficient to prove that the nature of things may be alter'd, that is, that the eſtabliſh'd laws of nature can at any time be over-ruled or reverſed, this Mr. *Dodwell* obſerves to be a declaration againſt the poſſibility of all miracles, and would invalidate the teſtimony of the apoſtles as well as of the primitive chriſtians. He denies the doctor's obſervation to be juſt, That if any credit be due to the church hiſtorians, in the caſe, it muſt reach either to all or none. He ſays, the doctor's own account of the deſign of miracles may obviate many of his own inſinuations. And to omit particulars not mentioned in the abſtract, *p.* 17, &c.—To the method of anſwering preſcribed to his oppoſers he remarks, that the doctor requires us to go farther in the account than the fathers have themſelves.—That the witneſſes are not leſs credible, becauſe not more circumſtantial; but

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but that if miracles are not incredible in themſelves on a proper occaſion, and if there be poſitive evidences of their being wrought, from witneſſes who were competently informed, and honeſtly diſpoſed to ſpeak the truth, then are the miracles of the primitive church to be vindicated.

I. To the firſt of the 5 heads (*ſee* p. 19.) he anſwers, That in the apoſtolical fathers there is incidental mention of extraordinary gifts; and that the reaſon why they do not enlarge on the miraculous powers of the church is, that they were not writing to heathens who needed converſion, but to their own diſciples who needed inſtruction. The doctor thinks, that if the primitive writers had had thoſe miraculous powers, they muſt have mentioned them more particularly. But may we not, with at leaſt as much reaſon and authority, infer, that if theſe miraculous powers had ceaſed with the apoſtles, their ſucceſſors muſt have taken notice of ſo extraordinary an event?

The miracle dignifying the exit of the great *Polycarp* is plainly and poſitively proved; others are plainly alluded to; ſo that the doctor's inference of the unreaſonableneſs of ſuppoſing a revival of them after the ceſſation of 40 or 50 years, ſinks of courſe.

II. His 2d head relates to the perſons who were endued with thoſe extraordinary gifts; who, on the teſtimony of *Irenæus*, were all who were truly diſciples of *Jeſus*; which includes himſelf and the reſt of the primitive writers. If they lay the ſtreſs on the meaneſt people as working miracles, they do not exclude their ſuperiors, but mention theſe as the leaſt capable of craft and fraud. His remark, that we find the power of miracles in the New Teſtament committed to none but the apoſtles and a *few* others, is not true; it appearing by the epiſtles of St. *Paul*, that they were frequent among common converts. As to his obſervation of the adminiſtration of miracles being committed ſometimes to thoſe of a bad character, this does not appear from St. *Chryſoſtom*, who ſays only, that God ſometimes thought fit to work theſe miracles by thoſe who were *unworthy* of them. But taking the words in their worſt ſenſe, they may not be inconſiſtent with our Saviour's declaration, *Matt.* vii. 22, 23.

III. Under the 3d head the doctor attempts to invalidate the credit of the fathers, and charges them with the want of veracity and judgment. Mr. *D.* defends the characters of *Juſtin Martyr* and *Irenæus*, and ſays, there is no juſt cauſe to ſuſpect their veracity, when their lives and deaths were devoted to the cauſe of truth.

IV. In his 4th head he mentions the ſeveral miracles claim'd: As, 1. The power of raiſing the dead, which *Irenæus* ſays was frequently performed on neceſſary occaſions. Mr. *D.* ſays, *Autolicus* required of *Theophilus* not to ſhew him one *formerly* raiſed from the dead, but to be an eye-witneſs of ſuch an event, and then he would not turn chriſtian, but believe a reſurrection. Not offering a miracle for his conviction, no proof that the power was withdrawn. 2. The next gift is that of healing the ſick, which the doctor would aſcribe to the power of oil; which objection, Mr. *D.* ſays, is ſcarce decent in a chriſtian, that recollects, that this very method was preſcribed by St. *James* v. 14. and is ſorry to find ſuch arguments produced againſt the miracles of the primitive church, as infidels uſe againſt thoſe of the apoſtolical age. 3. Mr. *D.* paſſes over the caſe of the demoniacks, this being a queſtion that has been largely diſcuſſed; and only obſerves, that the inſinuations under this head would hold as ſtrongly againſt the ſcriptural caſes as any others. The caſe of prophetick viſions is, by the doctor's own confeſſion,

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the leaſt to the purpoſe of any: He having before obſerved, that gifts of this ſort were merely perſonal, and do not therefore in any manner affect, or relate to the queſtion before us. And Mr. *D.* adds, that as to his collection of caſes under this head, ſome of them ſeem worthy of a divine interpoſition, and that he ſees little more than Dr. *M.*'s ſuſpicions to prove any of them falſe, much leſs to be deſigned frauds.

On the gift of expounding ſcriptures, Mr. *D.* refers us to what he had ſaid before relating to *Juſtin Martyr*, who claims no ſuch gift.

On the gift of tongues, Dr. *M.* builds his argument on a miſtake of Dr. *Cave*'s; to which Mr. *D.* adds, that it is eaſy to aſſign a good cauſe why this gift in particular might be withdrawn, and the reſt continued.

Thus has he review'd the ſeveral gifts ſpoken of in the primitive times, and attempted to ſhew the incredibility of them: With what ſucceſs, let impartiality determine.

V. The remaining head of this Inquiry is to obviate ſome of the moſt plauſible objections againſt the doctor's new ſcheme. On the 1ſt of which Mr. *D.* ſhews, that there is a ſtrong connection between the character of the primitive writers for fidelity, and the authority of the ſacred writings, which they profeſſed to make the rule of their faith: And tho' it will not follow from hence, that his character of them muſt be neceſſarily falſe, yet he thinks the argument at leaſt *inconſiſtent* in the mouth of a *profeſſed chriſtian*, and that his oppoſers deſerve better names than fierce bigots, hypocritical zealots, and intereſted politicians.

To obviate the 2d objection ariſing from the publick appeal and challenge of the chriſtian apologiſts, Dr. *M.* repreſents them as held in ſuch contempt by the generality of the better ſort, that they ſcarce ever thought it worth while to make any enquiry about them, or to examine their pretenſions. This Mr. *D.* proves to be falſe, from thoſe very teſtimonies which the doctor produces, and from his own conceſſions, as well as from the apologiſts themſelves. The doctor's anſwer to their 3d objection is nothing to his purpoſe, the point in queſtion being their craft, not their credulity or ſuperſtition. For falſehood could be of no uſe to them, or to their faith. And as for the motives to martyrdom, thoſe inferior conſiderations, which were but aſſiſting circumſtances, are propoſed by him as principal inducements. And from St. *Cyprian*'s letter nothing can be collected, but that ſome who behaved well in a ſtate of perſecution, did afterwards deviate into faults and immoralities unworthy of their former character. The idolatrous worſhip of the church of *Rome* is foreign to the purpoſe. But if the circumſtance of martyrdom gives the ſtrongeſt proof of a man's ſincerity, which the doctor allows, then ſurely it muſt proportionably add weight to his teſtimony.

After repeating what the doctor ſays in anſwer to the laſt objection, (*ſee* p. 21.) Mr. *D.* proceeds as follows.

He acknowledges then, that his arguments would deſtroy the faith of the hiſtory of miracles (tho' not of common events) which is a conceſſion, that may reaſonably alarm all ſincere chriſtians.

The impoſſibility of proving the certainty of any miraculous events upon the principles that he has laid down, may excite the attention and concern of all who do believe the hiſtory of the goſpel, and who think the welfare of mankind depends upon the belief of it.

It may be obſerved, in the next place, that the ſame principles are as applicable to the caſe of common events, and are introductive of univerſal ſcepticiſm; which is what, I preſume, they would explain themſelves to mean, who have charged

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the doctor's ſcheme as ſubverſive of the faith and credit of hiſtory. For ſuppoſe an hiſtorical fact propoſed to my attention and belief, it is but ſaying, that if the witneſs was a weak man, he might be impoſed upon, and if he was a wiſe one, he might have a deſign of impoſing upon me; and here is a ready anſwer to all that can be urged in favour of any teſtimony whatſoever.

To the ROYAL SOCIETY.

An Eſſay upon Viſion: By S. Palin.

Query. *Does the Eye ſuffer any Alteration in its external or internal Form, thro' an Elongation of its Bulb, an Acceſs and Receſs of the Cryſtalline, or a Variation of its Convexity — that remote Objects may thereby be rendered more perſpicuous?*

Gentlemen,

NOT doubting but your *exceeding candour* will excuſe this *preſumption*, I humbly commit to your *conſideration* a few *arguments*, inducing me to diſſent from the *learned writers* upon *opticks*; and with all ſubmiſſion lay them at your feet, being well aſſured, if they merit eſteem, that they'll be honour'd with your *authentick approbation*.

The *eye* is ſo admirably contriv'd, that each part of its *concavity*, as far as the *retina* is concern'd, is the focal point of every *object* at the ſame diſtance; whereas all things, both within the *verge of ſight* and to the outſide of it, have their *foci* either beyond the *retina*, or betwixt it and the *cryſtalline*, and appear leſs vivid than thoſe in the former ſituation; and therefore, concerning the *phænomenon of viſion* with regard to remote *objects*, authors have entertained very different opinions; ſome attributing it to an occaſional contraction, and dilatation of the *ocular muſcles*, to lengthen or ſhorten its bulb; others to an *acceſs and receſs of the cryſtalline*, by means of the *ligamentum ciliare*, or an *alteration in its convexity*. But to proceed—

All objects appear moſt perſpicuous in the point of ſight, in which poſition their rays are tranſmitted thro' the *cryſtalline*, and by it converg'd upon the *retina*; but on a removal from hence, their *foci* gradually become ſhorter, and their *images* on that *membrane*, in the ſame ratio, loſe their perſpicuity, and conſequently *objects* appear leſs diſtinct; on the contrary, if they are convey'd too near the *eye*, their *foci* become longer, and occaſion the ſame defect. *As for inſtance*, Upon holding a *book* at an adjuſted diſtance from the *eye*, being the point of ſight, I plainly diſcern each *character* and diſtinguiſh them with the greateſt facility; but bringing the *ſaid book* nearer, or taking it too remote, they gradually become leſs diſtinct: Nor is it in the *eye's power* to recover that vividity, with which they appear'd in their viſionary ſituation, but by re-adjuſting it, in the aforeſaid point of diſtance. Therefore, *hence I infer*, that *nature* has made no ſuch proviſion for it, nor do I think, that by ſuch inference I aſcribe any deficiency to *her operations*.

For reaſons hereafter diſcuſſed, I humbly conceive, that the eye's retention of its *ſpherical figure*, and an invariableneſs in its internal contexture, is the beſt *principle* on which a ſolution can be built, for our conception of diſtances and *objects* ſituation, which otherwiſe would ſeem confus'd; it being by the appearance of things leſs diſtinct, in proportion to their diſtance, that an *idea* is acquir'd of their reſpective ſtations. As for inſtance, Suppoſe two *objects* differently remote, but capable of being obſerved by a *ſpectator* at the ſame inſtant; in this caſe, he apprehends the diſtance of each, by their reſpective degrees of viſibility; whereas, could he diſcern that furtheſt off, as diſtinctly as the nearer, they would both appear in the ſame place.

Hence

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Hence it occurs to me, (as I before obſerved,) that the eye's retention of its *ſphericity*, notwithſtanding the variation of a *focal point*, cauſes no defect in *viſion*, but, on the contrary, is abſolutely neceſſary, for a right conception of an object's ſituation and diſtance.

Was it practicable to view the *ſpecies* upon the *retina* in its real perfection (which I believe 'tis not, tho' we even ſaw its apparent perſpicuity, with all the advantage imaginable,) that of the beſt *camera obſcura in the world*, would not be comparable to it. This at firſt may ſeem a *paradox*, but the certainty of it will appear, upon conſidering the difference of *rays* emitted from the *object* itſelf and thoſe of its *image* or *ſpecies*; the latter being the caſe, when we perceive an *object by reflection*, or by an emiſſion of rays from the ſpecies, ſtamping a faint likeneſs of their *original* upon the *retina*: For as by frequent *reflections and refractions*, their *impetus* are impeded, and many of them loſt; it's therefore improbable, that after their *refraction by the lens in the camera, their reflection from the ſurface receiving its ſpecies, and their ſecond refraction by the cryſtalline*, objects in this *machine*, (as I before obſerved,) ſhould be ſeen with their own *perſpicuity*, or with their *apparent vividity*, or even that with which they are painted upon the *retina*; it being preſuppos'd, that the *eye* at this time of obſervation, is directed to the *real object*. Now granting this perfect reſemblance on the bottom of the eye; altho' its repreſentation thereupon becomes *leſs vivid*, in proportion as its diſtance is encreas'd, yet this ſame occurrence of *objects* to our minds, delineates thereupon an *idea* of their real appearance, and is that alone, by which we judge of their *reſpective ſituations*.

Our *deepeſt ſpeculations* into *nature*, prove her *operations founded* upon the eaſieſt and ſimpleſt means; *ergo*, for the production of one *ſimple effect*, to attribute a variety of *cauſes*, ſeems inconſiſtent, and repugnant thereto. This being granted, the following concluſion occurs, that *viſion* in general is from one and the ſame *cauſe*; and what reaſon we may have to aſcribe it to the *eye's elongation*, or to an *acceſs or receſs of the cryſtalline*, &c. will perhaps appear, on the following conſideration:

It has been heretofore obſerv'd, that the *ſclerotica* of ſome animals is of a *cartilaginous* conſiſtence, and according to *mechanick principles*, incompreſſible by *muſcular action*, excluſive of a *cauſe* proportioned to the *reſiſting power*; to which I ſhall endeavour to prove this much inferior, and conſequently inſufficient (by an operation upon the *ocular muſcles*) to lengthen or ſhorten its *bulb*; neither does it appear to me that the *ligamentum ciliare* can cauſe that acceſs or receſs, attributed to the *cryſtalline*, or an alteration in its *convexity*.

Notwithſtanding what has been heretofore obſerved, I cannot conceive, that the *ligamentum ciliare's* connexion with the orbicular verge of the *cornea*, is of any greater uſe than to ſuſtain their *poles*, or that of the *pupilla*, and *cryſtalline*, in exact oppoſition, and alſo to confine the *aqueous humour*, which otherwiſe, being a thin *fluid*, would be apt to encroach upon the *vitreous membrane*, and its neighbouring *tunick*, to the prejudice of *ſight*.

What tends to the ſupport of this *hypotheſis*, is an accidental diſſection I made, upon a fiſh's *eye*, call'd a *whiting polluck*; and on the account of its *mechaniſm* differing from that of any other *animal* heretofore taken notice of, I ſhall take the freedom to trouble you with an account thereof: The ſecond *tunick*, or *ſclerotica*, I found of that *cartilaginous contexture*, which muſt render it incapable of compreſſion by *muſcles* of their ſpungy conſiſtence. But as to the firmneſs of this *tunick*, it ſeems

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ſeems common to the *aquatick creation*, having diſſected the *eyes* of ſeveral of its *ſpecies*, and found no conſiderable difference. The third *tunick* was a very thin *membrane*, and cover'd on both ſides with a *tapetum*, which (as it has not been before diſcover'd, or at leaſt taken notice of, according to its ſplendid appearance) I denominate *tunica fulgida*: The fourth of a fleſhy conſiſtence, which I likewiſe denominate *tunica carneoſa*: But as for the *adnata*, *cavoides*, and *retina*, they are much the ſame as in other *ſpecies*; but this muſt be obſerved, the ſaid eye was diveſted of both *uvea* and *ligamentum ciliare*, which I preſume is a ſtrong argument, that this *ligament* does not anſwer the end generally aſſign'd, or it would have been found in this *animal*, ſince its *bulb* (according to a prior obſervation) is incompreſſible.

But here it may be objected, that if this *ligamentum ciliare* confines the *aqueous humour*, then the want of this *ligament* would render the *vitreous*, and *retina*, liable to an overflow of the ſaid humour.

To which I anſwer, that *nature* has wiſely provided againſt that defect, by an additional viſcidity in the ſaid *aqueous*, which perhaps exceeds that of any other *ſpecies*, and is incapable of entrance or infringing upon its adjacent parts: Then again, as the *cryſtalline* hath no connexion with any thing but the *vitreous membrane*, it could not be rendered occaſionally *lenticular*, being of itſelf *globular*.

We'll even for the ſake of argument ſuppoſe, that ſome of theſe cauſes already objected againſt, may produce the *phænomena of viſion*; in order to introduce ſuch arguments, as are requiſite for the ſupport of my *hypotheſis*, t'will be neceſſary to conſider them as they really are, but *ſecondary cauſes*, ſince by an abſtract enquiry they may with reaſon be ſuppoſed to exiſt in ſome others remote. *Ergo*, If the eye be ſubject to any of theſe alterations, the *primary cauſe* muſt exiſt in ſome *external agent*, whereas the attributing of it to the object's great diſtance, is a ſuppoſition of a property exiſting in matter by no means eſſential thereto.

For all *bodies* form'd of *phyſical cauſes* are poſſeſſed of *phyſical qualities*, which we become ſenſible of by an *emanation* of *ſubtle corpuſcles* emitted by way of tranſpiration in manner of *radii*. *Ergo*, the influences of theſe *effluvia* are more or leſs perceptible to the body acted upon, in proportion to the *ſquares of the diſtances*. This has been ſufficiently demonſtrated, and generally accepted; therefore, to ſuppoſe the *actuating particles of matter* moſt capable of affecting our *organization*, when remotely ſtation'd, is, in my opinion, attributing a property to *bodies*, diametrically oppoſite to our conception of matter, and introducing an argument claſhing with *reaſon*, and the *laws of nature*; for tho' we even ſuppoſe *bodies* capable of this contrariety of action, yet this queſtion will naturally occur, *viz.* How theſe influences affect the *ocular muſcles*, ſince allowing them a paſſage into the *eye*, and from thence to the *ſenſorium commune*, is not a ſufficient authority for ſuppoſing that the effect reaches the *ſaid muſcles*, they having no connexion with the *internal membranes*: And to aſcribe a paſſage for this *agent* thro' the ſeveral *tunicks*, and ſo to the *muſcles*, is to have recourſe to a mere improbability; for ſome of its action being ſpent in the penetration, together with a proportionable part of its effect, (which we may be aſſured would be the conſequence,) therefore, according to its *contracting property*, would aſtringe the *tunicks*, and render them leſs pliable to *muſcular operations*.

Or, ſuppoſe we apply theſe *effects* to the *ligamentum ciliare*, and conſider how far they may tend to the *cryſtalline's acceſs and receſs*, or to the alteration of its *convexity*:

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Previous to this it muſt be obſerved, that this *ligament* is ſituated under the *uvula*, and being its *duplicature*, is conſequently of the ſame *nature*, and ſubject to the ſame *affection*. *Ergo*, before the actuating *corpuſcles*, productive of this *effect*, reach the ſaid ligament, they firſt operate on the *iris*, and *uvea*, which, by contracting the *pupilla*, when it ſhould be dilated to receive a greater multiplicity of rays, to viſibilitate the diſtant object, would render it leſs perſpicuous.

Upon the whole, I have conſider'd the *retina* as the chief *organ*, by which *external objects* accrue to our imagination, impreſſing their *ſpecies* upon that *membrane*, by an *emanation of ſubtle corpuſcles, emitted in manner of radii*; and have endeavoured to prove each ſufficiently vivid, to repreſent its ſubject's apparent perſpicuity to the mind; and that an alteration in the *eye's mechaniſm*, and the *qualities* of *bodies* producing this ſuppoſed effect, act diametrically oppoſite; notwithſtanding which, upon a ſuppoſition of bodies enjoying theſe *repugnant principles to reaſon and our apprehenſions of nature*, I have conſidered their influences prepoſſeſſed with a contracting property, and more detrimental to *viſion*, than all the advantages, ſuppoſed to ariſe from thence, could poſſibly compenſate. The reſult of all I humbly ſubmit to your infinitely ſuperior judgment, determining whether or not theſe ſentiments coincide with fact; and beg leave, with all duty, ſubmiſſion, and regard, to ſubſcribe myſelf,

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,

SAMUEL PALIN.

A Summary of the moſt important Affairs, that happened laſt Seſſion of Parliament.

THE parliament having been continued by ſeveral prorogations, it aſſembled at *W'ſtminſter*, according to a proclamation before iſſued by the lords juſtices, on *Tueſday, Nov.* 29, when the ſeſſion was opened by a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, which the reader may ſee in our *Magazine* for laſt year, *p.* 532.

This ſpeech being reported the ſame day by the lord chancellor to the houſe of lords, an addreſs was moved for by the earl of *Powis*, who was ſeconded by the earl of *Kildare*; and the motion being agreed to without oppoſition, an addreſs was accordingly drawn up by a committee, which was approved of by the houſe, and preſented next day. This addreſs, with his majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer, the reader may ſee in our ſaid *Magazine*, p. 534.

As ſoon as the commons had returned to their houſe, Mr. Speaker reported, that the houſe had attended his majeſty in the houſe of peers, where his majeſty was pleaſed to make a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne to both houſes of parliament, of which, he ſaid, he had, to prevent miſtakes, obtained a copy, which he read to the houſe, and the ſame being again read by the clerk at the table, the form of an addreſs was moved for by the lord *Barrington*, and ſeconded by *Philip Yorke*, Eſq; But as ſome of the expreſſions in the form propoſed were objected to by *Robert Nugent*, Eſq, a debate enſued, in which, beſide the gentlemen before mentioned, the chief ſpeakers were Mr. Solicitor General and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer for the motion, and Sir *Francis Daſhwood*, and Dr. *Lee* againſt it. The queſtion however was carried in favour of the motion without a diviſion, and an addreſs being accordingly drawn up by a committee, and next day approv'd of by the houſe, it was preſented, *Dec.* 1; a copy of which, with his majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer, the reader may ſee in our ſaid *Magazine*, p. 535.

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As to the controverted elections determined this ſeſſion, there were none but that for *Aberdeen*, &c. in *Scotland*, wherein *David Scott*, Eſq; was petitioner, and *Charles Maitland*, Eſq; the ſitting member, which was determined at the bar of the houſe, *Feb.* 6, in favour of the ſitting member, the petitioner having withdrawn his petition: That for the county of *Northumberland*, wherein *Lancelot Allgood* was petitioner, and the lord *Oſſulſton* ſitting member, which was given up by the latter, and conſequently determined in favour of the petitioner, at the bar of the houſe, *Feb.* 14; and that for *Milbourne-Port*, wherein *Jeffery French*, Eſq; was the petitioner, and *Thomas Medlycott* and *Charles Churchill* Eſqrs. ſitting members, which was determined by the committee of privileges and elections in favour of the ſitting members, and their determination confirmed by the houſe, *March* 14.

The committee of ſupply being eſtabliſhed in the uſual form, the following reſoluſions were therein agreed to, and afterwards approv'd by the houſe, during the continuance of laſt ſeſſion, *viz.*

	£.	s.	d.
Dec. 6, Reſolved,			
1. That 17000 ſeamen be employ'd for 1749.			
2. That for their maintenance, including the ordinary for ſea-ſervice, there be granted, — — — — —	884000	—	—
Jan. 18, Reſolved,			
1. That 18857 land forces be employ'd for the year 1749.			
2. That for their maintenance there be granted, —	612230	4	7
3. That for maintaining the forces in the plantations, *Minorca*, *Gibraltar*, &c. there be granted, — — — —	218864	1	5½
4. To grant for making good his majeſty's engagements with the elector of *Bavaria*, — — — —	44744	6	3
5. For ditto with the duke of *Brunſwick*, — —	30548	14	6
6. For ditto with the landgrave of *Heſſe-caſſel*, — —	30078	2	6
7. For ditto with the elector of *Mentz*, — —	8620	—	—
	945085	9	3½
Jan. 23, Reſolved to grant,			
1. For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to ſea officers,	285878	—	8
2. For *Greenwich* hoſpital, — — —	10000	—	—
3. For the office of ordnance for the land ſervice, —	134366	17	8
4. For the extraordinary expence of ditto not provided for by parliament,	42780	18	2
5. For the forces in *Cape Breton* and the *Eaſt Indies*, —	111612	3	4
6. For replacing to the ſinking fund, one year's intereſt due at *Michaelmas* on the million lent on the ſalt duties continued from 1753, —	35000	—	—
7. For replacing to ditto to make good the deficiency of the additional ſtamp duties, — — — — —	7180	5	8
8. For replacing to ditto to make good the deficiency of the duty on licences for retailing ſpirituous liquors, — — —	9308	7	4
9. For replacing to ditto to make good the deficiency of the additional duties on wines, — — — —	15297	11	5½
10. For replacing to ditto to make good the deficiency of the duty on ſweets, *&c.* — — — —	13827	12	6
11. For replacing to ditto to make good the deficiency of the duties on glaſs and ſpirituous liquors, at *Midſummer* 1748, — —	33804	13	1½
12. For replacing to ditto to make good the deficiency of the new duties on houſes, windows, and lights at *Michaelmas* 1748, —	28268	15	5½
13. For making good the deficiency of the additional duties on wines imported, — — — — —	1462	6	10
14. For making good the deficiency of the duties on glaſs and ſpirituous liquors at *Chriſtmas* 1748, — — — —	41822	10	5
	770610	2	7½
March 15, Reſolved to grant,			
1. For making good the deficiency of grants for laſt year, —	470186	9	6½
2. For extraordinary expences of the land forces in *Flanders*, *North Britain* and *America*; and other ſervices 1748, not provided for,	418128	18	10
	888315	8	4½

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	£.	s.	d.
March 17, Reſolved to grant,			
1. For diſcharging navy, victualling and tranſport bills, —	300000	—	—
2. For diſcharging the debt of the office of ordnance, —	2303382	5	1
	3233382	5	1
March 20, Reſolved to grant,			
For diſcharging the arrear claim'd by the queen of *Hungary*, —	100000	—	—
March 22, Reſolved to grant,			
1. For ſettling a colony at *Nova Scotia*, — —	40000	—	—
2. For the out penſioners of *Chelſea* hoſpital, — —	63274	6	3
	103274	6	3
April 14, Reſolved to grant,			
1. For diſcharging ſeamens wages, and other debts of the navy, due, *Dec.* 31, laſt, not already provided for, — —	1000000	—	—
2. For making good the deficiency of the new duties on houſes, *&c.* at *Lady Day* 1749, — — — —	31060	16	—½
3. For the pay of general and ſtaff officers, — —	16000	—	—
4. For reduced officers of land forces and marines, —	67216	18	4
5. For officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of guards and regiment of horſe lately reduc'd, — — —	5281	16	8
6. For the off reckonings of the ſaid two troops of guards, out of the ſavings from the money granted for proviſion of officers widows, —	6039	10	8
7. For penſions to half-pay officers widows, married before *Dec.* 25, 1716, — — — — —	3867	15	7½
8. For building *Weſtminſter* bridge, — — —	12000	—	—
	1141476	17	4
April 21, Reſolved to grant,			
For reimburſing the city of *Glaſgow* the ſums extorted from them by the rebels. (*See p.* 301.) — — —	10000	—	—
May 24, Reſolved to grant,			
1. For ſupporting the trade to *Africa*, — — —	10000	—	—
2. For improving the colony of *Georgia*, — — —	5304	3	4
	15304	3	4
Sum total of grants laſt ſeſſion, — — —	8088448	12	3½

From this account the reader may ſee, how falſe and imperfect thoſe accounts are, that have been lately publiſhed; and we ſhall obſerve, that theſe grants ought to be diſtinguiſhed into, 1ſt, Such as were for making good engagements enter'd into, or ſervices undertaken, on account of the late war. 2dly, Such as were for paying off debts. 3dly, Such as were for making good deficiencies. And 4thly, Such as were for the ſervice of the current year.

Of the firſt ſort, are the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th reſolutions of *Jan.* 18; and 4th and 5th of *Jan.* 23; the 2d of *March* 15, that of *March* 20, and that of *April* 21, amounting in the whole to, — — 796513 3 7

Of the 2d ſort, are the two of *March* 17, and the firſt of *April* 14, amounting to, — — — — 4233382 5 1

Of the 3d ſort, are the 6th and following of *Jan.* 23; the 1ſt of *March* 15, and the 2d of *April* 14, amounting to, — 687219 8 4½

And of the 4th are thoſe of the 2d of *Dec.* 6; the 2d and 3d of *Jan.* 18; the 1ſt, 2d and 3d of *Jan.* 23; the two of *March* 22; the 3d and following of *April* 14; and the two of *May* 24, amounting in the whole to, — — — — — 2374333 15 3

8088448 12 3½

The firſt two reſolutions of the committee of ſupply having been reported and agreed to, *Dec.* 8, it was immediately after reſolved, that the houſe would next morning reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to conſider of ways and means for raiſing the ſupply granted to

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his majesty; in which committee the following resolutions were agreed to, and afterwards approved by the house upon the report, *viz.*

Dec. 9, Resolved,

That the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, be further continued from *June* 23, 1749, to *June* 4, 1750; which duties are computed to produce yearly, 700000 — —

Jan. 25, Resolved,

That 4*s.* in the *pound* be raised upon lands, *&c.* in *England*, and a proportionable cess in *Scotland*, which tax is usually computed to produce yearly, — — — — — 2000000 — —

March 20, Resolved,

1. That all persons, who shall be interested in, or intitled unto, any bill or bills payable in course, out of his majesty's offices of the navy, or victualling, or for transports, which were made out on or before *Dec.* 31, 1748, and who shall, on or before the 20th of *April* next, carry the same to the treasurer of his majesty's navy, to be marked and certified by him to the governor and company of the bank of *England*, shall be intitled unto, and have an annuity for the principal and interest due on the said bills, after the rate of 4*l. per cent. per ann.* to commence from the 25th day of this instant *March*, payable half yearly, in lieu of all other interest; the said annuity to be charged upon the sinking fund, transferrable at the *Bank of England*, until redeemed by parliament. The amount of which bills were, it seems, computed at *, 300000 — —

2. That all persons, who shall be interested in, or intitled unto, any debentures payable out of his majesty's office of ordnance, which were dated on or before the 31st of *December* 1748, who shall on or before the 20th day of *April* next, carry the same to the treasurer of his majesty's office of ordnance, to be certified by him to the governor and company of the *Bank of England*, shall be intitled unto, and have, an annuity for the principal and interest due on the said debentures, after the rate of 4*l. per cent. per ann.* to commence from the 25th of this instant *March*, payable half yearly; the said annuity to be charged upon the sinking fund, and to be transferrable at the *Bank of England*, until redeemed by parliament: The amount of which debentures were, it seems, computed at †, 230382 5 1

3230382 5 1

April 19, Resolved,

1. That there be issued and applied out of the sinking fund the sum of 1000000 — —

2. That his majesty be enabled to raise by loans, or exchequer bills, to be charged on the first aids of next session, the sum of, — — 1000000 — —

2000000 — —

Sum total provided for by this committee, — — 7930382 5 1

[*To be continued.*]

Rise *and* Condition *of the three Piratical States of* Barbary. (*See* p. 272.)

THE cruel bigotry of the *Spanish* monarchs gave rise to these states. For the *Moors* of *Spain* having been dispossessed of their country, after the loss of *Granada*, about 1492, under *Ferdinand* the *Catholick* and *Isabella*, they began to settle among their antient countrymen on the north coast of *Barbary*. They were indeed obliged, either to change their religion, or transport themselves to that coast; and most of them chose the latter.

Those exiles, to revenge themselves on their enemies, and supply their necessities, confederated with the *Mahometan* princes of *Africa* and fitted out little squadrons of cruizing vessels, with which they took all the *Spanish* merchant ships that fell in their way. As *America* was just then discover'd, and the *Spaniards* began to bring home the riches of that new world, the prizes the *Moors* made were soon very considerable; they also frequently landed on the coast of *Spain*, and brought away multitudes of the natives, whom they condemn'd to perpetual slavery.

Upon this *Charles* I. (better known by his imperial title of *Charles* V.) breathed nothing but destruction against those corsairs. Tho' he was not successful in his attempts

* *See before 1st resolution of* March 17.

† *See before 2d resolution of ditto.*

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attempts againſt them, yet the *Spaniards* having before taken *Oran*, and ſome other places on the coaſt, the *Moors*, fearing they ſhould be entirely conquered, had called in to their aſſiſtance the famous *Turkiſh* pirate *Barbaroſſa*, who readily aſſiſted them againſt the *Chriſtians*; but in ſuch a manner as the *Saxons* formerly aſſiſted the *Britons*. For having repulſed their enemies, he uſurped the government of *Algiers*, and treated the people as conquered ſlaves.

His brother *Hyradin Barbaroſſa* ſoon after obtained the government of *Tunis*, and a third piratical *Turk* made himſelf maſter of *Tripoli*. From theſe pirates, and the *Turkiſh* renegadoes, a ſucceſſive tyranny has been ever ſince maintained over the *Moors* of thoſe countries.

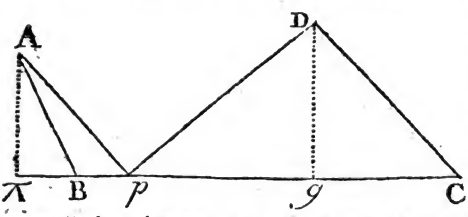
The *Turkiſh* pirates were at firſt ſupported by the grand ſignior, who claimed the ſovereignty over the whole coaſt. The deys, whom the ſoldiery elected, were looked upon only as the baſhaws or viceroys of the *Port*.

But theſe deys, at laſt, ſetting up for independency, and being ſupported in it by the military men, they are all now become, in a manner, abſolute monarchs, but changed, nevertheleſs, at the pleaſure of the more abſolute ſoldiery.

The grand ſignior has not ſo much as an officer now at *Algiers*; but in *Tunis* and *Tripoli*, which lie nearer to *Egypt*, he has ſtill baſhaws, and exacts ſome acknowledgment from them.

Theſe three ſtates have continued conſtantly to prey on the *Spaniards*, with whom they have been perpetually at war, ever ſince the loſs of *Granada*; their ſucceſs againſt the *Spaniards* tempted them to make prizes of other *Chriſtian* ſhips, and they are now the enemies of all *Chriſtians*, who do not purchaſe their friendſhip with coſtly preſents.

A SOLUTION *of the* QUESTION, *p.* 271.



LET fall the perpendiculars $A\pi$ and Dg, and, in the right-angled Triangles $A\pi B$ and DgC, will be given, the Hypothenuſes and the Angles at the Baſes reſpectively, by which, the perpendiculars $A\pi$ and Dg, as alſo the Baſes $B\pi$ and Cg, may be found; the former of which (Baſes) added to, and the latter taken from, BC, gives πg. Put $\pi g = d$, $pg = x$, $A\pi = p$ and $Dg = b$. Then $\overline{b^2+x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} + \overline{p^2+d^2-2dx+x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} = Ap + Dp$; and its fluxion, when their ſum is a minimum, is equal to nothing, *i.e.* $\frac{x\dot{x}}{\overline{b^2+x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{x\dot{x}-d\dot{x}}{\overline{p^2+d^2-2dx+x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 0$

$\therefore \frac{x}{\overline{b^2+x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{d-x}{\overline{p^2+d^2-2dx+x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}} \therefore \frac{x^2}{b^2+x^2} = \frac{d-x^2}{p^2+d^2-2dx+x^2}$

$\therefore p^2-b^2\times x^2+2b^2dx = b^2d^2 \therefore x^2+\frac{2b^2d}{p^2-b^2}x = \frac{b^2d^2}{p^2-b^2} \therefore x^2+\frac{2b^2d}{p^2-b^2}x$

$+\overline{\frac{b^2d}{p^2-b^2}}^2 = \frac{p^2b^2d^2}{\overline{p^2-b^2}^2} \therefore x+\frac{b^2d}{p^2-b^2} = \frac{pbd}{p^2-b^2}$; and therefore $x = \frac{pbd-b^2d}{p^2-b^2} = \frac{bd}{p+b}$.

COROLLARY.

SINCE $x = \frac{bd}{p+b} \therefore As\ x : b :: d-x : p$; and, therefore, the Triangles $pA\pi$ and pDg, are ſimilar, *Eu.* 5 of 6; and ſo the Angle $Ap\pi = Dpg$.

July 3, 1749. MORETON.

ODE

ODE *for Muſick, performed in the* Senate-Houſe *at* Cambridge, July 1, 1749, *at the Inſtallation of his Grace* Thomas Holles, *Duke of* Newcaſtle, *Chancellor of the Univerſity. By Mr.* Maſon, *Fellow of* Pembroke-Hall. *Set to Muſick by Mr.* Boyce, *Compoſer to his Majeſty.*

I.

Recitative.

HERE all thy active fires diffuſe,
Thou genuin *Britiſh* muſe;
Hither deſcend from yonder orient ſky,
Cloth'd in thy heav'n-wove robe of harmony.

Air 1. Come, imperial queen of ſong;
Come with all that free-born grace,
Which lifts thee from the ſervile throng,
Who meanly mimick thy majeſtick pace:
That glance of dignity divine,
Which ſpeaks thee of celeſtial line;
Proclaims thee inmate of the ſky,
Daughter of *Jove* and *Liberty*.

II.

Recit. The elevated ſoul, who feels
Thy awful impulſe, walks the fragrant ways
Of honeſt unpolluted praiſe:
He with impartial juſtice deals
The blooming chaplets of immortal lays:
He flies above *ambition*'s low carreer;
And nobly thron'd in *Truth*'s meridian ſphere, [rected aim,
Thence, with a bold and heav'n-di-
Full on fair *Virtue*'s ſhrine he pours the rays of *Fame*.

III.

Air 2. Goddeſs! thy piercing eye explores
The radiant range of *Beauty*'s ſtores,
The ſteep aſcent of pine-clad hills,
The ſilver ſlope of falling rills;
Catches each lively-colour'd grace,
The crimſon of the wood-nymphs face,
The verdure of the velvet lawn,
The purple in the eaſtern dawn,
Or all thoſe tints, which, rang'd in vivid glow, [bow.
Mark the bold ſweep of the celeſtial

IV.

Recit. But chief ſhe lifts her tuneful tranſports high,
When to her intellectual eye
The mental beauties riſe in moral dignity:
The ſacred zeal for *Freedom*'s cauſe,
That fires the glowing patriot's breaſt;
The honeſt pride, that plumes the hero's creſt, [draws;
When for his country's aid the ſteel he
Or that, the calm yet active heat,
With which mild *Genius* warms the ſages heart,
To lift fair *ſcience* to a loftier ſeat,
Or ſtretch to ampler bounds the wide domain of *art*.

Air. 3. Theſe, the beſt bloſſoms of the virtuous mind,
She culls with taſte refin'd;
From their ambroſial bloom
With bee-like ſkill ſhe draws with rich perfume,
And blends the ſweets they all convey
In the ſoft balm of her melliſluous lay.

V.

Recit. Is there a clime, where all theſe beauties riſe [eyes?
In one collected radiance to her
Is there a plain, whoſe genial ſoil inhales
Glory's invigorating gales,
Her brighteſt beams where *emulation* ſpreads, [ſheds,
Her kindlieſt dews where *ſcience*
Where ev'ry ſtream of *Genius* flows, [glows?
Where ev'ry flower of *Virtue*
Thither the *Muſe* exulting flies,
There ſhe loudly cries——

Chorus 1. All hail, all hail,
Majeſtick *Granta!* hail thy awful name,
Dear to the *Muſe*, to *Liberty*, to *Fame*.

VI.

Recit. You too, illuſtrious train, ſhe greets,
Who firſt in theſe inſpiring ſeats
Caught the bright beams of that æthereal fire,
Which now ſublimely prompts you to aſpire [ſhield
To deeds of nobleſt note: whether to
Your country's *liberties*, your country's *laws*;
Or in *religion*'s hallow'd cauſe
To hurl the ſhafts of *reaſon*, and to weild
Thoſe heav'nly-temper'd arms, whoſe rapid force
Arreſts baſe *falſhood* in her impious courſe,
And drives rebellious *vice* indignant from the field.

VII.

Air 4. And now ſhe tunes her plauſive ſong
To you her ſage domeſtick throng;
Who here, at *learning*'s richeſt ſhrine,
Diſpenſe to each ingenuous youth
The treaſures of immortal *truth*,
And open *wiſdom*'s golden mine.

Recit. Each youth inſpir'd by your perſuaſive art,
Claſps the dear form of *Virtue* to his heart;
And feels in his tranſported ſoul
Enthuſiaſtick raptures roll,
Gen'rous as thoſe the ſons of *Cecrops* caught [clad thought.
In hoar *Lyceum*'s ſhades from *Plato*'s fire-

VIII.

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VIII.

Air 5. O *Granta!* on thy happy plain
Still may these *Attick* glories reign:
Still mayst thou keep thy wonted state
In unaffected grandeur great;
Recit. Great as at this illustrious hour,
When *he*, whom *George*'s well-weigh'd choice
And *Albion*'s gen'ral voice
Have lifted to the fairest heights of pow'r,
When *he* appears, and deigns to shine
The leader of thy learned line;
And bids the verdure of thy olive bough
Mid all his civick chaplets twine,
And add fresh glories to his honour'd brow.

IX.

Air 6. Haste then, and amply o'er his head
The graceful foliage spread;
Meanwhile the *Muse* shall snatch the trump of *Fame*,
And lift her swelling accents high,
To tell the world that *Pelham*'s name
Is dear to learning as to liberty.
Full Chorus. *The Muse shall snatch the trump of Fame,*
And lift her swelling accents high, [*name*
To tell the world that Pelham's
Is dear to learning as to liberty.

Epilogue to the Town, design'd to accompany a small dramatick Piece not yet published.

TOO long provok'd in these censorious times, [rhimes,
When satire points the most unpolish'd
Tho' fancy shifts her scenes with welcome haste,
I come, ye beaux, to vindicate your taste.
In national politeness we advance;
Court *Algerines*; send hostages to *France*;
To save the *Dutch* contribute two for one;
Oblige all neighbours; are oblig'd by none.
In publick works what taste may we alledge!
Without a bottom we construct a bridge:
Our city mansion who does not admire;
And *Westminster*'s two towers without a spire?
Who built a canvas palace for a blaze?
Were they not *Britons*? Did not *Britons* gaze?
Who hir'd *Italians*, fam'd for op'ra skill,
That wond'rous work to finish?—*Britons* still.
Let *Cam* and *Isis* plead their high deserts,
Who's first in learning, loyalty, and arts;
Politer taste scorns rivalship so muddy:
In *Broughton*'s academy *Britons* study;
They smack the whip; the cards they shuffle well;
And lords grow proud at cricket to excel.
When to *Vauxhall* and *Ranelagh* we go,
We melt in ecstacy with *Beard* and *Lowe*:
Each breast imbibes the thrilling vesper's airs,—
Receipts for cuckoldom, and virgin snares.
See *Ranger*, born all action to express,
By taste enchanted with a dance and dress,
Submits to fix, his passion to relieve,
And drudge thro' wedlock's duty with his *Eve*. [town,
While farce and feeble fee engross the
And *Shakespear*'s trash but now and then goes down,
The cits to *Cuper*'s hurry with their spouses,
And *Hough* displays his talents to full houses.
Is not this taste refin'd—beyond dispute?
'Tis *Britain*'s taste: Ye criticks all be mute! [I hope;
Trite stuff, you say. Well, this is new,
We've kept our jubilee before the pope:
In modern dress we mask old-fashion'd vice,
And ev'ry toy in taste commands its price.
How I forget!—Your pardon, Mr *Foote*;
We taste your tricks, and puppet-shews to boot. [stage,
In short, from *Britain*'s St—rage to her
Such taste no nation ever saw, no age:
We try it now; and, if this trifle hit,
Courage, my friends, your taste will be compleat.

A Country QUARTER SESSIONS.

THREE or four parsons, three or four squires,
Three or four lawyers, three or four lyars;
Three or four parishes, bringing appeals,
Three or four hands, and three or four seals;
Three or four bastards, three or four whores,
Tag, rag, and bob-tail, three or four scores;
Three or four bulls, and three or four cows *,
Three or four orders, three or four bows;
Three or four statutes, not understood,
Three or four paupers, praying for food;
Three or four roads, that never were mended
Three or four scolds——and the sessions is ended.

On Mr. STANLEY, *the celebrated blind* Organist.

WHILE at his birth, the heavenly *Nine*
Use all their sacred skill,
To teach their *Stanley* sounds divine,
And rhapsody at will;
Would you make man a demigod,
Envy malignant cries;
And with her snake envenom'd rod
Robb'd the young bard of eyes.
Ebenbus beheld—and glow'd with ire;
But to redress the blow,
Bid him command the heaven-strung lyre,
His deputy below!

CHA-

* *Alluding to the orders about the distemper'd cattle.*

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CHARITY.

A Paraphraſe on the 13*th of the* 1*ſt Epiſtle to the* Corinthians.

DID ſweeter ſounds adorn my flowing tongue,
Than ever man pronounc'd, or angel ſung;
Had I all knowledge, human and divine,
That thought can reach, or ſcience can define;
And had I pow'r to give that knowledge birth,
In all the ſpeeches of the babbling earth:
Did *Shadrach*'s zeal my glowing breaſt inſpire,
To weary tortures, and rejoice in fire:
Or had I *faith* like that which *Iſrael* ſaw,
When *Moſes* gave them miracles, and law:
Yet, gracious *charity*, indulgent gueſt,
Were not thy pow'r exerted in my breaſt,
Thoſe ſpeeches would ſend up unheeded pray'r,
That ſcorn of life would be but wild deſpair;
A cymbal's ſound were better than my voice;
My *faith* were form, my eloquence were noiſe.
Charity, decent, modeſt, eaſy, kind,
Softens the high, and rears the abject mind;
Knows with juſt reins, and even hand to guide
Betwixt vile ſhame, and arbitrary pride.
Not ſoon provok'd, ſhe eaſily forgives,
And much ſhe ſuffers, as ſhe much believes.
Soft peace ſhe brings wherever ſhe arrives:
She builds our quiet, as ſhe forms our lives;
Lays the rough paths of peeviſh nature even;
And opens in each breaſt a little heav'n.
Each other gift, which God on man beſtows,
Its proper bounds, and due reſtriction knows;
To one fixt purpoſe dedicates its pow'r,
And finiſhing its act exiſts no more.
Thus in obedience to what heav'n decrees,
Knowledge ſhall fail, and prophecy ſhall ceaſe:
But laſting *charity*'s more ample ſway,
Nor bound by time, nor ſubject to decay,
In happy triumph ſhall for ever live,
And endleſs good diffuſe, and endleſs praiſe receive.
As thro' the artiſt's intervening glaſs,
Our eye obſerves the diſtant planets paſs;
A little we diſcover, but allow,
That more remains unſeen, than art can ſhow:
So, whilſt our mind its knowledge would improve,
(Its feeble eye intent on things above)
High as we may, we lift our reaſon up,
By *faith* directed, and confirm'd by *hope*.
Yet are we able only to ſurvey
Dawnings of beams, and promiſes of day.
Heav'n's fuller effluence mocks our dazzled ſight;
Too great its ſwiftneſs, and too ſtrong its light.
But ſoon the mediate clouds ſhall be diſpell'd:
The ſun ſhall ſoon be face to face beheld,
In all his robes, with all his glory on,
Seated ſublime on his meridian throne.
Then, conſtant *faith* and holy *hope* ſhall die,
One loſt in certainty, and one in joy:
Whilſt thou, more happy pow'r, fair *charity*,
Triumphant ſiſter, greateſt of the *three*,
Thy office, and thy nature ſtill the ſame,
Laſting thy lamp, and unconſum'd thy flame,
Shalt ſtill ſurvive, ſhalt be in heav'n confeſt,
For ever bleſſing, and for ever bleſt.

An ODE *to* SOLITUDE.

O Thou, the bright'ner of our joys,
And partner of our care,
Thrice gentle goddeſs of the grott,
Vouchſafe the muſe an ear: [tongue,
Thou to ſoft numbers firſt didſt form her
Thine be the tribute of the artleſs ſong.
Like heav'n's, the bleſſings thou prepar'ſt
Are free and unconfin'd;
Yet ſcorn'd like them by wayward man,
How few thoſe bleſſings find!
Stranger to thee the coward and the knave,
Thy friends, thy favourites, are the good and brave.
Lo! fair ey'd innocence, for thee
The buſy worldling flies:
And in thy ſhades emboſom'd, ſeeks
The ſoul's ſerener joys:
Joys, which alone thy ſteps, O virtue, wait;
Ill-ſought in courts, where folly charms the great.
The virgin, whoſe deluded heart
Laments a lover flown;
Or happier fair, whoſe boſom pants
For tranſports yet unknown,
Thy ſovereign power alternately declare,
To ſmooth wild extaſy, or gild deſpair.
The good old ſage, whoſe evening ſteps
Deputed angels guard,
Thy joys ſhall oft with rapture ſing,
So oft with rapture ſhar'd:
Whilſt to aſtoniſh'd crouds this truth he tells,
How ſeraphs flights are found in hermits cells.
Nor leſs ſhall thee the bard proclaim,
Joint parent of his verſe;
Whether he ſing of *Stella*'s charms,
Or heavenly ſtrains rehearſe;
Whoſe balms alike his each attempt inſpire,
Sweeten the ſonnet, or the anthem fire.
Thee ſhall the worthy and the good
In every age adore, [vance
When kings ſhall ſmile, and crouds advance
The giddy ſhout no more:
For genuine joy to ſolitude reſorts,
And leaves to vanity the blaze of courts.
Then (oh!) whilſt youth and vigour ſtring
Theſe nerves, and warm this heart!
E'er ſickening nature feel the ſtroke
Of time in every part.
Here ſtay my choice, kind heav'n, where peace is found,
And joys, beſt emblems of thy own, abound.

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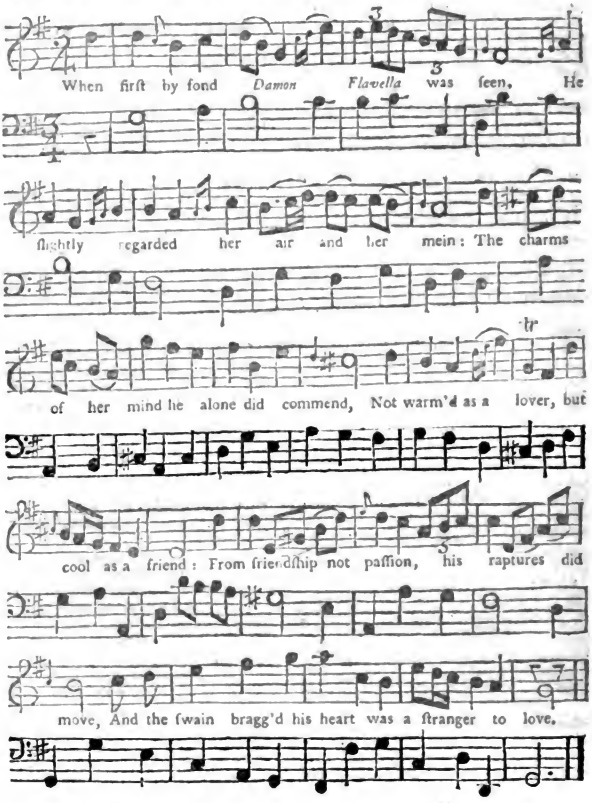
A New SONG,

Sung by Mr. LOWE, *at* Vaux-Hall Gardens. *Set by Mr.* Weideman.



2.

New charms he diſcover'd, as more ſhe was known, [own,
Her face grew a wonder, her taſte was his
Her manners were gentle, her ſenſe was refin'd, [in her mind;
And oh! what dear virtues beam'd forth
Yet ſtill for the ſanction of friendſhip he ſtrove, [was love.
Till a ſigh gave the omen, and ſhew'd it

3.

Now proud to be conquer'd, he ſighs for the fair, [her:
Grows dull to all pleaſure, but being with
He's mute, while his heart-ſtrings are ready to break,
For fear of offending forbids him to ſpeak;
And wanders a willing example to prove. [love
That friendſhip with woman, is ſiſter to

4.

A lover thus conquer'd can ne'er give offence,
Not a dupe to her ſmiles, but a ſlave to her ſenſe:
His paſſion, nor wrinkles, nor age can allay,
Since founded on that which can never decay;
And time, that will beauty's ſhort empire remove,
Increaſing her reaſon, increaſes his love.

As

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An Ode *occaſioned by reading Mr.* Weſt's *Tranſlation of* Pindar. *By* Joſeph Warton, *Rector of* Winſlade, Hampſhire.

STROPHE I.

ALbion rejoice! thy ſons a voice divine
have heard, [pear'd!
The man of *Thebes* hath in thy vales ap-
Hark! with freſh rage and undiminiſh'd fire, [lyre;
The ſweet enthuſiaſt ſmites the *Britiſh*
The ſounds that echoed once on *Alpheus'* ſtreams, [*Thames*;
Reach the delighted ear of liſtening
Lo! ſwift acroſs the duſty plain
Great *Theron's* foaming courſers ſtrain!
What mortal tongue e'er roll'd along
Such full, impetuous tides of nervous ſong?

ANTISTROPHE I.

The fearful, frigid lays of cold and creeping art, [heart;
Nor touch, nor can tranſport th'unfeeling
Pindar, our inmoſt boſom piercing, warms
With glory's love, and eager thirſt of arms: [ſtrain,
When freedom ſpeaks in his majeſtick
The patriot-paſſions beat in every vein:
We long to fit with heroes old,
'Mid groves of vegetable gold,
* Where *Cadmus* and *Achilles* dwell,
And ſtill of daring deeds and dangers tell.

EPODE I.

Away, enervate bards, away,
Who ſpin the courtly, ſilken lay,
† As wreaths for ſome vain *Lovis'* head,
Or mourn ſome ſoft *Adonis* dead:
No more your poliſh'd *Lyricks* boaſt,
In *Britiſh Pindar's* ſtrength o'erwhelm'd and loſt.
As well might ye compare
The glimmerings of a waxen flame,
(Emblem of verſe correctly tame)
‡ To his own *Ætna's* ſulphur-ſpouting caves, [raves,
When to heaven's vault the fiery deluge
When clouds and burning rocks dart thro' the troubled air.

STROPHE II.

In roaring cataracts down *Andes'* hollow ſteeps,
§ Mark how enormous *Orellana* ſweeps,
Monarch of mighty floods! ſupremely ſtrong, [along,
Thund'ring from cliff to cliff he whirls
Swoln with an hundred hills collected ſnows: [flows,
Thence over nameleſs regions widely
Round fragrant iſles, and citron-groves,
Where ſtill the naked *Indian* roves,
And ſafely builds his leafy bow'r,
From ſlavery far, and curſt *Iberian* pow'r:

ANTISTROPHE II.

So rapid *Pindar* flows.——O parent of the lyre,
Let me for ever thy ſweet ſons admire,
O antient *Greece!* but chief the bard, whoſe lays
Sounded th' *Olympick* heroes matchleſs praiſe,
And next, *Euripides*, ſoft pity's prieſt,
Who melts in uſeful woes the bleeding breaſt, [king,
‖ And him, who ſung th' inceſtuous
While *Athens* trembled at his ſtring;
Teach me to taſte their charms refin'd,
The richeſt banquet of th' enraptur'd mind.

EPODE II.

For not the breath of balmy ſpring,
Nor ſtreams in ſummer murmuring,
Nor cooling dates to *Indian* ſwain,
Who faintly treads the torrid plain,
Nor lofty mountain that appears
To ſtarving, tempeſt-beaten mariners,
Such homeſelt joys beſtow,
(Hear this, dull pedantry and pride,
That dare the ſacred muſe deride)
Nor feaſts of joyous friends, nor circling arms [charms,
Of blooming brides unlocking all their
As from enchanting harps of ſkilful poets flow.

From ANACREON.

'TWas three o'clock, one night, at leaſt,
Before I got one wink of reſt;
And ſcarcely had I clos'd my eyes,
When *Fancy* bid this viſion riſe:
Light pinions on my ſhoulders grew,
With which in air, aloft I flew,
While free as air itſelf I rang'd,
And oft my place and ſtation chang'd;
The wanton god purſu'd my flight,
With ſeeming kindneſs, and delight;
But when a proper time he found,
My feet in golden durance bound.
Attached by the elogging weight,
I ſunk from my ethereal ſtate.
The viſion well explains my heart,
And is its faithful counterpart;
For oft by *Fancy* I've been led,
But ne'er before by love betray'd.
The fair and young I've oft approv'd,
But only blooming *Myra* — lov'd.

On the Duke of Montagu's *Death*, (p. 297.)

HOW ſweet the *mem'ry* of his grace is!
Who dy'd poſſeſs'd of *goodneſs*, and of *places*.
His *places* he has left behind,
And *dukes* enow to ſhare them we ſhall find:
But for the *goodneſs* that was in his *breaſt*,
And, with his *ſoul*, is gone to reſt:
No *candidate* for *that* has put up one requeſt.

U u THE

* *See the deſcription of the fortunate iſlands in the ſecond* Olympic *ode.* † *Alluding to ſome* French *and* Italian *lyric poets.* ‡ *Alluding to* Pindar's *ſublime deſcription of the eruptions of mount* Ætna, *in his* Pythian *ode.* § *One of the largeſt rivers in* America. ‖ Sophocles, *in his* Oedipus.

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Monthly Chronologer.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman now making the Tour of the great Continent of America, *dated* March 5, 1748-9.

MY first arrival was at *Boston* in *New-England*; this is the largest city that belongs to the *English*, it is very populous, and a place of great trade; *Rhode-Island* is a fruitful spot, and *New-York* is polite; this place hath lost part of its trade by some conveniences attending the town of *Amboy* in the neighbourhood. But what almost surpasses belief (when we consider that there were scarce any houses there about 90 years ago) is the great extent of the city of *Philadelphia* in *Pensylvania*; this hath, besides many others of near its length, one street of above a mile long, and the buildings as close together as in most places in *London*; there were built last year, between dwelling-houses, ware-houses, and store-houses, about 110. This prodigious increase is not to be wonder'd at, when we consider that there arrives in this city yearly, between 3 and 5000 *Irish* and *Germans*, the most notable artificers of these staying generally in this city, and the peasants retiring to the country. Such is the plenty of provisions here, that I have reckoned 80 carcasses of beef on one market-day, they having two of a week. I have likewise numbered 60 country waggons in town on the same market-day.

A court-martial began to be held at *Portsmouth*, on *June* 26, Sir *Edward Hawke* president, and continued during that month, and several days at the beginning of this, for the trial of the officers and men on board the *Chesterfield* man of war, when she was run away with on the coast of *Guinea*. First captain *Dudley*, who was captain of the said ship, was tried for several misdemeanors laid to his charge, and honourably acquitted. On the 28th lieut. *Couchman* was tried for being concern'd in running away with the said ship, who was found guilty, and sentenced to be shot; as was also lieut. *Morgan*, belonging to the marines, on the 30th, against whom the evidence of his joining with *Couchman* in all his measures, was very strong and full. On *Monday* the 3d instant Mr. *Knight*, carpenter of the *Chesterfield*, was found guilty and sentenced to be hang'd; as was also, on the 5th, *Henry Hains*, the captain's cook; but 5 others who were tried with him, were honourably acquitted, and suffered to come on shore directly. On the 7th *John Place*, carpenter's mate, was found guilty: The gunner swore, as he lay sick in his cabbin, that he came to him with a drawn cutlass in one hand and a pistol cocked in the other, and swore he would murder him, if he did not deliver him the keys of the magazine. A foremast-man and a marine were tried the same day, and found guilty. Several others were afterwards found guilty, and received sentence of death, particularly 4 on the 10th, 4 on the 12th, and one on the 14th.

SATURDAY, *July* 1.

Two sailors thinking themselves ill used at a house, the sign of the *Crown*, near the *New Church* in the *Strand*, went out, denouncing vengeance, and in a little time returned with a great number of armed sailors, who entirely demolish'd all the goods, cut all the feather-beds to pieces, and strew'd the feathers in the street; demolished all the wearing apparel, and turn'd the women they found in the house naked into the street; they then broke all the windows, and considerably damag'd another house adjoining. A guard of soldiers was sent for from the *Tilt-Yard*; but they came too late to prevent the destruction of every thing in the house. The next night the rioters return'd, and treated two more houses in the *Strand* much in the same manner; and the day following made the same attempt on a house in the *Old-Bailey*, but it did not come up to that height as in the *Strand*, most of the goods being removed before the attack began. A guard of officers and 60 soldiers were order'd to do duty near *Temple-Bar*, and at night a party of them did duty in the *Old-Bailey*, to prevent any more riotous proceedings. Nine persons concern'd in these riots were committed to *Newgate* by justice *Fielding*.

MONDAY, 3.

Murphy, *Lee*, *Hayes* and *Rogers*, four of the 6 malefactors who receiv'd sentence of death at the sessions in *May* last, at the *Old-Bailey*, (see p. 238, 239.) were this day executed at *Tyburn*.

Cambridge, *July* 5. *Saturday* last, the 1st instant, being the day appointed for the installation of his grace the duke of *Newcastle*, chancellor elect of this university, the senate assembled at ten in the morning, and sent a de-

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deputation of their body (conſiſting of ſix doctors of the ſeveral faculties, ſix regent and ſix non-regent maſters,) to conduct his grace from *Clare-Hall* to the ſenate houſe; to which place he was accompanied by a very conſiderable number of nobility, biſhops, and other perſons of rank and diſtinction, moſt of whom had formerly been members of this univerſity.

Dr. *Chapman*, maſter of *Magdalen College*, and vice-chancellor of the univerſity, preceded by the 3 beadles, met his grace at the foot of the ſteps leading into the ſenate houſe, and being upon his grace's right hand, conducted him to the chair, where his grace ſtanding on the left hand of the chair, and the vice-chancellor on the right, the vice-chancellor addreſſed himſelf to him in an *Engliſh* ſpeech; after which he preſented to his grace the patent of office, which was read aloud by the ſenior proctor.

The vice-chancellor alſo preſented to his grace the book of ſtatutes; and then taking his grace's right hand into his own, the ſenior proctor adminiſtered to his grace the oath of office; which being done, the vice-chancellor placed his grace in the chair. The Rev. Mr. *Yonge*, fellow of *Trinity-College*, and orator of the univerſity, then made a ſpeech, in *Latin*, to his grace, in the name of the whole ſenate; to which, and to the vice chancellor's ſpeech, his grace made an anſwer in *Engliſh*.

After which, an ode, compoſed on the occaſion by Mr. *Maſon*, fellow of *Pembroke-Hall*, and ſet to muſick by Mr. *Boyce*, compoſer to his majeſty, was performed; (*ſee p.* 329.) which being done, his grace the chancellor, vice-chancellor, and members of the ſenate, with the nobility, biſhops, *&c.* walked in proceſſion to *Trinity-College*, where an entertainment was provided for them. The whole was conducted with the greateſt order and regularity.

On *Sunday* his grace went to St. *Mary's* church in the morning and afternoon, with the uſual formalities; the ſermon in the morning was preached by the Rev. Dr. *Green*, fellow of *St. John's College*, and regius profeſſor of divinity; and that in the afternoon by the Rev. Dr. *Squire* of *St. John's College*, archdeacon of *Bath*, and chaplain to his grace.

On *Monday* the 3d inſtant, ſeveral noblemen, and other perſons of diſtinction, were admitted, by his grace and the ſenate, to the following degrees, *viz.*

Doctor of Phyſick.

His grace the duke of *Richmond*.

Doctors of Laws.

Earl of *Dalkeith*, earl of *Lincoln*, earl of *Tankerville*, earl of *Waldegrave*, earl of *Aſhburnham*, lord viſc. *Galway*, lord *Burghley*, lord *Onſlow*, lord *Monſon*, right Hon. Sir *William Yonge*, Hon. *Philip Yorke*, Eſq; Sir *George Saville*, Sir *John Saville*, Knt. of the *Bath*, Sir *William Calvert*, Knt. lord mayor of *London*.

Maſters of Arts.

Rt. Hon. lord viſcount *Dupplin*, Hon. *George Townſhend*, Eſq; Hon. *Charles Townſhend*, Eſq; Hon. *Horatio Townſhend*, Eſq; Hon. *William Monckton*, Eſq; Hon. *Henry Vane*, jun. Eſq; Mr. *Barnard*, ſon of the right Rev. the lord biſhop of *Derry*.

Yeſterday the commencement ended, and this day his grace left this place.

MONDAY, 10.

The ſeſſions ended at the *Old-Bailey*, when the 12 following malefactors receiv'd ſentence of death, *viz. William Shepherd* and *John Frier*, otherwiſe *Turpin*, for ſtealing a ſilver tankard, value 8*l.*—*Margaret Harvey*, otherwiſe *Maſon*, on oath of *Robert Lane*, for picking his pocket of a gold watch.—*Valentine Godwine* and *James Johnſon*, for robbing *Henry Allpin* in *Whitechapel*, of his hat, handkerchief, buckles, and ſome money.—*John Palmer*, for ſtealing out of the dwelling houſe of Mr. *Richard Jackſon*, 3 ſilver caſtors, *&c.*—*Uriah Creed* and *Richard Mapeſden*, for ſmuggling.—*John Poe*, for uttering a bill of exchange, knowing it to be falſe and forged.—*John Steward*, for being concerned with ſeveral others in aſſaulting and robbing Mr. *Diederick Jacob* of his hat, cane, *&c.*—*John Gray*, for aſſaulting his wife and cutting her throat, of which ſhe died.—*Anthony Dunn*, on oath of *Thomas Crockat*, for aſſaulting and robbing him of 30*s.* &c.

TUESDAY, 11.

The company of clockmakers of the city of *London* were heard before the court of aldermen, upon their petition to be admitted on the livery; when it paſſed in the negative. There were preſent 20 aldermen, 12 of whom voted againſt their being admitted, 6 for it, and 2 were neuter.

FRIDAY, 14.

Mr. *Cruckman*, late lieutenant of the *Cheſterfield*, and Mr. *Morgan*, lieutenant of marines, were ſhot to death, purſuant to their ſentence, on board the *Cheſterfield* man of war at *Portſmouth*.

THURSDAY, 20.

His excellency the marquis of *Mirepoix*, ambaſſador extraordinary from the moſt chriſtian king, had his firſt private audience of his majeſty at *Kenſington*, and delivered his letters of credence.

A general court of the *South Sea* company was held, when a dividend of 2 *per Cent.* for the half year on their capital ſtock was declared to be payable the 8th of *Auguſt*.

SATURDAY, 22.

Daniel Collyer and *Thomas Green*, Eſqrs. ſheriffs elect of *London* and *Middleſex*,

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(*see* p. 287.) paid their fine into the chamber of *London*, to be exempted from ſerving that office.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

June 29. HON. major *Roberts* of the foot-guards, to Mrs. *Bulpin*.

July 1. Mr. *Bennet*, banker in *Fleet-ſtreet*, to Miſs *Fytche*, of *Danbury-Place* in *Eſſex*.

2. Dr. *Hlandaſyd*, of *Red-Lion-ſquare*, an eminent phyſician, to Miſs *Touchit*, a near relation of the lord *Caſtlehaven*.

5. *Daniel Collyer*, Eſq; of *Wroxham* in *Norfolk*, one of the ſheriffs elect for *London* and *Middleſex*, to Miſs *Anne Leeds*.

8. Mr. *Robert Coxe*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, and under ſheriff of *Middleſex*, to Miſs *Hamilton*.

Richard Thorpe, Eſq; of *Bromley* in *Kent*, to Miſs *Nicholſon*, lately arrived from *Barbadoes*.

11. *William Thornton*, Eſq; member of parliament for the city of *York*, to Miſs *Myſter*.

12. The hon. *George Lyttleton*, Eſq; one of the lords of the treaſury, to Miſs *Rich*, daughter of Sir *Robert Rich*, bart. a fortune of 20,000*l*.

15. Hon. *Robert Fairfax*, Eſq; to Miſs *Beſt*, ſiſter of *Thomas Beſt*, Eſq; member for *Canterbury*.

16. Sir *Thomas Gerard*, of *Bryn* in *Lancaſhire*, bart. to Miſs *Taſburgh*, an heireſs.

20. *William Greves*, Eſq; to Miſs *Sarah Hopkins*, of St. *James's-ſtreet*.

24. *Thomas Rawlinſon*, Eſq; to Miſs *Elizabeth Carew*.

The lady of *Edmund Bramſton*, Eſq; deliver'd of a daughter.

Jul. 1. The lady of the hon. ——*Wentworth*, Eſq; of a ſon.

6. The lady of Sir *Philip Harcourt*, bart. of a ſon and heir.

The lady of Sir *Edmund Thomas*, bart. of a ſon.

18. The lady of *Jeffery Chetwynd*, Eſq; of a ſon.

DEATHS.

WILLIAM *Curzon*, Eſq; only brother to Sir *Nathaniel Curzon*, bart.

July 1. *William Jones*, Eſq; one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for *Middleſex* and *Weſtminſter*, vice-preſident of the Royal Society, whereof he had been member near 40 years, and one of the governors of the *Foundling Hoſpital*.

William Johnſton, Eſq; the oldeſt attorney of the *Exchequer*.

3. *Francis Hole*, Eſq; one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county of *Middleſex*.

4. Mr. *Joſeph Van Hacken*, a moſt excellent artiſt in painting.

Lady *Anne Paul*, ſiſter to his grace the duke of *Portland*, in *Ireland*.

Sir *Edward Pickering*, bart. at his ſeat at *Long-town* in *Leiceſterſhire*.

Ralph Hewſon, Eſq; aged 94, collector of the exciſe during the reigns of K. *William* and Q. *Anne*.

Rt. Hon. lady viſcounteſs dowager *Mazareene*, in *Ireland*.

William Selwyn, Eſq; counſellor at law, ſolicitor to the exciſe, and one of the commiſſioners of bankrupts.

5. This morning about one a clock, died of a violent fever, at his houſe in *Privy-Garden*, in the 66th year of his age, the moſt noble *John* duke of *Montague*, marqueſs of *Monthermer*, earl of *Montague*, viſcount *Monthermer*, and baron *Montague* of *Boughton*, one of the lords of his majeſty's moſt hon. privy council, maſter-general of the ordnance, maſter of the great wardrobe, col. of the 2d reg. of dragoon guards, gen. of horſe, one of the knights of the moſt noble order of the *Garter*, grand maſter of the order of the *Bath*, lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of *Northamptonſhire* and *Warwickſhire*, maſter of *Geddington* chace, warden of the *Weſt* bailywick in *Rockingham Foreſt*, lord proprietor and captain general of the iſlands of St. *Lucia* and St. *Vincent* in *America*, and a brother of the Royal Society. On *Oct.* 20, 1711, at the coronation of his late majeſty, he was lord high conſtable of *England*, and carried the ſceptre with the croſs at the coronation of his preſent majeſty. His grace married, in 1705, the lady *Mary Churchill*, fourth and youngeſt daughter, and one of the co-heirs to his grace *John* duke of *Marlborough*; by whom he had iſſue, firſt, *John*, marqueſs of *Monthermer*, born *Nov.* 1, 1706, and died *Aug.* 26, 1711; ſecond, lady *Iſabella Montague*, married to *William*, late duke of *Mancheſter*; third, lady *Eleanor Montague*, born *March* 9, 1708-9, who died an infant; fourth, lady *Mary Montague*, married to *George*, the preſent earl of *Cardigan*; alſo *George* and *Edward Churchill*, marqueſſes of *Monthermer*, who died infants. His grace dying without iſſue male, the title is extinct. (*See* p. 297.)

6. Sir *Francis Lamman*, knt. at his ſeat at *Northaw* in *Hertfordſhire*.

Mr. *William Markham* many years organiſt of St. *Michal's Crooked-Lane*, maſter of the charity-ſchool of *Bridge* and *Candlewick* wards, and author of ſeveral books.

8. *Francis Beteler*, Eſq; deputy groomporter to his majeſty.

11. *Chriſtopher Lane*, Eſq; a captain in the 3d reg. of foot guards.

12. Rt. Hon. *George* lord *Carpenter*, baron of *Killaghay*, lieut. col. of the firſt troop of horſe-guards, and fellow of the Royal Society; a nobleman of the ſtricteſt probity,

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probity, and moſt exact œconomy: He is ſucceeded by his only ſon *George*, now lord *Carpenter*.

17. Mr. *Philip Hart*, who had been upwards of 50 years organiſt of St. *Andrew's Undershaft*, and above 20 years of St. *Dionis Back Church*.

Sir *Robert Cotton*, of *Great-Gedding* in *Huntingtonſhire*, bart. aged 80, a deſcendant of the founder of the famous *Cottonian* library.

21. *Philip Herbert*, Eſq; member of parliament for the city of *Oxford*.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *Atkinſon*, late maſter of the free-ſchool of *Macleſfield* in *Cheſhire*, preſented to the vicarage of *Thorp Arch*, in *Yorkſhire*.—Mr. *Nathaniel Feſter*, to the rectory of *Hethe*, in *Oxfordſhire*.—Mr. *Edward Hyett*, to the rectory of *Woolfnewton*, in *Monmouthſhire*.—*Leonard Howard*, D. D. to the rectory of St. *George*, *Southwark*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil* and *Military*.

JOHN Panſonby, of *Hale*, Eſq; appointed ſheriff of *Cumberland*, in the room of *Henry Richmond Brougham*, Eſq; deceaſed.—Rt. Hon. *George* lord *Anſon*, made vice-admiral of *Great Britain*, and lieutenant of the admiralty thereof, and alſo lieut. of the navies and ſeas of *Great Britain*, in the room of Sir *John Norris*, knt. deceaſed.—*William Rowley*, Eſq; made rear-admiral of *Great Britain*, and the admiralty thereof, and rear-admiral of the navies and ſeas of *Great Britain*.—Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, made admiral and commander in chief of his majeſty's fleet, in the room of Sir *John Norris*, deceaſed.—Hon. Sir *Charles Hanbury Williams*, knight of the *Bath*, and *John Anſtis*, Eſq; garter principal king of arms, appointed his majeſty's plenipotentiaries at the court of *Anſpach*, to inveſt the margrave with the habit and enſigns of the moſt noble order of the garter. (*See* p. 252.)—*William Mount*, Eſq; of *Tower-hill*, choſen treaſurer of St. *Thomas*'s *Hoſpital*, in the room of *Anthony Walburge*, Eſq; deceaſed; and Dr. *Adams*, choſen phyſician, in the room of Dr. *Hall*, who reſign'd.—*Laurence Stringer*, Eſq; made a captain, and *Robert Brown*, Eſq; a cornet, in Sir *John Ligonier*'s reg. of horſe.—Capt. *Francis Struttes*, made chief engineer at *Landguard Fort*.—*Robert Barker*, Eſq; appointed ſolicitor to the exciſe, in the room of Mr. *Selwyn*, deceaſed.—Rt. Hon. the lord chancellor, choſen high ſteward of the univerſity of *Cambridge*, in the room of his grace the duke of *Newcaſtle*, now chancellor of that univerſity.—*Melchior Guy Dickens*, Eſq; made envoy extraordinary to the empreſs of *Ruſſia*.

Perſons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

William Cheerham, late of *Southampton*, brewer and diſtiller.—*Ri. Hoſkins*, of *Lewes*, in *Suſſex*, peruke-maker.—*Tho. Wheat*, of *Eaſt Retford*, in *Nottinghamſhire*, mercer.—*Edw. Owen*, of *London*, dealer.—*John Fiſh* and *Thomas Fiſh*, of *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*, linen-drapers. *Edw. Richardſon*, late of *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, victualler.—*Martha Lee*, late of *Ramſey*, in *Eſſex*, widow, dealer and chapwoman.—*Jo. Fiſher*, late of *Queen-ſtreet*, *Cheapſide*, baker.—*Michael Elliot*, of *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*, cooper and butter merchant.—*Tho. Denne*, of *Queenhithe*, ironmonger.—*David Coupar*, of *Wellington*, in *Somerſetſhire*, dyer.—*Jacob Caddey*, and *Samuel Hall*, of the *North Brewhouſe*, in the pariſh of *Sulcoates*, in *Yorkſhire*, common brewers.—*Ja. Fiſh*, of *Blackbourn*, in *Lancaſhire*, chapman.—*Peter Comerlan*, of *Burr-ſtreet*, by *St. Catherine*'s near the *Tower*, merchant.—*Jo. Stockwell*, of *Ramſbury*, in *Wilts*, brewer.—*Newel Harris*, of *Briſtol*, ironmonger.—*W. Wychingham*, of *Lombard-ſtreet*, hoſier.—*Ann Fowke*, of *St. Martin's-lane*, enginemaker.—*Francis Smith*, late of *St. Paul's-Church-yard*, victualler.—*Tho. Baſnet*, of St. *James*'s, *Weſtminſter*, coachmaker.—*Fra. Newland*, of *Deptford*, ropemaker.—*John Jones*, of *Briſtol*, apothecary and merchant.—*Ambroſe Penſound*, of *Dartmouth*, *Devon*, merchant and ſcrivener.—*Ro. Birch*, late of *Salford*, in *Lancaſhire*, woollen draper.—*Michael Longridge*, late of *Wallbottle*, in *Northumberland*, ale and beer brewer and maltſter.—*Ri. Uſſhndale*, late of *Lincoln*, innholder.—*Samuel Peter Lechigary*, and *James Lyzc*, of *Exon*, merchants.—*Ed. Branwhite*, of *Lavenham*, in *Suffolk*, ſtaymaker and maltſter.—*Jo. Hooper*, of *Tower-Hill*, merchant.—*Ro. Johnſon*, of *Scarborough*, flaxdreſſer.—*John Cook*, now or late of *Long Acre*, ironmonger.—*John Chriſtian Rubel*, of *London*, linen-draper.—*Edward Hit*, the eldeſt, late of *Beamiſter* in *Dorſetſhire*, maltſter.—*Robert Harrow*, of *Cheſhunt*, in *Hertfordſhire*, dealer.—*Thomas Heard*, of *London*, merchant.—*Thomas Peacock*, now or late of *Boſton*, buyer of wool, trader, and dealer.—*John Gibſon*, of St. *Paul*, *Covent-Garden*, upholder.—*John Mac Kaig* and *J. Goodwin*, of *Manſfield* in *Nottinghamſhire*, linen-drapers and partners.—*Samuel Black*, of *Romſey* in *Hampſhire*, linen-draper.—*James Shruder*, of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, goldſmith.—*George Stevin*, of *Crowle*, in *Lincolnſhire*, grazier and dealer.—*Stephen Fry*, of *Friday-ſtreet* innholder and carrier.—*Thomas Hill*, of *Primroſe-ſtreet*, in the pariſh of St. *Botolph* without *Biſhopſgate*, brewer.—*Thomas Robertſon*, of *Coleman-ſtreet*, carpenter.—*John White*, late of *Caſtle-Cary*, in *Somerſetſhire*, ſerge-maker.—*Nic. Grimſhaw*, of *Blackburn*, in *Lancaſhire*, chapman.

PRICES

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PRICES *of* STOCKS *in* JULY, BILL *of* MORTALITY, *&c.*

July	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea STOCK.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	4 *per* Cent. 1746.	4 *per* Cent. 1747.	Bank An. 1748.	3 *per* Cent. B. Annu.	India Bonds prem.	B. Cir. *p* /.	*s.*	*d.*	*Wind at* Deal.	*Weather* London.
1	136 ⅛			106 ⅛	107 ⅜	106 ⅛				80a 79	5	0	0	S. E.	fair hot
2	Sunday													E. by N.	very hot
3	136 ⅜ ⅛			106 ⅛ ⅛			105 ⅛	105 ⅛		79a 76	5	0	0	E.	fair hot
4	136 ⅛ ⅛			106 ⅛ ¼			105 ⅛ ⅛	105 ⅛ ⅛		77a 79	5	0	0	S. W.	fair hot
5	136 ⅛			106 ⅛			105 ⅛	105 ⅛ ⅛	101 ⅛ ⅛	78a 79	5	0	0	W.	coolish
6	136 ¼ ⅛			106 ⅛			105 ⅛	105 ⅛ ⅛	101 ⅛	79a 80	5	0	0	N. W.	cool wind
7	136 ⅛ ⅛			106 ⅛ ⅜	107 ⅛		105 ⅛	105 ⅛ ¼	101 ⅛	80a 81	5	0	0	S. E.	warm
8				106 ⅜ ⅜			105 ¼	105 ¼		81a 84	5	0	0	S. E. by E.	cloudy hot
9	Sunday													E. S. E.	cloudy hot
10	136 ¼			106 ¼			105 ⅛ ⅜	105 ⅛ ⅜	101 ⅛	84a 85	5	0	0	S. E.	moderate
11	136 ¼ ⅜	188		106 ¼			105 ⅛ ¼	105 ⅛ ¼	101 ⅛	84a 81	5	0	0	E. by N.	sultry
12	136 ⅜ ⅛			106¼ 107	107 ¼		105 ⅛	105 ⅛	101 ⅛ ⅛	80a 82	5	0	0	S. W.	rain sultry
13	136 ⅜ ⅛	188		106 ⅞	107 ⅛			105 ⅛		81a 82	5	0	0	S. W.	fair rain
14		188		107	107 ⅜		105 ⅛ ⅛	105 ⅛ ⅛		81a 85	5	10	0	S. W.	faircloudy
15	137			107 ⅛	107 ⅜			105 ⅛	101 ⅛ ⅛	84a 83	5	10	0	S. W.	fair hot
16	Sunday													S. W.	fa. windy
17				107 ⅛ ⅛			105 ⅛	106	101 ⅛ ⅛	83a 84	5	10	0	S. W.	fair rain
18	137 ⅛ ⅛		116 ¼	107 ⅛ ⅜		107 ¼	106 ⅛	106 ⅛	101 ⅛ ¼	84a 85	5	10	0	S. W.	rain
19	137 ⅜ ⅛	188½189	116 ¼	107 ⅛ ⅜		107 ¼	106 ⅛	106 ⅛	101 ⅛	85a 86	5	10	0	S. W. by W.	fair
20	137 ⅛ ¼	185		107 ⅛ ¼			106 ⅛	106 ⅛	100 100½	84a 88	5	10	0	S. S. W.	wind rain
21	137 ⅛			108 ⅛	108 ¼		106 ⅛ ¼	106 ⅛ ¼	100 ⅛	88a 90	5	10	0	S. W.	fair
22	137 ⅛		116 ¼				106 ⅛	106 ⅛	100 ⅛ ⅛	89a 90	5	10	0	S. W.	fair
23	Sunday													S. by E.	fair
24		185 ¼		108 ⅛ ⅛	108 ⅛ ⅛	107 ⅛	106 ⅛	106 ⅛	100 ⅛ ⅛	91a 90	5	12	6	S. E.	rain fair
25	137 ⅛	185 ¼ ¼		108 ⅛	108 ⅛ ⅛	107 ¼	106 ⅛	106 ⅛	100 ¼ ⅛	90a 88	5	12	6	S. W.	fair
26	137 ⅛	185 ¼ ¼	116	108 ⅛ ⅛	106 ⅛ ¼	105 ¼	106 ⅛	106 ⅛	100 ⅛	80a 90	5	12	6	S. W.	fair
27	137 ⅛	185 ¼ ¼		108	106 ¼ ¼			106 ⅛	100 ⅛	88a 82	5	12	6	S.	fair
28	137	185 ¼ ¼		108 ⅛			106	106 ⅛	100 ⅛ ¼	85a 79	5	12	6	S. W.	fair
				108				106 ⅛	100	81a 78	5	12	6	S. by W.	fair
29	137 ⅛										5	12	6	W.	fair
30	Sunday													S.	fair
31	137 ¼	185		108 ⅛			106 ⅛	106	100	81a 79					

BILL *of Mortality from*

June 27, *to* July 25.			
Christ.	Males 511	1033	
	Femal. 522		
Buried	Males 781	1586	
	Femal. 805		
Died under 2 Years old			539
Between 2 and 5			125
5 and 10			49
10 and 20			52
20 and 30			147
30 and 40			178
40 and 50			176
50 and 60			128
60 and 70			101
70 and 80			64
80 and 90			24
90 and 100			3
			1586
Buried: Within the Walls			115
Without the Walls			574
In *Mid.* and *Surrey*			730
City & Sub. *Weſt.*			167
			1586
Weekly *July* 4			411
11			394
18			432
25			349
			1586

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1*l.* 10*d.*
Wheat 29*s.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Quar.

Friday the 11th inst. N. S. The ſtates general of the united provinces reſolved to negotiate the ſum of 7,200,000 *Florins* by way of lottery, on account of the generality: This lottery is to conſiſt of 7500 tickets, of 1000 *Florins* each, one half to be paid in ready money, and the other in government bills for things furniſhed, or ſervices performed for the ſtate, ſince 1741 inclusive: The higheſt prize to be 100,000 *Florins*, and the loweſt 1000: The poſſeſſors to have *three and a half per cent.* intereſt, to commence the 1ſt of *January* next, and the principal to be paid in 34 years: And to encourage people to become adventurers, the whole amount of the prizes is to be 8,000,000 of *Florins*; ſo that the ſtate muſt pay 800,000 *Florins* more than it receives; which ſhews, that the people of *Holland* are not ſuch fools as they are in other countries, where the adventurers often pay a premium for leave to riſk their money in a lottery.

As the riotous ſpirit ſtill continues among the people in the united provinces, a dangerous inſurrection happened the firſt of this month at *Holwert* and *Ternaard* in *Friesland*, where a great number of the common people aſſembled in ſuch arms as they could provide, with a deſign to ſet aſide the aſſeſſment lately eſtabliſhed *. This inſurrection was, it ſeems, deſigned to be general all over the province, but it broke out at *Holwert* three days before the appointed time, which gave the magiſtrates an opportunity to prevent its coming to a head in any other place; and at *Holwert* it was eaſily quelled by ſending thither a detachment from the gariſon *Leewarden*.

From *Paris* we hear, that his excellency the earl of *Albemarle*, the *Britiſh* ambaſſador, arrived there the 25th inſt. N. S. and from the ſame place we have an account, that there is a prodigious ſcarcity of corn in all the ſouthern provinces of *France*, where it has not for ſome time been under *ten livres* a buſhel, and that at *Lyons* it now ſells for 22; but his moſt chriſtian majeſty has ordered his intendants to endeavour to furniſh them with ſuch a quantity of all ſorts, as may ſupply their preſent neceſſities.

From *Spain* we are adviſed, that his catholick majeſty has obtained from the pope a bull impowering him to raiſe *three per cent.* out of all church revenues in *Peru* and *Mexico* annually, which it's thought will add greatly to the publick revenue of that monarchy: That his majeſty has ſent the ſtricteſt orders to all the governors in *America*, to put an end to the illicit trade carried on there by foreigners; and that the rich fleet under admiral *Reggio* from the *Havanna* was arrived at *Corrunna*, with a vaſt quantity of treaſure on board, beſides other valuable effects.

Our foreign *Gazettes* have not yet given any certain account of the young pretender, but the moſt probable is that we had about a month ſince from *Bologna*, of his being incog. at a country houſe between that city and *Ferrara*. However, letters by the laſt mail from *Rome* ſay, that he ſtill continues incognito at *Venice*, and that the pope had ſent for the cardinal his brother, and deſired him to uſe his intereſt with his father, to manage matters ſo as to get him to return to *Rome*.

From *Malta* we have an account of that *Iſland*'s having been in the moſt imminent danger of being delivered up to the *Turks*, by a conſpiracy among the ſlaves, ſet on foot and contrived by the *Baſſaw* of *Rhodes*, who has been for ſome time a priſoner there, but allowed to go at large upon the ſolicitations of *France*. The conſpirators had laid their plot to maſſacre the grand maſter, and the knights, upon the feſtival of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, on which day the inhabitants of *Malta* reſort in great numbers to pay their devotions at *Veletta*, a place upon the iſland celebrated on account of St. *Paul*'s being ſhipwreck'd there, as he was going to *Rome*; ſo that the city ſeems yearly on that day as if it were deſerted. The conſpirators had, it ſeems, a correſpondence with the *Ottoman* port, and expected that ſeveral *Turkiſh* armed veſſels and a ſquadron of *Barbary* corſairs, would by that day be hovering upon the coaſts of that iſland to aſſiſt them in their deſign; but the whole was diſcovered by a *Grecian* merchant, who gave private intelligence of it to the grand maſter and by that means all the conſpirators were ſeized at once.

And from *Berne*, in *Switzerland*, we have an account of a dangerous conſpiracy's having been lately diſcovered there, the deſign of which was to have overturned the preſent government, and, it is ſaid, to have murdered all the members of the preſent regency: It was to have been executed in this manner: In the night between the 5th and 6th inſt. N. S. one lieutenant *Feuetter* was to find acceſs to the ſecretary who kept the keys of the city gates, whom he was to murder, and by that means poſſeſs himſelf of the keys: After which he was to run directly and open one of the city gates, to let in a number of armed peaſants, who were to be ready for that purpoſe, and being joined with their aſſociates in the city, they were to ſeize upon and confine or murder all the preſent magiſtrates, and every one that offered any reſiſtance: Then their chief leader, one capt. *Henzi*, was to have been proclaimed dictator, conſul, and deliverer of the republick of *Berne*, as appears by a manifeſto they had prepared to publiſh, which has been ſince ſeized. Di-

* *See our* Magazine *for* July *laſt*, p. 335, *and that for* January *laſt*, p. 47.

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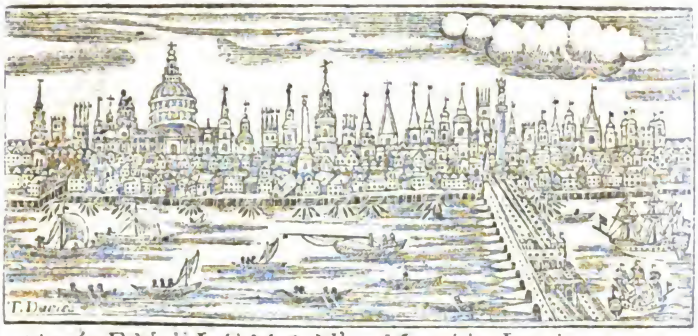

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1749.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

IT was the saying of *Seneca*, that a good man struggling with misfortunes is a sight (as he popularly expresses it) worthy the gods to behold: For indeed true greatness and magnanimity of soul consists in the weathering the misfortunes of life like a man; and not meanly withdrawing from them, like a coward. How foolish and unmanly, in the language of *Shakespear*, by a pistol or bodkin, to fly from present ills, to those they know not of! Such a conduct will appear still more monstrous, by the stating only the following queries:

Are not many of the misfortunes you complain of, the effects of indiscretion?

Are not many of these evils at a distance?

Is it not probable they appear greater, because at a distance, and therefore, as objects of fear, heighten'd by imagination?

Is it not possible they may never reach you, or that time and custom may render them bearable?

And lastly, Is it not possible, that these evils you complain of now as intolerable, may end much happier than you now imagine, and oblige you to own in the end, that whatever is, is right?

To prevent my countrymen, therefore, from continuing so ridiculous a practice, and to encourage a becoming resolution, and manly presence of mind, under every circumstance, I shall subjoin the relation of a fact, as it was delivered to me by one of the family.

The Story of CAMILLUS.

Camillus, in that year which will ever stain the *English* annals, was, with many others, reduced to the most pressing circumstances; which tho', to outward appearance, he bore like a man of sense, yet it was thought by his acquaintance to have prey'd a good deal on his spirits: It was not, however, long before a lady, who took a liking to him, gave him an opportunity, by marrying her, of living in a more gay and affluent manner than ever. If he was chagrin'd before at his reduced circumstances, his gratitude on being delivered from them heighten'd his passion to his wife; in short, he regarded her as that dear friend that had snatch'd him from distress and want, and accordingly paid her not the affection only of the husband, but the compliances of the most obliged friend. The undesigning, artless *Camillus* was no sooner in these agreeable circumstances again, but his friends also reviv'd, for they only died in his adversity, and they reviv'd indeed only to reduce once more the unhappy *Camillus*. How shall I tell you, the designing, artful villain, *Maskwell*, imposed so much on the honest-hearted *Camillus*, that he became his surety in a bond for a much larger sum than he was worth? The villain having thus raised a large sum, immediately made off; the confused report of his being gone abroad was too soon confirmed to the unhappy *Camillus*, for he was informed by a letter, that as *Maskwell* was gone abroad, the security of the bond revolving entirely on him, they must be excused if they very shortly call'd it in. What a blow was this to the generous *Camillus*! how unpleasing his prospect! how severe his reflection! what can he say to his wife? how shall he comfort her? how shall he tell her he has reduced her to as low circumstances as she had relieved him from? how shall he reconcile her to the change? how attempt it, when, aggravating thought it is a change effected by his own imprudence? I had forgot to tell you, he had 4 children, who now occasioned as many uneasy sensations as ever they had agreeable ones.

Saluted

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Saluted in the morning of life as heirs to a ſplendid fortune; they were the joy of their parents; but the reflection of their being expoſed to the ſtorms of life, without a guide, companions of infamy and want, now diſtracted him: For what could he do for them, who, perhaps rotting in a jail, ſubſiſts himſelf on the common baſket? ſubſiſts on that charity, juſt ſufficient to make miſfortune *leſs*. Fancy heightened all his proſpects into horror: The baſeneſs of his friend, the reproach of his acquaintance, the ſuddenneſs of the change aggravated his other circumſtances into terrible ones indeed: He thought it was death to live, and therefore reſolved to ſtruggle no more: His thoughts were now taken up about the inſtrument that he ſhould uſe, whether the rope or piſtol; and as one undetermined, he prepared both, and went up to his room, where after he had fixed the rope to his mind, he wrote a letter to his wife, which he left on the table with the piſtol: He then went to take one laſt view of his children, who were playing in the court, when accidentally one of them fell and cut himſelf; the unhappy *Camillus* immediately felt the bowels of the father; and forgetting every thing but that it was his child, ran down immediately to his relief: the confus'd noiſe he made in running down, together with the child's crying, frighted the good woman, who ran directly up to her own room, where ſhe expected to find her huſband, as he had told her he ſhould go up and lay down upon the bed, where who can deſcribe the anguiſh of her mind, when ſhe found not her huſband but the rope, the piſtol, and the letter! Who can deſcribe the pang ſhe felt, when ſhe read ſhe was to become a widow; a helpleſs widow to four fatherleſs children! The powerful workings of amazement and horror had perhaps fixed her there a monument of grief, had ſhe not been awakened by the coming in of her huſband, who came up to execute what he had intended! I ſhall not ſay much of the ſpectacle each was to the other; if the one bluſh'd at the diſcovery of the purpoſe, the other wept at the knowledge of it: Her anguiſh of mind, under the apprehenſion of loſing him, ſtagger'd his reſolution. Alternately he bluſh'd and glow'd. But when ſhe declar'd, that tho' they had loſt all, ſhe ſhould ſtill be happy if he lived, and that ſhe would not ſurvive him;—ſhe could not be a father and a mother too; oh! ſhe could not bear the thought of the childrens loſing their only guardian, their father! The tears ran from his eyes, the tenderneſs of the huſband, the affection of the friend, the bowels of the father, ſtood contending in ſilent eloquence and ſpeaking grief. His intention now appeared to him as the higheſt act of cruelty and ingratitude; as a cowardly intent of withdrawing himſelf from the ſharing of thoſe misfortunes which he had involv'd his family in; and as a baſe refuſal of that aid to make them more tolerable, which perhaps he might one day be able to give. But 'tis ſufficient to add, that he now reſolved, by induſtry and application, as a merchant, to diſcharge his bond, and maintain his family. The event anſwer'd his moſt ſanguine expectations; his father-in-law ſupported him with all his credit and fortune; and having no fortune of his own to indulge the gayeties of life with, as uſual he bended his mind entirely to trade; and in a few years, with unexampled induſtry, and untainted honour, he found himſelf in a capacity of diſcharging his obligation to his father, and of giving a handſome fortune to his children; for he uſed often to ſay, his misfortunes had taught him to be contented with that which would place his children above the temptation of doing wrong from want, and prevent their being ruin'd by too much. I need only add, that he often uſed latterly to ſay, he had felt ſo much true pleaſure ſince his misfortunes that he ſhould certainly have been ruin'd if he had not been betrayed. His life, indeed, ever after was the life of the righteous, and his latter end was like theirs. When he died, he left this laconick advice to all his children;—HOPE.

PHILOPATRIÆ.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS by means of your valuable monthly collection many things are preſented to the publick, which would elſe be bury'd in ſilence, tho' very deſerving their attention, I have endeavour'd to furniſh you with ſome thoughts on oak planting, which, if agreeable, crave a place in your next.

Your conſtant Reader,

RUSTICUS.

AS oak timber is our beſt ſecurity againſt our enemies (under God) ſurely it demands the regard of a *Britiſh* parliament, to have a ſtock always ready for uſe; which I am very ſorry to ſay, we cannot have in a few years, as where an hundred trees are pluck'd up, not one is planted. Perhaps the gentlemen are like one I read of lately, who deſir'd poſterity might do ſomething for him, by way of encouragement to him to do for them. In the county of *Suffolk* are many thouſand acres of land, which do not bear more than 4s. an acre, which, if plant'd, would produce the fineſt oaks in the

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kingdom. Suppoſe then every owner was oblig'd, for every hundred acres he has, to plant five, and ſo in proportion for every farm down to 30 acres; this would be a ſure method never to want materials for ſhipping, which if neglected, muſt in all probability prove, if not our ruin, at leaſt of very bad conſequence. True it is, ſome can ill ſpare the land, as it will let for the leſs annually; but let ſuch endeavour, for the general benefit, to cut off their private luxury, and I doubt not but all will be able to aſſiſt in this ſo uſeful a ſcheme. The method of planting I would recommend, would be to tallow the land one ſummer, and about *January* to ſow it as even as can be with four buſhels of acorns to every acre. The third or fourth year they ſhould be drawn off till they ſtand about three foot diſtance; then about ten years from ſowing, they ſhould be a ſecond time thinn'd, and about ten years after ſet out as they ſhould remain, I mean cut off, till there is about 8 or 9 yards between the trees every way, and never to ſhred them after the laſt time of taking off any, as every wound given then will hurt their growth. I don't expect to ſucceed in this attempt, but could not content myſelf without doing ſomewhat for my country; and tho' I be laugh'd at, I will be eaſy, as nothing of ſelf-intereſt was the motive, nor the applauſe of any deſired.

Deſcription of the Iſland of Malta, *which was lately in great Danger from a Conſpiracy,* (ſee p. 330.) *and is now ſtill to be threatened with an Invaſion by the* Turks.

MALTA is an iſland in the *Mediterranean*, about 60 miles ſouth of *Cape Paſſaro* in *Sicily*, and 200 eaſt of *Tunis* in *Africa*: It is of an oval figure, 20 miles long, and 12 broad. It is a white ſoft rock, covered a foot deep with earth. This iſland was ſucceſſively ſubject to the *Phœnicians*, *Carthaginians*, and the *Romans*, and the emperor *Charles* V. gave it to the knights of *St. John* of *Jeruſalem* after they had loſt the iſland of *Rhodes*, which they had defended 200 years againſt all the power of *Turkey*.

They were attacked in the iſland of *Malta* by *Solyman* the *Turkiſh* emperor, *Anno* 1566; but he was forced to abandon the iſland, after he had loſt above 20,000 men in the attempt. The knights formerly conſiſted of 8 ſeveral nations, but now only 7, the *Engliſh* having withdrawn themſelves on account of the ſuperſtitious rites. All the knights are to be of antient and noble families, and legitimate: The grand croſſes or heads of each nation, are ſtiled *Grand Priors*. The priors chuſe a *Grand Maſter*, and are all ſubject to the pope in ſpirituals, and depend alſo pretty much on thoſe princes where their lands lie. They are obliged to ſuppreſs all pirates and are engaged in a perpetual war with the *Turks*, *Algerines*, and other *Mahometans*. The city of *Malta* conſiſts of three towns, ſeparated by channels, which form ſo many peninſula's of ſolid rock, riſing a great height above the ſea, and have ſecure harbours within them, capable of receiving whole fleets; and as the ſituation is ſtrong, ſo no art is wanting in the fortifications to render it impregnable. The ſtreets are ſpacious, and the houſes built of white ſtone hewn out of their rocks. Beſides the city, their are in the iſland 26 pariſhes, and between 30 and 40 villages. *Malta* is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of *Palermo* in *Sicily*.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

MUſing lately in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, and viewing with reverence the monuments which pious friends have raiſed to the memory of thoſe brave men, who fell nobly during the late war in the ſervice of their country at ſea; I was led by curioſity to examine if any ſtone was conſecrated to the *pii manes* of any of thoſe heroes, who, during the ſame period, had bled in the battles at land. As my ſearch was in vain, I could not help reflecting with pity, that a bias to the favourite element ſhould extend to the very tomb; as if, tho' the ſcene be different, the ſpirit and cauſe were not equally *Britiſh*. That ſucceſs was not purchaſed by the blood of our ſoldiers, ſhould be a conſideration in their favour; ſince their dying moments have been imbittered by the miſfortunes of their country, which they bled in vain to avert: But tho' they could not command ſucceſs, the world acknowledges they deſerved it; and however bleamable may be the conduct that directed, yet the valour which executed ſtands unreproachable.

Let the following attempt at an inſcription inſtance, that among them there was merit, which might add luſtre to that noble repoſitory of *Britiſh* heroes. *J. S.*

Sacred to the Memory of Sir James Campbell, *Knight of the* Bath, *Groom of the Bedchamber to his Majeſty, Lieutenant-General of the Forces, Governor of* Edinburgh *Caſtle, and Colonel of the Royal Grey Dragoons:*

In whom nobility of blood, and eminence of ſtation,
Where ornaments far leſs conſpicuous
Than the ſocial virtues which endeared him as a man;
Poliſh'd manners which adorned him as a gentleman;
Honour and valour that exalted him as a ſoldier.

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The confidence of the troops, which his graceful pleasing appearance bespoke in his favour,
He secured
By affability and humanity in private,
Spirit and dignity in publick;
Supporting discipline without rigor,
Dispensing indulgence without remissness.
Hence he inspired that alacrity with which, on repeated
Occasions, they followed him to glory and victory:
Particularly at the battle of *Ramillies*, where at the head of the grey dragoons alone, he pierced thro' both lines of the enemies cavalry; and tho' these lines again closed to bar his retreat, yet
Not knowing how to yield while he could fight,
He bravely cut his way back, to the astonishment and admiration of both applauding armies.
After the battle of *Dettingen*, where he commanded as lieutenant-general of cavalry, he received the order of the *Bath*,
As a mark of royal acknowledgment
Of distinguish'd merit.
He continued abroad in that station till the Morning before the battle of *Fontenoy*, when
A cannon bullet carried off his leg, and removed him from the field
To the army; a fatal presage of its ensuing misfortune,
In the loss of one so capable to avert it;
But to himself an event in this fortunate,
As it prevented him from ever having seen
A *British* army routed:
An object, which tho' removed from his sight,
Yet preyed upon his mind,
And hasten'd that death which overtook him three days after:
For amidst the torture of pain,
He felt for the publick more than for himself.
As a fair example to posterity this attempt is made to perpetuate the remembrance of virtues, which dignified the human species.

A DESCRIPTION *of the* West Riding *of* YORKSHIRE.

IN our *Magazine* for *June* last, we gave a general description of the county of *York*, and a particular one of the *East Riding*, with a MAP of the said *Riding*: We are now to give an account of that division called the *West Riding*, of which we have here likewise annexed a MAP.

The *West Riding* of *Yorkshire* is bounded by the *Ouse*, by *Lancashire*, and by the southern limits of the county, and lies towards the south and west. It contains the city of *York*, 5 boroughs that send members to parliament, and several considerable towns. To begin with the city.

York, for its dignity, is generally esteem'd the second city in *England*. It is situate on the river *Ouse*, which divides it into two parts, joined by a stately stone bridge. It is 200 computed, and 192 measured miles distant from *London*. It is governed by a mayor, who has a title of lord mayor, like that of *London*, 12 aldermen, 2 sheriffs, 24 prime common-council men, 8 chamberlains, 72 common-council men, a recorder, town-clerk, sword-bearer, common serjeant, &c. and sends 2 members to parliament. It enjoys large privileges, and is a county of itself, including 30 villages and hamlets under its jurisdiction. It is an antient city, was famous in the time of the *Romans*, and the emperors *Severus* and *Constantius Chlorus*, father of *Constantine the Great*, both kept their courts and died here. It is at present fair, large and beautiful, adorn'd with many splendid buildings, both publick and private, very populous, much resorted to, and well inhabited by the gentry, who are its chief support, its trade being considerably declined. The city is walled, and has 4 gates and 5 posterns. It has 30 parish churches and chapels, besides the cathedral, or minster, a most magnificent structure. The archbishop of this city formerly contended for the primacy with him of *Canterbury*, till the controversy was determin'd by pope *Alexander* in favour of the latter. Here are 4 plentiful markets weekly, *viz.* on *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, *Friday* and *Saturday*. *York* has often given title of duke to princes of the blood royal, but to none else.

The boroughs are, 1. *Knaresborough*, 14 miles N. W. of *York*. govern'd by a bailiff, who with the burgesses elect the 2 parliament-men. Its market is on *Wednesday*. 'Tis noted for medicinal springs, and the neighbouring fields abound with liquorice. Here's a dropping well, the most famous in *England* for petrifying wood, which is no sooner put into it, but 'tis crusted over with a stony substance, and is by degrees turn'd all into stone. The ground upon which it drops from a spungy rock, above 12 yards long, is all turn'd into stone, and the water that runs from it into the *Nyd*, has form'd a rock of some yards in length.

2. *Aldborough*, 6 miles N. E. of *Knaresborough*, a small town with a market, and sends 2 members to parliament, chosen by the bailiff, and all that pay scot and lot. *Roman* coins and other antiquaries are found here.

3. *Boroughbridge*, 5 miles N. E. of *Knaresborough*, has its name from a stately stone bridge over the *Ure*. 'Tis well built, and

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and is a great thoroughfare on the north road. 'Tis govern'd by a bailiff, who with the burgeſſes elect the 2 members of parliament. The market is on *Saturday*, and its chief manufacture is hard ware. In a field beyond the river are many ſtones, like pyramids, thought to have been made up of an artificial cement, and erected in honour of A ſome heathen deities, or as a *Roman* trophy.

4. *Rippon*, about 5 miles N. W. of *Boroughbridge*, is large, pleaſant and populous, and has a collegiate church with three lofty ſpires, govern'd by a dean and prebends. It was a corporation before the conqueſt, and ever ſince *James* I.'s time has been govern'd by a mayor, 12 aldermen B and 24 aſſiſtants. Its market is on *Thurſdays*, and its chief manufacture is ſpurs. It had formerly a cloth-manufacture, but is now a ſtaple for wool, which the clothiers of *Leeds*, *Wakefield*, *Halifax*, &c. come to buy every week. It is noted for a treaty betwixt commiſſioners from K. *Charles* I. and others from the *Scots*, after the ſecond rupture with that nation. C

5. *Pontefract*, commonly called *Pomfret*, about 20 miles S. W. of *York*, was incorporated by *Richard* III. and its privileges confirm'd by ſucceeding kings. 'Tis govern'd by a mayor, annually choſen by the burgeſſes, who elect the two parliament men. Here are the ruins of a caſtle deſtroy'd in the civil wars, where *Thomas* *Earl* of *Lancaſter* was beheaded by *Edward* II. and where *Richard* II. was barbarouſly murder'd ſome years after he was depos'd. Here alſo *Richard* III. murder'd two of *Edward* V.'s uncles. In the neighbourhood, there's plenty of liquorice and ſkirwort. It gives title of earl to the family of *Fermor*, and has as good market on D *Saturdays*.

The other towns are, 1 *Sheffield*, on the borders of *Derbyſhire*: Its market is on *Tueſdays*, and it is noted for the iron mines in its neighbourhood, and its prodigious hard-ware manufacture; it having been the ſtaple town for knives above 300 years: Witneſs *Chaucer*,

A Sheffield *whittle bare be in his hoſe.*

Here's a ſtately hoſpital, well endow'd by the *Talbots*, earls of *Shrewſbury*, of whom there are many tombs in this place.

2. *Rotheram*, 6 miles N. E. of *Sheffield*, has a fine ſtone bridge over the river *Don*, and a market on *Mondays*.

3. *Tickhill*, 8 miles E. of *Rotheram*, has a market on *Saturday*, and a large old caſtle.

4. *Doncaſter*, 7 miles N. of *Tickhill*, has alſo a market on *Saturday*, and is noted for a manufacture of gloves, ſtockings, knit waiſtcoats and petticoats. It is ſituate on the river *Don* in the road between *York* and *London*. 'Tis a large, well-built, populous town, govern'd by a mayor and aldermen. Here's a beautiful pariſh church, with a high ſpire, and the following odd inſcription on the tomb of one *Robert Byrks*, who gave *Reſſingeon Wood* to the publick:

Howe! howe! Who is beare?
I Robin *of* Doncaſtere,
And Margaret *my feare.*
That I ſpent that I had,
That I gave that I have,
That I left that I loſt.

A. D. 1579. *Quoth* Robertus Byrks, *who in this world did reign threeſcore years and ſeven, yet liv'd not one.*

5. *Barnſley*, 14 miles N. W. of *Doncaſter*, is well built, has a market on *Wedneſday*, and is noted for the manufacture of hard-B ware, &c.

6. *Hutherſfield*, 14 miles N. W. of *Barnſley*.

7. *Wakefield*, 12 miles N. E. of *Hutherſfield*, is antient, large and neat, famous for the clothing trade, and has a ſtone bridge over the *Calder*, on which *Edward* IV. built a neat chapel, in memory of thoſe C who fell in the great battle here between the houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*. It has markets on *Thurſday* and *Friday*, and a harbour for barges. The adjacent country is called the lordſhip of *Wakefield*, of which there is a ſeneſchal or ſteward.

8. *Snathe* or *Snaith*, 10 miles E. of *Pontefract*, has a market on *Friday*, and a harbour for boats. D

9. *Thorn*, 7 miles S. E. of *Snathe*, has alſo an harbour for boats, and a market. In the neighbourhood are thoſe called the *Levels*, or *Marſhes*, intermixed with turf, moors, arable and paſture grounds; but drained of late: And upon digging the drains, there were found gates, ladders, hammers, ſhoes, &c. and the body of a E man; ſo that it ſeems to have been overflowed by ſome inundation. In other parts of the drain are ſeen at low water the roots of trees, ſome ſtanding upright, others leaning *Eaſtward*, and ſome look as if they had been cut or burnt. *Roman* coins have alſo been found in the ſame drains.

F 10. *Halifax*, 14 miles N. W. of *Wakefield*, is a large, populous, rich, well-built town, on the ſteep aſcent of a hill, has a market on *Thurſday*, and a great manufacture or cloth. 'Twas famous for a ſevere by-law againſt thieves taken in the fact; according to which, they beheaded them for any thing above 13d. ½ in value, by a G particular machine contriv'd for that purpoſe, much like that called the *Maiden* in *Scotland*, of which ſee the figure in our *Magazine* for 1747, p. 187. The criminal was firſt brought before the bailiff of the town, who preſently ſummoned the frithburghers, within the towns of the foreſt; and

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and if found guilty, he was brought to execution within a week. The axe was drawn up by a pulley, and faſten'd with a pin to the ſide of the ſcaffold: If he had ſtole a horſe, an ox, or any other beaſt, 'twas faſten'd by a cord to the pin that ſtay'd the block, and when the jurors held up one of their hands, the bailiff, or his ſervant whipp'd the beaſt, which pull'd out the pin, and execution was done immediately. This town is remarkable for the largeneſs of its pariſh, which has 11 chapels, and 2 of them parochial, and they reckon 2000 men in it. Here's a ſalary fix'd by one perſon for the preaching miniſters of the chapelries, a free-ſchool, an hoſpital, and a workhouſe. This town gives title of earl to a branch of the family of *Montague*.

11. *Leeds*, about 11 miles N. E. of *Hallifax*, an antient town on the north ſide of the river *Aire*, over which it has a fair bridge. Here is an hoſpital, a free-ſchool, a noble church, and a ſtately market croſs. The town is noted for a great manufacture of woollen cloth, has a market on *Tueſday* and *Saturday*, and a harbour for boats. It is a corporation govern'd by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 aſſiſtants; and gives title of duke to the family of *Oſborne*.

12. *Bradforth*, or *Bradford*, 8 miles N. W. of *Leeds*, has a market on *Teueſday*, and a manufacture of woollen cloth.

13. *Aberforth*, or *Aberford*, about the ſame diſtance N. E. of *Leeds*, has a market on *Wedneſday*, and is noted for pin-making.

14. *Shirborn*, or *Sherburn*, about 4 miles S. E. of *Aberford*, is a ſmall but populous town, with a market on *Saturday*. It has an hoſpital and free-ſchool for 24 orphans. Here are good ſtone quarries in the neighbourhood.

15. *Bawtree*, on the river *Idle*, near the borders of *Lincolnſhire*, a ſmall town, but very much frequented, on account of its being a thoroughfare from *London* to *Scotland*, ſtanding upon the great poſt-road, and ferniſh'd with a large number of inns. Its market is on *Saturday*.

16. *Selby*, about 8 miles E. of *Sherburn*, has a market on *Monday*, and a harbour for boats.

17. *Carwood*, 4 miles N. W. of *Selby*, has alſo a harbour for boats, and a market on *Wedneſday*.

18. *Tadcaſter*, about 7 miles N. W. of *Carwood*, has a maket on *Thurſday*. 'Tis ſuppoſed to be the *Roman Calcaria*, which had the name from the quantity of lime-ſtones in the neighbourhood. *Roman* coins and other antiquities have been found here. It has an hoſpital and free-ſchool, and a handſome ſtone bridge over the *Wharf*, which is ſo ſhallow and dry in ſummer, that a gentleman paſſing it then, made the following diſtich:

Nil Tadcaſter habet muſis vel carmine dignum,
Præter magnificè ſtructum ſine flumine pontem.

But paſſing it again in winter, he recanted in the following lines:

Quæ Tadcaſter erat ſine flumine, pulvere plena,
Nunc habet immenſum fluvium, et pro pulvere lutum.

The town gives title of viſcount to the earl of *Thomond* in *Ireland*.

19. *Wetherby*, about 5 miles N. W. of *Tadcaſter*, a ſmall town with a market on *Thurſday*, and a good trade.

20. *Otley*, about 7 miles W. of *Wetherby*, on the river *Wharf*, an ordinary ſtone-built town, ſituate under an high craggy cliff, that has a market on *Tueſday*.

21. *Skipton*, about the ſame diſtance N. W. from *Otley*, a handſome, well-built town, ſurrounded with ſteep precipices, that has a very large market on *Saturday*. It lies in the hundred of *Craven* (which gives title of earl to the family of that name) and has a church with the monument of *George Clifford*, earl of *Cumberland*, the famous ſailor in queen *Elizabeth*'s time. His only child *Anne*, counteſs of *Pembroke*, *Dorſet* and *Montgomery*, was born in the caſtle in 1590, and died in 1675. She was famous for building or repairing 6 antient caſtles, building 7 chapels and churches, and 2 ſtately hoſpitals richly endowed.

22 *Settle*, about 12 miles N. W. of *Skipton*, has a market on *Tueſday*.

23. *Ripley*, about 5 miles N. W. of *Knaresborough*, has a bridge over the *Nyd*, a market on *Friday*, and is noted for liquorice.

24. *Burnſal*, 6 miles N. of *Skipton*, on the *Wharf*, noted for a church, and a free-ſchool built and endowed by Sir *William Craven*, father to the firſt earl of *Craven*. This gentleman built 4 bridges, and a cauſeway in this county, gave 1000*l.* to *Chriſt*'s *Hoſpital* in *London*, and the royalties of *Creek*, with the patronage, to St. *John*'s college in *Oxford*.

To ———.

Genus irritabile vatum. HOR.

IF thou repent not of thy evil ways,
And ceaſe to cenſure what thou wilt not praiſe;
Thy ſcarlet cloak, white ſtockings, and [black pumps,
Will ſcarce preſerve thee from poetick thumps:
Thy effenc'd wig, and ſkull devoid of [brains,
Shall be the hum'rous ſubject of my ſtrains:
Take heed then, boy! nor diſregard my [ſword,
Leſt my drawn pen prove ſharper than thy ſword.

Poole. H. PRICE.

JOURNAL

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 317.

In the Debate begun in our laſt, the next that ſpoke was C. Numiſius, Arm. *the Purport of whoſe Speech was as follows.*

Mr. Preſident,
S I R,

IT is an old proverb and a true one, that it is never too late to do well: If this petition was precipitately referred to the committee of ſupply, it is not yet too late to rectify that miſtake by the chairman's now leaving the chair; and when the houſe is reſumed, we may diſcharge the former order, and then order the petition to be referred to a particular committee, which cannot, I think, imply any abſurdity; for however well known the facts ſet forth in the petition may be to the honourable gentleman that ſpoke laſt, they are not publickly and notoriouſly known; and as to the principal fact upon which our reſolution ought to depend, it cannot be known to any gentleman of this houſe without a particular inquiry: I mean, Sir, the preſent ſtate of the revenue and neceſſary annual expence of the city or corporation of *Glaſgow*; for till this be particularly known, no argument can be drawn from compaſſion in favour of this motion; and all arguments drawn from juſtice and gratitude will operate as ſtrongly in favour of every one of his majeſty's loyal ſubjects, who ſuffered by the rebellion, as in favour of the corporation of *Glaſgow*. Therefore, in the method we are in, compaſſion muſt be laid entirely aſide; and if we grant this ſum as juſtly due to the corporation *Glaſgow* by the publick, or as a reward for the ſervice they did during the rebellion, we ſhall lay a precedent for more demands of the ſame kind than the publick can poſſibly anſwer.

Beſides the inquiry I have mentioned, Sir, there is another fact which we ought to inquire particularly into, and that is the conduct of the magiſtrates of *Glaſgow* with reſpect to the demands made upon them by the rebels. I am far from ſuppoſing, but for any parliamentary knowledge we have, I may ſuppoſe, that the magiſtrates, or ſome of them, ſecretly encouraged the rebels to make theſe demands; and if any thing of this kind ſhould appear, there would be no occaſion to load the publick with making good the loſs to the corporation, any further than the eſtates of ſuch magiſtrates ſhould not be ſufficient to anſwer. This was the method taken by parliament in the year 1720-21, with regard to the *South Sea* company; for before it was reſolved to grant any relief to the company, a very ſtrict ſcrutiny was made into the conduct of the directors, and into the value of their eſtates, moſt part of which was appropriated to make good the loſs of the company, before any relief was granted by the publick; and as to the relief that was afterwards granted the company, by diſcharging them from what they had obliged themſelves to pay to the publick, I muſt think, it was a relief which the publick ought not to have granted, and therefore a precedent that ought never to be followed.

Then, Sir, with regard to a receiver's being robbed of the publick money; perhaps, the parliament might be induced out of compaſſion, to make good that loſs, rather than ruin him and thoſe who were ſecurity for him; but I cannot think, that any parliament would or ought to do this in a committee of ſup-

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ply, without ſome previous inquiry into the circumſtances as well as the conduct of ſuch receiver. After a particular inquiry indeed, and a parliamentary conviction, that the conduct of ſuch receiver was altogether blameleſs, and that he would be intirely ruined by obliging him to make good that loſs, there might be room for parliamentary compaſſion; but whatever the parliament might be induced to do in ſuch a caſe, it could be no argument for what is now propoſed, even ſuppoſing we had been by a previous inquiry convinced, that the conduct of the magiſtrates of *Glaſgow* was blameleſs, and that the corporation was unable to diſcharge this debt; becauſe I am confident, the inhabitants of *Gleſgow* would raiſe twice this ſum rather than have their corporation diſſolved; and as they are ſufficiently able to do ſo, notwithſtanding what they ſuffered by the rebellion, there can be no room for parliamentary compaſſion.

To conclude, Sir, if this motion be agreed to, I muſt look upon the nation to be in the condition of a huſband, againſt whom his wife has commenced a proceſs of divorce. We muſt not only pay our own coſts in the law-ſuit, but we muſt alſo pay thoſe of our antagoniſt; and as I do not think, that any huſband ſhould be ſubjected to this, till it appears by the event of the ſuit, that he is guilty of what he is charged with, I cannot agree to this motion; becauſe, I believe, it will not be ſaid by the advocates for this motion, that the publick was any way to blame.

The Anſwer to this was made by Q. Opimius, Arm. *and was in Effect thus:*

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

I AM very unwilling to accuſe gentlemen of want of candour, but I believe, every one who has given attention to this debate is convinced, that thoſe who inſiſt upon our altering our method of proceeding in this affair, really intend thereby to defeat the prayer of this petition, at leaſt for this ſeſſion; becauſe it would be impoſſible for us to enter upon and compleat the inquiry they propoſe, during the time we can ſuppoſe this ſeſſion to continue; and if the petition ſhould be defeated for this ſeſſion, I doubt much if the city of *Glaſgow*, or any other of his majeſty's loyal ſubjects, would ever hereafter apply to parliament for relief, upon the head of their ſuffering by their loyalty during the late rebellion. Therefore I muſt think, that the fate of this and all ſuch petitions depends upon the iſſue of this debate; and that we are now to determine, whether this day ſhall be an anniverſary of rejoicing or mourning to all the *Jacobites* in the united kingdom; for they will certainly rejoice at the parliament's ſhewing a diſregard to thoſe, who upon the late occaſion ſhewed themſelves firm friends to his majeſty; and they will have cauſe to mourn, if all ſuch as ſhall behave in the ſame manner upon any future occaſion, be now encouraged to expect the countenance not only of his majeſty, but his parliament, in any juſt demand they may hereafter have upon a like account.

I ſay, juſt demand, Sir, becauſe I think the demand now under conſideration is ſo ſtrongly founded in juſtice, that it ſtands in need of no other ſupport, tho' it muſt be acknowledged, that ſomething is due in gratitude; but if this demand reſted upon no other foundation, I ſhould be againſt complying with it, becauſe I am againſt all pecuniary rewards: They encourage and propagate a mercenary ſpirit among the people; and therefore, I think, we have already too many ſuch. But the people of *Glaſgow* aſk no ſuch reward:

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reward: They ask no reward for the services they performed: They ask no reimbursement of what they voluntarily contributed: They ask no indemnification as to what they suffered by the common fate of war: They ask an indemnification only as to what they suffered extraordinary, and merely upon account of their loyalty; for tho' some gentlemen seem now to think, that neither their loyalty nor their services were extraordinary, it is plain the rebels thought otherwise; and this made them treat that city more severely than they did any other; particularly as to the two mulcts or fines imposed upon them. As to these only, they desire an indemnification; and with this modest demand the publick is in justice, I think, bound to comply, not upon the general principle of the publick's being obliged as far as possible to make good every private person's loss by a war, but because this loss was very extraordinary, and occasioned by that city's fidelity to the established government.

If then, Sir, this demand ought to be complied with upon the principle of justice alone, how strongly must it be recommended by compassion, when we consider the present circumstances of the estate belonging to the corporation of *Glasgow*? But it is said, that in order to excite our compassion, we should have had a previous inquiry into the circumstances of that estate, and into the conduct of the magistrates. For God's sake! Sir, how would you have inquired into the circumstances of that estate? Could you have had a better account of its circumstances than from one who has been the chief magistrate for several years? If any gentleman had suggested the least diffidence or suspicion of his evidence, you might even before this committee have had his evidence confirmed by other witnesses. But it was so candid and so distinct, that I believe most gentlemen are convinced, he spoke nothing but the truth. As to this fact therefore, you could not, before a particular committee, have had a fuller or a better evidence than you have now before you; and as to the conduct of the magistrates of *Glasgow* during the rebellion, I have often heard, that common fame was a sufficient ground for inducing this house to inquire into a man's conduct; but I always thought, that it was common bad fame. I never supposed, that universal applause could give this house any ground for an inquiry. This is the case with regard to the magistrates of *Glasgow*; their conduct during the rebellion has been, and is still applauded by all true friends to the government. I believe no gentleman will say he ever heard the least suggestion, that they, or any of them, held the least secret correspondence with the rebels; or that they did not do all that was in their power for defeating the rebellion. It would therefore have been contrary to all the rules of parliament to have appointed any particular committee for inquiring into their conduct; and as to all the other facts set forth in the petition, besides their being notoriously known, you have now before you an evidence, as full and unquestionable as you could have had before any such committee.

There cannot therefore be any solid objection against our method of proceeding in this affair; nor can any argument be from thence drawn for the chairman's leaving the chair; consequently that motion can be agreed to upon no other foundation but that of rejecting the petition, which would certainly be the cause of terrible effects, in case of any future invasion or rebellion. And as to the effects of granting relief in the present case, and refusing it in any other case of the same nature, we can have no occasion to be afraid of them; because, if there be any

other caſe of the ſame nature; if there be any other city or town in *Great Britain* that can ſhew, that its inhabitants contributed largely towards the ſervice of the government during the late rebellion; that many of them ventured, and ſome of them loſt their lives in that ſervice; that they ſuffered ſeverely by the rebels living among them at free quarters; that a large ſum of money was extorted by the rebels from the corporation on account of its loyalty; and that the corporation has thereby incurred a debt, which it is no way able to pay: I ſay, if there be any city or town that can ſhew all theſe circumſtances, I am convinced, the parliament would readily agree to pay a debt ſo contracted, and might do ſo without danger of loading the publick with any great demand; and if they could not ſhew theſe to be their circumſtances, their caſe could not be of the ſame nature, nor could they with any juſtice complain, ſhould the parliament refuſe to grant them relief.

With regard therefore to cities, towns, or corporations, our granting the relief now propoſed, can occaſion no diſcontent, much leſs any diſaffection; and with regard to private gentlemen, if any of them have ſuffered, or have had any money extorted from them, the government has it always in its power to grant them a recompence, by conferring upon them ſome of the many lucrative employments we have in the executive part of our government. Thus, Sir, it is evident, that our agreeing to grant the city of *Glaſgow* the ſum now moved for, can be attended with no danger; whereas, our rejecting the petition, even in the ſoft method of the chairman's leaving the chair, may be attended with moſt fatal effects; and as I think, that the ſum ſued for is really in juſtice due by the publick to that city, I ſhall moſt heartily concur with my honourable friend in his motion.

The next that ſpoke was M. Fabius Ambuſtus, Arm. *whoſe Speech was in Subſtance thus:*

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

THAT the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, may not accuſe me of want of candour, I ſhall declare, that I am for the chairman's leaving the chair, not only becauſe I think we have not proceeded in a parliamentary method towards granting the ſum of money moved for, but alſo becauſe I think no ſum of money ſhould be granted by parliament upon ſuch a conſideration, either to the city of *Glaſgow*, or to any other perſon or body politick in the kingdom. As to the method of proceeding, Sir, I do not conſider, whether we could have had a better or fuller evidence before a particular committee; nor do I conſider, what we might before ſuch a committee have inquired into: I conſider only the rules of parliament, which never ought to be broke through without an abſolute neceſſity: And it muſt be allowed, that according to thoſe rules, the city of *Glaſgow*'s petition ought firſt to have been referred to a particular committee, and the reſolution of that committee, if in favour of the petition, would of courſe have been referred to the committee of ſupply. This was certainly the method in which we ought to have proceeded, according to the rules of parliament; and I have not heard one reaſon offered for our breaking through thoſe rules in the caſe now before us; nor can I ſee any danger in our recurring to the obſervance of thoſe rules; for the petitioners are certainly prepared to prove every fact ſet forth in their petition; and if they are, we may ſtill proceed in a regular method to grant this money before the end of this ſeſſion; for if it be granted, I hope it will be granted by a particular

ticular bill for the purpoſe, otherwiſe we ſhall deprive the other houſe of the negative they claim with reſpect to money bills; becauſe, if this clauſe ſhould appear no where but in the general clauſe of appropriation, uſually annexed to ſome money bill of great conſequence, which I ſuſpect to be the deſign at preſent, the other houſe muſt conſent to this grant, or the money bill to which the appropriation clauſe is annexed, muſt be loſt. This they may look on as a deſigned impoſition; and this may induce them to reject this grant, even though they would otherwiſe have approved of it; therefore, if I were really a friend to the petition, I ſhould be for altering the method we now ſeem to be in, and proceeding firſt by a particular committee, and then by a particular bill for this purpoſe.

But now, Sir, I ſhall give you my reaſons why I am no friend to the petition; firſt, becauſe I think no money ought to be granted upon ſuch an account; and, in the next place, becauſe if any money were to be granted, it ought not to be granted in the way now propoſed. As to the firſt of theſe reaſons, it has always been an eſtabliſhed maxim, not only in this country, but all over *Europe*, that in time of war the people of the country where it happens to be ſeated, or where the weight of it falls, muſt ſubmit to their fate, without any hopes of having their loſſes made good, in whole or in part, by the other dominions ſubject to the ſame ſovereign. Accordingly, we find, that in queen *Elizabeth*'s time, when the *Spaniards* landed in the weſt, and burnt *Penſance* and ſome other places, no compenſation was made by the publick for the loſs ſuſtained by the inhabitants. And again, in king *William*'s time, when the *French* landed in *Devonſire*, and burnt *Tingmouth*, with all the ſhips in the harbour, no application was ever made to parliament, or any relief ſo much as aſked for the ſufferers, upon that occaſion. This maxim has therefore been always obſerved in this country, as well as other parts of *Europe*; and it deſerves to be ſo, becauſe it makes the people bold and alert in oppoſing the entrance of an enemy into the country; whereas the contrary maxim would of courſe have a contrary effect. And as there was no body of foreign troops landed during the late rebellion, I muſt be of opinion, that thoſe who did ſuffer, are ſo far from deſerving any relief from the publick, that they deſerved what they met with, becauſe they did not defend themſelves; for as the friends of the government are in moſt parts of the kingdom much more numerous than its enemies, they might certainly defend themſelves, if they would take care to be properly provided and qualified for that purpoſe; and if they are negligent in this reſpect, they ought not to be encouraged to expect any relief from the publick, for the loſs they may ſuſtain through their own negligence or cowardice.

Upon this general maxim therefore, I muſt be of opinion, that no money ought to be granted, either to the town of *Glaſgow*, or to any other place, for making good what they ſuffered by the rebellion; but as to the city of *Glaſgow*, Sir, I have particular reaſons why I think no money ought to be granted for making good any part of their loſs. Gentlemen may magnify as much as they pleaſe the contributions of the inhabitants of that city for raiſing and ſubſiſting their two regiments, or their loſs by furniſhing the rebels with free quarters; but if we conſider the cheapneſs of proviſions in that country, we muſt think their loſs a little exaggerated; and if we conſider what a flouriſhing trade they have enjoyed for many years, we muſt conclude that, if they had been as generous in their contributions as many places in *England*, the corporation would

would have had no occaſion to run in debt, or to apply to parliament for relief.

As to the debt contracted by the corporation, Sir, I am really ſurpriſed how they came to contract ſuch a debt, when it would have been ſo eaſy to have raiſed among the inhabitants the whole of what was demanded by the rebels. If the corporation had abſolutely refuſed to raiſe the money, can we ſuppoſe, that the inhabitants would not have raiſed it by a general contribution, rather than expoſe themſelves to be plundered? This, I think, is not in the leaſt to be queſtioned; and therefore I muſt ſuppoſe, that the magiſtrates had then ſuch an application as this in view, and raiſed the money upon the credit of the corporation, with a deſign to ſeek relief from parliament, as ſoon as they could find a favourable opportunity, which relief they foreſaw could never have been applied for, had the money been raiſed by a contribution among, or rather a tax upon the inhabitants, according to their reſpective circumſtances.

If the corporation was at that time ſo poor as is now repreſented, the magiſtrates muſt have had ſome ſuch thing in view; for if the whole revenue of the corporation be barely ſufficient to defray its annual expence, they could not propoſe to diſcharge the debt ſo contracted, without a grant of an equal ſum of money from the crown or the publick, or an act of parliament impowering them to raiſe it upon the inhabitants; and if they had any thoughts of this laſt expedient, they acted very imprudently; becauſe they ſhould rather have choſe, that the inhabitants ſhould then be taxed by the rebels for raiſing this ſum of money, than that they ſhould afterwards be taxed by parliament for raiſing it. Nay, if they were ſuch friends to the government as they pretend, they ſhould have made it neceſſary for the rebels to tax the inhabitants in order to raiſe the money demanded, becauſe it would have left a bad impreſſion of them in the minds of all thoſe that had been obliged to contribute towards that tax. A This, I ſay, they ſhould have done, if they had acted prudently; for they have now perhaps made it neceſſary for the parliament to enable them to raiſe money by a tax upon the inhabitants for diſcharging this debt; which brings me to the other reaſon B for my being no friend to this petition, or at leaſt to the motion now made to us; becauſe if it be neceſſary to grant money for relieving the city of *Glaſgow* from this debt, I think this the very worſt and moſt imprudent way we can chuſe for C granting it.

The produce of the forfeited eſtates is certainly, Sir, the moſt proper fund for this purpoſe, and whether that fund may be ſufficient or no, is a queſtion that we ought not to take upon the word of any miniſter; D therefore the queſtion now before us ought to be deferred until we have made an inquiry into the probable amount of that produce, by ordering a ſurvey of the forfeited eſtates, and an account of the claims entered againſt them, to be laid before us E the beginning of next ſeſſion of parliament. But ſuppoſe this fund ſhould evidently appear to be inſufficient, the next moſt proper fund is ſurely the civil liſt revenue, which if managed with œconomy, muſt be ſufficient for the purpoſe, becauſe F it now exceeds what it was in the late king's time, with all the additional grants that were then made to it; for the million granted to the civil liſt in the late king's reign, and the 300,000*l.* paid to it by the two inſurance companies, made it up but G 800,000*l.* yearly during that reign; whereas, I am convinced, it now exceeds 800,000*l.* yearly, notwithſtanding the account of deficiences lately laid before, and made good by

by parliament; for as no inquiry was made either into that account, or into the produce of that fund in former years, it can afford me no reaſon for ſuppoſing, that the civil liſt revenue has not exceeded 800,000*l.* one year with another, ever ſince it was ſettled upon his preſent majeſty; and I muſt think it hard to oblige the publick to make good the deficiency, without allowing it the benefit of any former ſurplus: That is to ſay, if the civil liſt revenue ſhould for many years produce a million annually, and for a few years afterwards, during a heavy war, ſhould produce but 750,000*l.* I think it is hard to oblige the publick to make good the deficiency of 50,000*l.* yearly, without allowing it any benefit by the 200,000*l.* yearly ſurplus above the ſum for which that fund was firſt granted.

Surely, Sir, when the civil liſt revenue was firſt made diſtinct from the other branches of the publick ſervice, and when a greater revenue was ſettled upon his majeſty than had ever been granted to any of his predeceſſors, a due regard was had to thoſe acts of charity or generoſity which the dignity of the crown might require, and among ſuch acts none can be more deſerving than a generous recompence to thoſe who have ſuffered by their loyalty. Therefore, if the city of *Glaſgow* has any title to relief, that relief ought to come from the civil liſt revenue; and if that revenue cannot ſpare to grant this relief, it muſt proceed from bad œconomy: The Hon. gentleman who has now the management of this revenue under his care, has thrown down the gauntlet, and ſeems to dare any man to take it up: Perhaps it may be taken up when he leaſt expects it; but let it be taken up when it will, the demand now made upon the publick for what ought to have been ſatiſfied out of the civil liſt, will be an article againſt him. That revenue may now perhaps be managed with more œconomy than in the late king's time, when by an account which was by chance laid before parliament, it appeared, that in four years time no leſs than two millions had been employed in ſecret ſervice. If any thing near this ſum be now ſo employed, I do not wonder at his majeſty's not having ſo much to ſpare for acts of charity and generoſity, as many noblemen and rich commoners in the kingdom. But notwithſtanding the war, I cannot ſuppoſe, there is now near that ſum ſo employed: At leaſt I cannot ſuppoſe, that it has been employed in procuring ſecret intelligence, or if it has, that it has been very ill applied; for through the whole courſe of the war it appeared, that we had no foreign intelligence but what was communicated by the foreign *Gazettes*, and the young pretender was landed in *Scotland* before our miniſters knew any thing of his deſign or of his embarkation. With regard to this ſort of ſecret ſervice I muſt therefore ſuppoſe, that great œconomy has been of late made uſe of; but there is another ſort of ſecret ſervice, which I ſhall not name at preſent, and in this I muſt ſuppoſe, that our miniſters have been a little extravagant, otherwiſe the crown might eaſily have ſpared a ſum ſufficient for giving the relief now propoſed to the city of *Glaſgow*.

For this ſort of extravagance, Sir, the Hon. gentleman may perhaps anſwer to his own conſcience, for the conſciences of miniſters have in all ages been very eaſily ſatisfied; but if there has been any ſuch, and an impartial enquiry ſhould be ſet on foot, I am ſure he could not anſwer for it to parliament. As I do not think it proper at preſent to propoſe any ſuch inquiry, I muſt therefore take for granted what the Hon. gentleman has been pleaſed to aſſert, that it is impoſſible for his majeſty

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to give relief to the city of *Glaſgow* out of the civil liſt revenue; but ſuppoſing this likewiſe to be true, we have ſtill another method for procuring relief to the corporation of *Glaſgow*, without adding a new load upon the publick revenue of the nation; and that is, by enabling the magiſtrates to raiſe upon the inhabitants that money which was borrowed to prevent their being plundered; for tho' it would have been of more ſervice to the government, to have forced the rebels themſelves to have raiſed this money by a tax upon the inhabitants, yet ſuch a tax, tho' impoſed by the authority of parliament, will ſtill be of ſervice, becauſe the inhabitants will reflect upon the original cauſe of the tax, and this will confirm them in their hatred of the late rebellion, and their abhorrence of thoſe principles which were the occaſion of it.

By this method, Sir, we ſhall do a ſingular piece of ſervice to the government, and we ſhall procure a ſufficient relief for the corporation of *Glaſgow*, without doing injuſtice to, or raiſing diſcontents in any other part of the nation; but as this method cannot be reſolved on, or any ſtep made towards it, in a committee of ſupply, I ſhall therefore conclude with ſeconding the motion made by the noble lord upon the floor, That the chairman do now leave the chair.

The laſt that ſpoke in this debate was Cn. Gavillius, Arm. *who ſpoke in Subſtance as follows:*

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

I Am ſurpriſed to hear the objection to our method of proceeding in this affair, ſo much inſiſted on. Have gentlemen ſo ſoon forgot, what was done but the very laſt ſeſſion, in relation to the petitions from our northern colonies, praying for a reimburſement of the expence they had been at in taking and ſecuring the iſland of *Cape-Breton?* Thoſe petitions were, 'tis true, at firſt ordered to lie upon the table, but they were ſoon after referred directly to the committee of ſupply, where the ſums reſpectively due to them were voted, and no farther notice was taken of them in any of our proceedings, till they were appropriated to the reſpective colonies in the appropriation clauſes inſerted in the ſinking fund bill, which paſſed the other houſe without any difficulty or objection. When we granted ſuch a large ſum in the committee of ſupply, without any previous reference to a particular committee, or any previous parliamentary inquiry into accounts that were ſo intricate, is it poſſible to aſſign a reaſon why we ſhould not in the ſame way grant ſuch a ſmall ſum as this now moved for, and upon an account which conſiſts but of three plain articles, no one of which can be conteſted or doubted? Is it poſſible for a gentleman of the moſt luxuriant fancy to ſuggeſt a reaſon, why the other houſe ſhould think themſelves impoſed on by the method now propoſed, when they made laſt year no objection to the ſame method purſued in an affair of much greater conſequence?

I muſt therefore ſuppoſe, Sir, that gentlemen made uſe of this objection, becauſe they were conſcious of the weakneſs of all the other objections they could invent againſt the motion now made to us; and I am the more convinced of this, the more I conſider the objections that have been made; for they are chiefly founded upon a poſition laid down as general, tho' it was never admitted to be ſuch either in theory or practice; or upon a ſuppoſition, that there are ſeveral places in the kingdom whoſe caſe is exactly parallel to that of *Glaſgow*, without inſtancing ſo much as one that has the leaſt reſemblance.

Sir, it is ſo far from being an eſtabliſhed maxim in this or any other country,

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country, never to grant relief to those who have suffered, in any extraordinary manner, by a war, that we have several late instances to the contrary. The *Dutch* are now about granting relief to the people of *Bergen-op-zoom*; and when the *Austrian* army invaded *Alsace* in the year 1744, the *French* king granted to the people of that province an exemption from all taxes for a considerable time, in order to indemnify them for what they suffered by that invasion; and this must be allowed to have been a very wise and political step in the court of *France*, because, as that province is upon the confines of *Germany*, and as the people must be supposed to have still some affection for the empire, to which they formerly belonged, it is necessary for the *French* to treat them with the utmost tenderness, not only to secure their fidelity, but to encourage the people of the neighbouring provinces in the empire, to wish for being brought under the dominion of *France*, which that ambitious court has been long aiming at. I mention this, Sir, because we have a reason of much the same nature, for treating the people of *Glasgow* with more than ordinary tenderness, as must be allowed by every one who considers the situation of that city, and the disaffection that still reigns in that country.

Now, Sir, with regard to the practice here at home, as we have the happiness to be situated in an island, and have, I hope, always shall have a superior force at sea, we can but rarely have an occasion to exercise our charity or generosity towards those places that have sustained any great loss by war.

The loss by the descent of the *Spaniards* in queen *Elizabeth*'s reign, or of the *French* in that of king *William*, was so inconsiderable, that it was not worth the publick notice, nor can any one at this distance of time say, that none of the sufferers met with any charitable relief from the crown, because the publick revenue was at neither of those times so strictly appropriated by parliament as it is now. But to come nearer our own time, I must desire gentlemen to recollect, that during the rebellion in the year 1715, several houses were burn'd or destroyed both in *Scotland* and at *Preston* in *England*. What did the parliament do upon that occasion? They did not propose to make good the loss of every one that suffered by that rebellion; but as the loss by the destruction of these houses was extraordinary, they resolved that it should be made good to the proprietors. The fund they appropriated for this purpose was, indeed, the produce of the forfeited estates, because, as several great and free estates had become forfeited both in *England* and *Scotland*, it was apparent, that this fund would be sufficient, which is far from being the case at present; and as those estates had been granted by the late king to the publick, it is a proof, that, even here at home, the publick does sometimes think itself obliged to make good a loss sustained by war, when that loss happens to be of an extraordinary nature.

I could give many other instances, Sir, especially from foreign history, where the publick has granted some sort of relief to private persons or societies that have suffered extraordinary losses by a war; but those I have mentioned will suffice to shew, that the maxim contended for is not general, and indeed it would be cruel to establish such a general maxim without any exception. Then as to the supposition, that there are several places whose case is exactly parallel to that of *Glasgow*, I need not make any answer, because I am convinced, there is no such place in the kingdom; and as to the places that have been mentioned in this debate, it has been shewn by the gentlemen

who ſpoke before on the ſame ſide with me, that there is no ſort of reſemblance; conſequently from this precedent we can apprehend no new demand upon the publick.

But the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, has ſet up a new doctrine: He was pleaſed to ſay, Sir, that as there was no invaſion by any body of foreign troops, all thoſe places that ſuffered by the rebellion, deſerved to ſuffer, becauſe they did not defend themſelves: It was lucky for him that the rebels did not come near any place where he had a concern; for if they had, I believe he would have taken care not to broach any ſuch doctrine, which is a doctrine no one will adopt who knows the difference between the people of a fruitful country, who think of nothing but induſtry, agriculture, and manufactures, and the people of a barren, mountainous country, who think of nothing but idleneſs, arms and military exerciſes; for againſt the latter, the former muſt always defend themſelves by a regular ſtanding army. But ſuppoſing this doctrine were to be admitted, the city of *Glaſgow* has a good plea, which no place to the ſouthward of it can lay claim to, I mean that of its being ſurprized by the rebels coming ſo ſuddenly and unexpectedly upon them; ſo that they had no time to prepare or provide for their defence, had they been capable to make one.

This doctrine, therefore, may operate againſt giving relief to any place ſouth of *Glaſgow*, but can have no weight againſt our giving relief to that city, and conſequently is an argument in favour of the motion, becauſe it ſhews, that what we do in this caſe, can be no precedent for our doing the ſame in any other. This, Sir, the honourable gentleman ſeemed to be ſenſible of, and therefore he gave us another new doctrine, by attacking the prudence of the magiſtrates of *Glaſgow*, in raiſing the money demanded by the rebels, upon the credit of the corporation, and not leaving them to raiſe it by force of arms upon the inhabitants. I ſhall readily admit, that the inhabitants, as the gentleman ſaid, would have raiſed the money rather than expoſe their houſes to be plundered, and their city reduced to aſhes: Nay, I believe, rather than ſubject themſelves to this, they would have raiſed the whole ſum firſt demanded; and if the rebel chiefs had ſhewn as little regard to that city as ſome gentlemen now do in this houſe, they would have inſiſted on their firſt demand; but by the addreſs of the magiſtrates, and their agreeing to raiſe the money, the rebels were ſatisfied with a little more than the third of their firſt demand; whereas, had the magiſtrates obſtinately refuſed to raiſe any money upon the credit of the corporation, and put them to the trouble of raiſing it by force of arms upon the inhabitants, how are we ſure, that they would not immediately have given a looſe to their banditti crew, and expoſed the city to all manner of military execution? The leaſt that could be expected, if they had been put to the trouble of raiſing the money by force of arms, would have been, their raiſing a great deal more than they at firſt demanded; and how would they have raiſed it? Certainly, by taxing thoſe higheſt that had ſhewn the greateſt zeal for the government; ſo that our moſt faithful friends would have been the greateſt ſufferers; and if there were any in that city who had ever ſhewn a warm ſide to the pretender's cauſe, they would have been allowed to go ſcot-free.

It is therefore evident, Sir, that the magiſtrates of *Glaſgow* acted the moſt prudent part, both for the ſervice of the government and the friends of the government; and that even tho' they ſhould hereafter be obliged to ſue for an act of parliament, to enable them to raiſe money

by

by a tax upon the inhabitants, for paying off the debt then contracted upon the credit of the corporation. This they muſt do, Sir, if the motion now before us be rejected, or otherwiſe the corporation muſt be ruined; and either of theſe I ſhould look on as a trophy erected to the honour of the rebels, and a warning to all the people of this kingdom, never to expoſe themſelves to the reſentment of the *Jacobites* by any proofs of their zeal for the ſupport of this government. Might not this have moſt terrible conſequences? could we expect that any man would hereafter exert himſelf in favour of a government that had erected ſuch a trophy, or given ſuch a warning? If the corporation of *Glaſgow* ſhould be ruined, or the citizens taxed for preventing it, would not every one that heard of it, ſhake his head and ſay, this is the fruit of their zeal for the ſupport of the preſent government? The honourable gentleman ſaid, that if the inhabitants of *Glaſgow* ſhould be taxed, by authority of parliament, for raiſing the money extorted from the corporation on account of its loyalty, they would reflect upon the original cauſe of that tax: This I ſhall readily admit: But what was the original cauſe? Their loyalty, Sir, their fidelity, and their ſteady adherence to revolution principles: It was this that expoſed them to the reſentment of the rebels: It was this that made the rebels extort ſuch ſums of money from them: It was this that was the original cauſe of their ſuffering, and will by them be conſidered as the original cauſe of the tax impoſed upon them: And as in this age we cannot expect, that men will be martyrs even for our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, we may expect, that not only they, but many others, from their example, will take care, by their future conduct, to remove this cauſe, in order to prevent its expoſing them to any future ſuffering.

Sir, the fatal conſequences of our rejecting this motion are ſo glaring, that I am ſurprized to hear it oppoſed by any gentleman who has a regard for the liberties or religion of his country, or for our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, upon which both ſo intimately depend. The ſum now moved for is due in juſtice, in compaſſion, in gratitude, to the city of *Glaſgow*; and in prudence we ought to grant it as ſpeedily and unanimouſly as poſſible. That city is ſo far from derogating from its merit by this application, that, I think, we are obliged to its friends for aſking ſo little, becauſe they have thereby ſhut the door againſt an application from any other place or perſon in the kingdom; and we are alſo obliged to them for having ſo long delayed this application: While the nation was engaged in a heavy and expenſive war, and obliged to raiſe ſuch vaſt ſums of money yearly for the ſupport of that war, out of regard to the publick, they deferred making their juſt demands; and from hence the noble lord, who ſpoke ſome time ſince, may ſee the reaſon why they did not apply till the month of *January* or *February* laſt. Surely, their regard for the diſtreſſes of the publick, ought not to be made an argument againſt them. Would it be fair in a man to refuſe paying a juſt debt, becauſe his creditor had delay'd making any demand till he was in a condition to pay it? Such arguments muſt ſhew, that gentlemen are at a loſs what to ſay againſt this motion. Therefore I ſhall conclude with obſerving, that as to what has been ſaid about the produce of the forfeited eſtates, and the application of the civil liſt revenue, it is quite foreign to the preſent queſtion: We have been aſſured, from the beſt authority, that neither of thoſe funds can anſwer the preſent demand; and when gentlemen move for an inquiry into either, I ſhall very freely give my opi-

opinion upon the ſubject; for I am fully convinced, that no gentleman who is intruſted by his majeſty with the management of thoſe funds, is afraid of any inquiry, however ſtrict, if it be but candid and impartial. But as this inquiry cannot be ſet on foot, much leſs compleated, during this ſeſſion, and as the demand now under conſideration requires immediate ſatisfaction, I ſhall be for agreeing to the motion.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

A Summary *of the moſt important Affairs, that happen'd laſt Seſſion of Parliament: Continued from* p. 327.

THO' the reſolutions both of the committee of ſupply, and ways and means, were all agreed to by the houſe upon the report, yet the following reſolutions of the committee of ſupply were vigorouſly oppoſed, *viz.* The *firſt* of *Jan.* 24, which was oppoſed in the committee and again upon the report, as being a great deal more than it ever had been, either in time of peace or war: That of *March* 20, upon which there was a long debate, the principal ſpeakers for the reſolution being Mr. *P——m*, Mr. S——r G——l, Sir *T——s R——n*, &c. and thoſe againſt it, L—d *S——ge*, L—d *E——t*, Sir *F——s D——d*, &c. but upon the diviſion, the queſtion was carried in favour of the reſolution by 200 to 82; and next day upon the report, the queſtion was likewiſe upon a diviſion carried in favour of the reſolution by 129 to 49: The *third* reſolution of *April* 14, on which there was a long debate, and a great many ſpeakers, the chief of whom for the reſolution were *W——m P——tt*, Eſq; and *H——y P——m*, Eſq; and againſt it, *H——y B——ſt*, Eſq; and the L——d *E——t*: And the fourth reſolution of the ſame day, which likewiſe occaſioned a debate, the reſolution being ſupported principally by the ſaid Mr. *P——tt* and Mr. *P——m*, and oppoſed by the ſaid *H——y B——ſt*, and the L—d *E——t*, and by Sir *J——n H——d C——n*, and Sir *J——n C——ſt*: Both theſe laſt reſolutions were oppoſed likewiſe upon the report, and upon each a motion made for recommitting it, but upon a diviſion the queſtion was carried in the negative, upon the firſt by 171 to 93, and upon the ſecond by 147 to 70; after which the queſtion was of courſe put for agreeing, and carried in both without a diviſion. The reſolution of *April* 21, was likewiſe long debated in the committee, by Col *C——l*, *C——s A——ne*, Eſq; *W——m P——tt*, Eſq; *H——y P——m*, Eſq; *J——s O——d*, Eſq; *G——e L——n*, Eſq; *C——s M——d*, Eſq; and the L—d *A——te*, in favour of it; and by *G——ge B——s*, Eſq; the L—d *E——t*, *R——t N——t*, Eſq; *H——y B——ſt*, Eſq; and *E——d S——l*, Eſq; againſt it; but upon the queſtion's being put, it was carried in favour of the reſolution without a diviſion, and agreed to upon the report without any new debate.

Theſe were all the reſolutions of the committee of ſupply that met with any remarkable oppoſition; and as to the reſolutions of the committee of ways and means, no one of them was oppoſed or occaſioned any debate, therefore we ſhall proceed to give an account of the moſt remarkable bills paſs'd laſt ſeſſion into laws. As to the money bills brought in upon the reſolutions of the committee of ways and means, *viz.* the malt bill, the land-tax bill, the bill for charging the ſinking fund with the payment of annuities in diſcharge of navy bills, *&c.* and the bill for granting *a million* out of the ſinking fund, and enabling his majeſty to raiſe a further ſum of *one million*, &c. they all paſs'd in courſe, and require no further notice here. And as to the other bills, paſs'd into laws, we ſhall give an account only of the moſt remarkable,

markable, which we ſhall do in the order in which they were introduced. According to this order, the firſt that occurs to our obſervation was, *The bill for declaring the authority of the commiſſioners appointed by his majeſty, under the great ſeal, for receiving, hearing and determining appeals in cauſes of prizes.*

For underſtanding the cauſe and the nature of this bill, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that for a long time paſt none but ſuch as were of his majeſty's privy council, had ever been appointed commiſſioners in any ſuch commiſſion, and conſequently none of the judges except the three chiefs; but in the laſt commiſſion all the judges were appointed, whereupon a queſtion aroſe among the judges, whether they could act under that commiſſion; and upon this queſtion, after the moſt mature deliberation, they were equally divided, ſo that it became neceſſary to paſs a law for impowering them to act, or to iſſue a new commiſſion. The former method was choſen, and a bill was preſented to the houſe of lords by the D—ke of *N——tle* for this purpoſe, on *Jan.* 17, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time. On the 24th, the L—d *B——ſt* moved for its being read a ſecond time on the *Thurſday* following, and that the lords ſhould be ſummoned, and the judges ordered to attend. After which he moved, that copies of ſome of the articles of ſeveral treaties relating to the method of determining ſuch appeals might be laid before the houſe, which was done accordingly.

When the bill came to be read a ſecond time, according to the ſaid order on the 26th, the L—d *B——ſt* moved, that the judges might give their opinion *ſeriatim* upon the queſtion, Whether the commiſſion was legal, with their reaſons for their opinion; and the motion being agreed to, the judges gave that day and the next their opinion as before, one half that it was legal, and the other that it was not; after which the debate upon the motion for committing the bill was adjourned till *Jan.* 31, on which day there was a long debate, the motion being oppoſed by the E—l of *G——lle*, and ſupported by the L—d C——r, but upon the queſtion, it was carried for committing, and the houſe reſolved to go into a committee on the bill on *Feb.* 2, when there was a new debate, in which the chief ſpeakers againſt the bill, or ſome of the clauſes of it, were the E—l of *G—lle*, the M—s of *T——le*, and the L—d *B——ſt*; and in ſupport of it, the D—ke of *N——tle*, the D—ke of *A——le*, the D—ke of *B——d*, and the L—d C——r; but upon the queſtion the ſeveral clauſes were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time the next day, when it was paſſed, and ſent to the commons, where it likewiſe met with ſome oppoſition; but after going through the uſual forms, it was paſſed, and received the royal aſſent on *Feb.* 16.

The next bill we ſhall take notice of was, *The bill for amending, explaining, and reducing into one act of parliament, the laws relating to the government of majeſty's navies, ſhips, veſſels, and forces by ſea*, which was moved for by the Lord *Barrington*, *Dec.* 12, and his lordſhip, together with the Lord *Vere Beauclerc*, the Lord *Duncannon*, Mr. *Ellis*, Mr. *Cleveland*, Mr. *Doddington*, and Mr. *Corbet*, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. *Feb.* 1, the ſaid bill was preſented to the houſe by the Lord *Barrington*, read a firſt time, and order'd to be read a ſecond time. *Monday* the 6th it was ordered to be read a ſecond time on the *Friday* following, which it was accordingly, and it was reſolved, that the houſe would on the *Monday* ſevennight following reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe on the ſaid bill, but that order being put off till the 24th, the following petition was then preſented to the houſe, *viz.*

To

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To the Hon. the Commons *of* GREAT BRITAIN *in* Parliament *aſſembled.*

The humble petition of the ſeveral admirals, captains and commanders of or belonging to his majeſty's royal navy, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed,

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners finding by the votes of this honourable houſe, that a bill hath been brought in and read a firſt and ſecond time, and committed, intituled, *A bill for amending, explaining and reducing into one act of parliament, the laws relating to the government of his majeſty's ſhips, veſſels and forces by ſea,* do moſt humbly beg leave to repreſent, that in the ſaid bill there are ſeveral clauſes contained, which (ſhould the ſame paſs into a law) would, as your petitioners humbly apprehend, greatly tend to the injury and diſhonour of your petitioners, and all other officers of his majeſty's navy, as alſo to the detriment of his majeſty's ſervice.

That as the preſent laws, for government of his majeſty's navy, have been always found ſufficient for that end; and the power of the lord high admiral co-operating with the zeal of the ſea-officers, hath been hitherto effectual to ſecure the ſervice of thoſe on half pay, upon the moſt preſſing occaſions, your petitioners humbly hope, they ſhall not be ſubjected to many hardſhips and diſcouragements that muſt attend an alteration of the preſent laws, with regard to them in many particulars.

Wherefore your petitioners moſt humbly pray, that they may have leave to be heard by their counſel, before the committee of the whole houſe, to whom the ſaid bill is committed, againſt ſuch parts thereof as they apprehend will be injurious to themſelves, and the reſt of the officers of his majeſty's navy; or, that they may have ſuch other relief, as to this honourable houſe, in their great goodneſs, ſhall ſeem meet.

And your petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c.

This petition was ſigned by three admirals and 47 captains, but we muſt obſerve, that no admiral or captain who was a member of the houſe could ſign the petition, nor had any of thoſe that were abroad an opportunity to ſign it, otherwiſe we may ſuppoſe, that it would have been ſigned by a great many more; for it was preſented to the houſe by Sir *J—n N———s*, ſince deceaſed *, and the motion ſeconded by Sir *P—r W——n*. After it was read, the firſt motion was for referring it to the conſideration of the ſaid committee, and the petitioners to be heard before the ſame by their counſel, if they thought fit; but this motion being waved, becauſe it was ſaid, that the bill might be ſo amended in the committee, as to remove all the objections the petitioners had to it, and a motion being made for the petition's being ordered to lie on the table, it was moved, by way of amendment, that it ſhould be ordered to lie on the table, *until the report was received from the committee of the whole houſe, to whom the bill for amending,* &c. *was committed, and that the petitioners ſhould be then heard by their counſel upon this petition, if they thought fit*; but this amendment being oppoſed, there enſued a long debate, in which, beſides the two gentlemen abovementioned, the L—d *S——ge*, *H—y B———ſt*, Eſq; *R——t N——t*, Eſq; A——l *V——n*, G——l *O———pe*, &c. ſpoke for the amendment, and *H—y F—x*, Eſq; *H—y P———m*, Eſq; *W——m P—tt*, Eſq; *G—ge L—n*, Eſq; &c. ſpoke againſt it. At laſt the houſe divided, and the queſtion was carried againſt the amendment by 227 to 121.

As it was late before this debate ended, the committee was put off till the

* *See our* Magazine *for laſt month*, p. 288.

the *Friday* following, being *March* 3, when the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee on the ſaid bill, as it did again on the 8th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 21ſt, 23d, *April* the 5th, 7th, and 10th, during which time there were ſeveral long debates upon amendments offered and rejected, the chief of which were as follow, *viz. March* 3, a motion was made, to leave out the words (as well in time of peace, as in time of war) in the clauſe which eſtabliſhes the articles of war; and the queſtion was put, if thoſe words ſhould ſtand part of the bill, which was carried in the affirmative by 186 to 113.

March 8, A motion was made to inſert theſe words (knowing him to be ſuch) after the word (rebel) in the third article of war, but the queſtion was carried in the negative by 115 to 62. *March* 23, a motion was made to add at the end of the clauſe for appointing the third officer in command to preſide at a court martial, when there was a material objection againſt the ſecond, the following words, *viz.* provided always, that in every caſe when ſuch material objection ſhall occur, and where the perſon next in command to the officer or commander in chief, ſhall be ſet aſide, in purſuance of this clauſe, ſuch objection ſhall be made in writing, and annexed to the proceedings and ſentence of ſuch court-martial, which proceedings ſhall be carefully preſerved in the office of the lord high admiral, or commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral. Upon the queſtion's being put, this amendment was agreed to by 43 to 38; but the reader will ſoon ſee why it is here mentioned.

April 5, In the firſt draught of the bill the oath to be taken by the members of a court-martial was, That none of them ſhould diſcover the vote of any particular member, unleſs thereunto required by lawful authority; therefore in the committee a motion was made to leave out the words, (lawful authority) in order to inſert theſe words, (the courts of juſtice in ſuch caſes where they have now by law a right to interfere, or by either houſe of parliament.) As to leaving out the words (lawful authority) no objection was made, but it being propoſed to inſert in their room the words (act of parliament) it occaſioned a debate, and at laſt the queſtion was put for the chairman to leave the chair, which was carried in the negative, by 111 to 67; after which the words firſt propoſed to be inſerted, were rejected, and the laſt agreed to without a diviſion.

April 10, A clauſe was offered for providing, that in caſe of any capital crime, to be tried in *Great Britain*, or in the narrow ſeas, the number of the court-martial ſhould not be leſs than 13, of which 9 ſhould be for the ſentence of death, and in all other parts where *five* might conſtitute a court-martial, *four* of the *five* ſhould concur in the ſentence of death. But upon the queſtion's being put, the clauſe was rejected without a diviſion.

Next day, *April* 11, Lord *Vere Beauclerk*, chairman of the committee, reported to the houſe the amendments made by the committee to the bill, which report was ordered to be taken into conſideration upon that day ſev'night. Accordingly, *April* 18, the houſe proceeded to take the ſaid report into conſideration, which took up that day, and alſo the 20th, on which laſt day, when the queſtion was put for agreeing to the abovementioned amendment made *March* 23, a new debate aroſe, and at laſt upon putting the queſtion it was carried in the negative by 83 to 77. And a motion being the ſame day made, to leave the word (act) out of the amendment made to the oath of ſecrecy, *April* 5, in order to inſert in its ſtead the words, (by either houſe) another debate aroſe, and the queſtion being at laſt put, if the word (act) ſhould ſtand part

part of the amendment, it was carried in the affirmative by 107 to 79. But the moſt remarkable thing that happened upon the report, was the leaving out that article of war for ſubjecting the half-pay officers of the navy to the ſame diſcipline as if actually upon full pay. This had occaſioned a moſt ſtrenuous debate in the committee, and a new one upon the report, but at laſt ſome of the chief miniſters yielded, and it was agreed to be left out, without a diviſion.

April 20, The houſe having gone through the report, the bill was ordered to be ingroſſed; and on the 24th, it was read a third time, and ſeveral new amendments made, after which it was paſſed and ſent to the lords, where it occaſioned a debate upon the general neceſſity and ſcope of the bill *, but it paſſed that houſe with a very few amendments; and thoſe amendments being agreed to by the other houſe upon *May* 10, it received the royal aſſent on the 26th of the ſame month.

The next bill we are to give an account of, was that uſually called the mutiny bill, which, tho' an annual bill, and a bill formerly thought inconſiſtent with our conſtitution in time of peace, has for many years been paſſed without much oppoſition; but the bill brought in this year, and the articles of war lately made, having ſome extraordinary clauſes, it occaſioned ſeveral debates. *Feb.* 7, a motion was made by Mr. *Secretary at War*, and ſeconded by *Thomas Gore*, Eſq; for leave to bring it in, which was agreed to, and they were ordered to prepare and bring it in. As ſuch bills are generally prepared beforehand, Mr. *Secretary at War* preſented it the next day, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time. The 10th it was read a ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe.

So far the bill proceeded without any debate, becauſe gentlemen thought it needleſs to oppoſe the bill in general; but before the houſe went into a committee on the bill, when the ſeveral clauſes were to be ſeparately conſidered, the houſe addreſſed for copies of all the articles of war made ſince the beginning of K. *Charles* IId's reign, and the following were laid before them, *viz.* thoſe made from 1701 to 1749 incluſive, for our forces both at home and abroad; and thoſe of 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, and 1747, for forces employed in foreign parts; all which were referred to the ſaid committee, and on *Feb.* 17 they went for the firſt time into a committee upon this bill, which took up a great part of that day, and afterwards of the 20th, the 22d, the 27th, and *March* 1, in which time many amendments were made, many offered and rejected, and there were many diviſions, ſome of which deſerve a particular notice.

Feb. 17, A motion was made, to inſert in the firſt clauſe of the bill theſe words, (or ſhall be found ſleeping upon his poſt, or ſhall leave it before relieved) which being oppoſed, it occaſioned a debate; but the queſtion was at laſt carried in favour of the motion without a diviſion.

Feb. 20, Upon the 4th clauſe of the bill, it was moved to inſert after the word (tried) theſe words (nor ſhall any ſuch court-martial be compoſed otherwiſe than of ſuch officers then on duty in the reſpective regiment, from whence they are ſummoned, whoſe turn it may chance to be at the time of the appointment of ſuch court-martial.) But upon the queſtion's being put, it was carried in the negative by 223 to 130.

Feb. 22, Upon the eleventh clauſe, after the word (example) at the end of the clauſe, it was propoſed to add theſe words (nor ſhall it be lawful for any commander in chief, or commanding officer, to require

* *See our* Magazine *for laſt* June.

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require any court martial, or for any court-martial ſo required, to reviſe or correct, on any pretence whatſoever, a ſentence legal according to this act, and to the articles of war, once given by ſuch court-martial. Upon this too the queſtion was carried in the negative by 211 to 123.

And, *March* 1, Upon the laſt clauſe of the bill, a motion was made to amend it ſo as to render half-pay officers ſubject to the act, only in caſe of actual war, inſurrection, rebellion, or invaſion; but upon a diviſion the motion was rejected by 203 to 137.

The committee having thus gone through the bill, the lord *Dupplin*, their chairman, reported the amendments to the houſe on the 6th, when they were taken into conſideration; and upon the oath to be taken by the members of the court martial, as well as upon that to be taken by the judge advocate, a motion was made for inſerting the words (unleſs thereunto required by the courts of juſtice in ſuch caſes, where they have now by law a right to interfere, or by either houſe of parliament;) but the motion was on both rejected, on the firſt by 153 to 126, and on the laſt by 175 to 103. After which, the farther conſideration of the ſaid report was adjourned until next day; when a clauſe was offered for providing, that no court martial, after ſentence once given, ſhall upon pretence of reviſing or correcting the ſame, or upon any pretence whatſoever, render the ſentence more ſevere; but the clauſe was rejected upon a diviſion, by 140 to 103. And upon the laſt clauſe in the bill a motion was made for ſubjecting half-pay officers to the act, only when his majeſty ſhould iſſue his royal proclamation requiring their ſervice; but this too was rejected by 158 to 100; after which the bill was ordered to be ingroſſed.

March 9, The bill was read a third time, when ſeveral new amendments were made, and a new attempt was made to get the oath of ſecrecy altered, by inſerting the words (unleſs thereunto required by either houſe of parliament;) but it was again defeated upon a diviſion by 101 to 68.

The bill was then paſſed and ſent to the lords, where it was read a firſt time the next day, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on the 15th the lords to be ſummoned, and the judges to attend. After the ſecond reading, and the bill's being ordered to be committed, there was a long debate upon a motion for an inſtruction to the committee, to receive a clauſe for reſtraining courts-martial from inflicting any puniſhment affecting life or limb; but upon the queſtion's being put, it was carried in the negative by 88 to 15. Then it was reſolved, that the houſe would go into a committee on the bill the 17th, and the lords were ordered to be ſummoned and the judges to attend. Accordingly on that day, as ſoon as the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, a queſtion was put to the judges, if the half-pay officers not being included in the number of 18,857 effective men, mentioned in the preamble of the bill, could be deemed ſubject to it, or to any of the pains or puniſhments mentioned therein, were it not for the laſt clauſe contained in the bill then before the houſe? and upon this queſtion the judges happened to be of different opinions.

The committee then went thro' the whole bill, except the laſt clauſe, which was adjourned till next day, when there enſued a long debate, whether the words of that clauſe relating to half pay officers ſhould ſtand part of the bill, and upon a diviſion it was carried that they ſhould, by 72 to 15. After which a clauſe was offered for preventing any peer of the realm from being tried by a court-martial, upon

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which likewiſe there was a debate and a diviſion, the clauſe being rejected by 73 to 12. Their lordſhips had likewiſe a debate, but no diviſion, upon the queſtion, whether the reviſion of a ſentence, as practiſed by courts martial, was not a new trial; ſo that the bill paſt that houſe with a few immaterial amendments, which being agreed to by the other houſe, on *March* 21, it received the royal aſſent the next day.

Feb. 8, A petition was preſented to the houſe of commons by the inhabitants of *Southwark*, &c, ſetting forth, that the petitioners were under a neceſſity of giving credit to a great number of perſons for ſmall ſums, and notwithſtanding ſeveral of their debtors were well able to pay the petitioners, yet they frequently refuſed ſo to do, preſuming on the diſcouragements which the petitioners lay under, from the unavoidable expence in ſuing for ſuch debts, and the delays even after judgment; and that the giving tradeſmen an eaſy and ſpeedy method for recovering their juſt debts, and at a ſmall expence, would greatly tend to the promoting of induſtry, and the ſupport of uſeful credit; and therefore praying, that leave might be given to bring in a bill, for the more eaſy and ſpeedy recovery of ſmall debts, within the ſaid borough, &c.

This petition being referred to a committee, Mr. *Belchier*, their chairman, reported their opinion to the houſe on the 23d, and thereupon leave was given to bring in a bill as prayed for, and the ſaid Mr. *Belchier*, Sir *Peter Thompſon*, Mr. *Alexander Hume*, and Mr. *Hardinge* were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. *March* 10, the bill was preſented to the houſe by Mr. *Belchier*, read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time. The 16th it was read a ſecond time and committed; and it went through all the other forms without oppoſition, till the queſtion came to be put for its being paſſed, when a debate enſued, in which Mr. A—y G——l, Mr. S——r G——l, and counſellor *H——y*, ſpoke againſt the queſtion: and *N——s H——ge*, Eſq; *M——w R——y*, Eſq; Sir *W——m T——ge*, Sir *J——n B——d*, *H——y F——x*, Eſq; and *W——m H——y*, Eſq; in favour of it: ſo that it was carried without a diviſion, and the bill ſent to the lords, where it met with no oppoſition; for a noble lord, upon reading the title, and finding it to be a bill for the recovery of *ſmall debts*, wittily obſerved, that it was a bill which no way affected him. However, their lordſhips made ſome amendments, which were on *June* 9, agreed to by the other houſe, and the bill received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion.

As to the other bills paſſed laſt ſeſſion into laws, nothing very remarkable happened with reſpect to any of them, therefore we ſhall take no particular notice of them; but there was one road-bill paſt laſt ſeſſion, which we muſt give ſome account of, as follows:

Jan. 24, There was preſented to the houſe of commons, a petition of the truſtees whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed, for putting in execution an act of the 12th of Q. *Anne*, and another of the 12th of K. *George*, for repairing the road from the city of *Worceſter* to the borough of *Droitwich*, &c. ſetting forth, among other things, that the term granted by the ſaid two acts was for 42 years, commencing the 14th of *June*, 1714; but that the ſaid term would not be ſufficient; and therefore praying for a new term.

This petition was referred to a committee, and on the 31ſt there was preſented to the houſe a petition of ſeveral of the inhabitants of the pariſhes of St. *Peter* and *Hanbury* near *Droitwich*, praying, that proviſion might be made for amending and keep-

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keeping in repair the road leading from *Droitwich* through the ſaid pariſhes to *Bradley Brook* in the road to *Alceſter*; which petition was referred to the ſame committee.

Feb. 6, Upon the report from this committee, made by Mr. *Winnington*, leave was given to bring in a bill for further enlarging the term and powers granted by the ſaid two acts; and alſo for repairing the road from *Droitwich* to *Bradley Brook*; and Mr. *Winnington* and Mr. *Sandys* were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame: the bill was accordingly preſented by Mr. *Winnington*, *Feb.* 14, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; but before it was read a ſecond time, *viz. Feb.* 21, there was preſented to the houſe a petition of the major part of the truſtees for putting in execution the ſaid two acts, aſſembled, *Feb.* 6, 1748, at *Droitwich*, purſuant to an adjournment of the laſt aſſembly of ſeveral of the truſtees, aſſembled at the city of *Worceſter*; ſetting forth, that ſeveral of the truſtees for putting the ſaid acts in execution had, in a clandeſtine and private manner, and without any publick aſſembly for that purpoſe, and without previous notice to the ſaid petitioners, or ſo much as aſking their conſent or concurrence thereunto, petitioned the houſe for leave to bring in a bill for enlarging the term and powers granted by the ſaid acts; but in regard the ſaid roads were then in good and ſufficient repair, and for that the money borrowed and ſecured, and then remaining due on the tolls thereof, would by the ſame tolls by paid off, long before the expiration of the then ſubſiſting term; and as the ordinary method preſcribed by law, would for the future amend and keep the reſpective roads in good and ſufficient repair, therefore praying the houſe to take the premiſes into conſideration, and not ſuffer the ſaid bill to paſs into a law.

Tho' every turnpike road be a tax upon the ſubject, and ſhould not therefore be eſtabliſhed or continued without abſolute neceſſity; and tho' the facts ſet forth in this petition were ſo diametrically oppoſite to thoſe ſet forth in the firſt, yet the petition was only order'd to lie upon the table; and the ſame day the bill was read a ſecond time, and committed, without ſo much as referring this laſt petition to the conſideration of the committee.

March 2, Mr. *Sandys* reported the amendments made by the committee, and ſeveral of them were agreed to by the houſe; but it being propoſed to amend the clauſe for authoriſing and impowering perſons to put the former acts and this act in execution, ſo as to exclude all thoſe that had been, or ſhould be elected ſince *July* 31, 1743, the bill was recommitted to the ſame committee with reſpect to this clauſe; and on the 7th it was ordered, that all that came to the ſaid committee ſhould have voices.

March 13, There was preſented to the houſe a petition of the truſtees, whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed, for putting the two former acts in execution, aſſembled on *March* 6, in the city of *Worceſter*, purſuant to an adjournment of the laſt meeting; ſetting forth, that the ſaid bill, if paſſed into a law as amended, would deprive them of a right which they were intitled to, under and by virtue of one of the ſaid former acts of parliament; and therefore praying, that they might be heard by their counſel againſt the ſaid bill, or that they might have ſuch other relief in the premiſes, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet. But this favour was refuſed, and the petition orderd to lie on the table.

The ſame day Mr. *Tracey* reported from the committee, that they had gone through the ſaid clauſe, and had made an amendment thereunto, which they had directed him

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to report to the houſe; and after reading the report, the further conſideration thereof was adjourned till the *Thurſday* following; when it was again taken into conſideration, and a new amendment made to the above mentioned clauſe; but a debate ariſing, the further conſideration of the ſaid report was adjourned till the *Tueſday* following from which day it was further adjourned to *April* 6, when a motion was made for adjourning it for two months; but the queſtion was carried in the negative, and then the party againſt the bill began to propoſe adding, by way of amendment, the names of ſome of their friends to this clauſe; for by that clauſe was enacted, that a great number of gentlemen by name ſhould be joined with the truſtees appointed in the recited acts, or elected by authority thereof at any time before *July* 31, 1748, to put the recited acts and this act in execution. But as the gentlemen who have brought in the bill were reſolved, that a majority of their friends ſhould be appointed truſtees, a negative was put upon two gentlemen propoſed by the other ſide, and then, to prevent their being put to any more ſuch trouble, a motion was made for the houſe to reſolve, not to appoint any perſons to be truſtees for putting the ſaid former acts and this preſent act in execution, but thoſe only who are named and included in this report from the committee to whom the ſaid bill was recommitted. As a precedent for this motion, the reſolution contained in the journal of the houſe of *Friday* *May* 18, 1660, That no more names of commiſſioners be added in the ordinance for three months aſſeſſment was read; whereupon there enſued a long debate, in which the principal ſpeakers for the reſolution were Sir *J——n R——t*, *P—p G——n*, Eſq; *R——t T——y*, Eſq; and *A——w W——n*, Eſq; and the principal ſpeakers againſt it were the *L—d E——t*, *E——d P—t*, Eſq; *H—y B——ſt*, Eſq; *R——t N——t*, Eſq; *T——s P—t*, Eſq; and Sir *J—n H—d C——n*. At laſt the previous queſtion was put, and carried in the affirmative by 85 to 59; and then the main queſtion being put, it was agreed to by 84 to 59; after which the ſaid clauſe, as it had been amended, was agreed to; and that day as well as upon *May* 9, when the report was again under conſideration, there were ſeveral other debates and diviſions; but the only one we ſhall take particular notice of was the laſt upon the ſaid *May* 9, when a clauſe was offered for providing, that none ſhould act as truſtees without the qualification therein mentioned; and the queſtion being put, if the ſaid clauſe ſhould be made part of the bill, it was carried in the negative by 66 to 44. The bill was then ordered to be ingroſſed; and, *May* 23, it was read a third time paſſed, and ſent to the Lords; where no great oppoſition was made to it either upon the firſt or ſecond reading; but upon the third reading there was an amendment offered, by moving, that in the abovementioned clauſe for appointing the truſtees, the words (before *July* 31, 1747) ſhould be left out; on which there was a ſhort debate, and upon the motion's being refuſed, a proteſt entered in the journals of that houſe*. However, the bill was paſs'd by that houſe, without any amendment; and received the royal aſſent the laſt day of the ſeſſion.

VOLPONE. *A Modern Character.*

OF all evils that diſturb and interrupt the peace of civil ſociety, there is ſcarce any one comparable to a publick cheat and impoſtor. Men who make it their chief ſtudy to deceive the world by fair appearances and a ſhew of honeſty, are of all the moſt deteſtable. Their flat-

* *See* Lond. Mag. *for laſt month*, p. 317.

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flattering words and falſe inſinuations are ſo many beauteous flowers, which they ſtrew in the way to cover their hidden ſnares, in order to deceive the more effectually. Juſtice and honeſty are the very ſoul of civil ſociety, without which no intercourſe between man and man can ſubſiſt. It muſt therefore be a very blameable conduct in any perſon, to plunge himſelf in debt to appear grand and magnificent in the eyes of a deluded world: We cannot help cenſuring ſuch diſhoneſt wretches, who look big at the expence of their unfortunate creditors; nor can we entertain any real compaſſion for them, when they fall under the misfortunes they ſo juſtly deſerve.

Volpone (for this is the name by which I ſhall chuſe to call him) was one of this principle. He was a gentleman of a *Corniſh* extraction, of very mean birth and parentage. In his younger years he was very remarkable for his vivacity and a peculiar turn of genius, which inclined his friends to train him up to the ſtudy of the law, in which he ſoon became a very great proficient, and gave the world very great expectations of an eminent man. The natural gravity of his countenance, and ſmooth volubility of tongue confirm'd people ſtill more in the opinion they had conceived of him.

Recommended with theſe and ſeveral other qualifications, he marry'd into a very reputable family, and became intitled to a conſiderable fortune, of which had he been ſufficiently careful, he might have improv'd it to great advantage; but, alas! he grew too manifeſtly negligent and careleſs. As to the law, he generally employed it to very bad ends; he was a perfect maſter of all the quibbles and ambiguities of his profeſſion. Never man acted more inconſiſtent with the true intent of his profeſſion. If any perſon came with a bad cauſe to be ſupported, *Volpone* was the man that could beſt defend it. If there was any point in petty borough affairs, that others look'd upon as too dirty to undertake, *Volpone* was the man that was always apol'ed to on ſuch an occaſion. He was a perſon of that complexion, he car'd not how diſhoneſt his practice in this reſpect, if he could obtain his deſir'd end. His ſkill in matters of this nature was ſo extraordinary, that it is generally believ'd he never had his equal, and indeed it is great pity he ever ſhould.

But unhappily for him, the natural bent of his genius likewiſe inclin'd him to the ſtudy of the mathematicks and natural philoſophy; the latter of which he grew ſo paſſionately enamoured of, as to neglect the intricate mazes of the law for a more delightful theory. Had *Volpone* obliged the publick with his obſervations on this topick, they might have been of ſingular ſervice to mankind.

Theſe ſtudies, together with the zeal he always manifeſted for party diſputes, he purſu'd to the utter diſregard of his own concerns, which entailed upon him moſt of the calamities he afterwards endur'd. He grew poor, and growing poor, he grew more diſhoneſt. He was neceſſitated to borrow large ſums of money in order to ſupport his former grandeur and magnificence.

This was his courſe of life for ſeveral years. At length the good lady his wife dy'd without iſſue, whoſe death put a happy period to the growing miſeries ſhe had elſe been a partaker of. Soon after the deceitful *Volpone* paid his addreſſes to a young lady in her full bloom of years, whom I ſhall call *Cleora*. She was a woman of merit, but without any fortune to recommend her. Her the barbarous *Volpone* allur'd into the indiſſoluble ſtate of matrimony, and inhumanly involv'd in the ſame misfortunes with himſelf. He was above ſixty years of age, when he committed this ungenerous action, an action of the baſeſt nature. The young lady, encourag'd with ſuch a ſuppos'd advantageous offer of marriage, conſented to his propoſals—conſented, and was undone. Frequently he made to her the moſt ſolemn proteſtations of his worth and fortune, in order to decoy her into the fatal ſnare. Strange inhumanity! thus to decoy a poor thoughtleſs innocent creature with all the enchanting hopes of grandeur and greatneſs. How often would the wicked *Volpone* recline his head in the fair *Cleora*'s boſom, and tell her a thouſand fine things ſhe ſhould one day be miſtreſs of? How often would the fond dotard ſqueeze her ſoft hand in all the raptures of a dying lover, and flush her vain imagination with the tempting thoughts of equipage and vanity?

Scarce was the fatal knotty'd that gave the deceitful *Volpone* to his *Cleora*'s arms, when he was called to *London* upon neceſſary buſineſs, or oblig'd, as ſome ſuppoſe, to abſcond on occaſion of the preſſing inſults of his creditors, which ſtill grew more numerous, increas'd at home by the proſuſion of *Cleora*, who imagining ſhe was marry'd to ſo great a gentleman, thought ſhe was privileged to live in a manner ſuitable to the dignity of her exalted ſtation. But, alas! how ſoon was the unfortunate *Cleora* convinced of her miſtake? The houſe and all her huſband's valuable effects became a prey to the hands of unmerciful bailiffs. What a new and unexpected ſcene of horror was here! Her huſband was abſent, where—ſhe could

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could not tell—She concluded it might be for this very purpoſe he had left her. All the complicated agonies of grief and diſpair came upon her at once, ſhe wept—ſhe ſigh'd—ſhe curs'd the ingratitude of faithleſs man. Ah! wretched *Cleora*, how in a moment were all thy hopes and expectations vaniſh'd! how unhappily haſt thou been deceiv'd by the vile and inhuman *Volpone!* helpleſs, alone expoſed to the abuſive language of cenſorious tongues, and the malicious ſneer of an injur'd world.

But ſee the ſad reverſe of fate! while things were thus carry'd on, the artful *Volpone*, who had been lo\ in expectation of the threatning ſtorm to break upon him, makes application to a great gentleman in power, in order to obtain a protection. A protection is granted. The deceitful *Volpone* is hereby enabled to preſerve his eſtates, and cheat his poor unfortunate creditors. Where, O abandon'd *Volpone*! was thy integrity! where was any principle of honour and honeſty! Strange prerogative of power and intereſt! Wherein is the equity of ſuch a proceeding? Can it be equitable for one man to protect another in ſo impious a deſign, to cheat—to defraud? The villain and the abettor in this caſe are equally criminal, the one commits the crime, and the other vindicates him in it. Such enormities in perſons of a lower rank of life would be deem'd highly culpable if not capital; agreeable to the juſt obſervation of one of our *Engliſh* poets,

Great williams, they enjoy the world in ſtate,
While little wights muſt ſubmit to fate.

Cornwall, Aug. 4, 1749. Ignotus.

Generoſity *and* Treachery *diſplay'd, ſaid to be a real Story of a young Gentleman, under the fictitious Name of* Ardelio.

THE life of *Ardelio* was conformable to the ſevereſt maxims of truth and reaſon: He never knew the bleſſings of a mother, who died in child-bed of him. His father ſurviv'd to the 18th year of *Ardelio*'s age, and bequeathed him a fortune of 14,000*l.* Being apprentice to his father at his deceaſe, and having ſerv'd but little more than half his time, he choſe to compleat the term with the perſon who was left his guardian; during which he contracted a moſt paſſionate love for a young lady in the neighbourhood, of admired beauty, and not inferior to him in point of circumſtances. She received his addreſſes with all proper encouragement, and his firſt and laſt entertainment every day, was to revolve in his mind ideal ſcenes of his future felicity. A perſon who had ſerv'd apprenticeſhip with *Ardelio*, under his uncle, perceiving his generous diſpoſition, reſolved to attempt raiſing a fortune for himſelf at *Ardelio*'s hazard, who unhappily believing this perfidious man had for him the regard he pretended, entruſted him with 4000*l.* on his bond, to be employ'd in a certain branch of traffick: The ſcheme propoſed became abortive, but the truth was conceal'd from *Ardelio*, under pretence that the produce was not to be remitted home till 3 years; at the expiration of which term it would not fail to appear with immenſe profits; and then ample acknowledgments were promis'd by this miſcreant; but, as advantage to himſelf was no part of *Ardelio*'s inducement, only the hope of benefiting his friend, ſo the ſame unaccountably precipitate principle of generoſity prevailed with him, at the ſolicitation aforementioned, to riſque a cargo of equal value the ſecond year. This was politically intended for ſale on a ſhort credit, to cover the diſappointment that attended the firſt voyage, which prov'd a loſing one; but this ſecond cargo had the misfortune of falling into the enemies hands; yet the profits reſulting from the firſt, *Ardelio* was ſtill made to believe, would compenſate the miſcarriage of this adventure, as by this means his friend was likely, in point of advantage, to be but where he was at firſt. A third cargo was fitted out, the money at leaſt for that purpoſe iſſued by *Ardelio*, but neither the real event of the firſt, nor of this appeared, till the death of this infamous wretch, who put an end to his life within four months after obtaining this laſt confidence. *Ardelio* was given to underſtand, by a paper left under his betrayer's hand-writing, that the firſt voyage had actually incurred a debt, and that the value of the latter was unfortunately ſhipwreck'd at *W*——'s *Chocolate H*—*e*, in a deſperate attempt to retrieve all at the gaming tables.

Two thouſand pounds was now the whole of *Ardelio*'s fortune, who had the mortification to find himſelf treated firſt with coldneſs, and afterwards with all the cruel inſolence of contempt, by the father of his adored *Belinda*, who, by his tyranny, was ſacrificed in the 20th year of her age to a wealthy dotard of 72.

Ardelio heard the pointed intelligence with a mind truly heroick, tho' he ſuffer'd upon this occaſion all that a ſoul of the tendereſt ſenſibility could endure; but never permitted a curſe to eſcape him on the perfidy of his betrayer, who left a widow and two children oppreſſed with all the miſeries of wretchedneſs and contempt. *Ardelio* by a private hand, ſent 100*l.* to their relief, but forbad that they ſhould be told from whence this ſupply proceeded, leſt gratitude to her injured benefactor ſhould oppreſs the mind of this unhappy woman. A diſorder invincible by art, ſucceeded to *Ardelio*'s loſs of *Belinda*: Anxiety to conceal it

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it from his friends obliged him to put on the air of gaiety whenever a ſilent concern ſpoke their apprehenſions; but, within 5 months he was obliged to hear, what at firſt appear'd only a ſlight indiſpoſition, treated as a ſerious matter by a phyſician, with whom he conſulted, and who frankly told him a ſhort reprieve was all he muſt reckon upon. Two other perſons, with myſelf, were preſent at this ſolemn interview, and the only ſorrowful auditors of this melancholy ſentence. *Ardelio* receiv'd it without the leaſt emotion, and ſmiling, demanded *What our tears meant? ſince they only could give a man diſturbance, who had nothing to hope from this world, and nothing to fear in the next.* He was viſited, during the laſt ſix weeks of his life, only by myſelf, and two other particular friends, one of whom would often be gratifying a peeviſh humour, by inſinuations to the prejudice of mankind; particularly once he ſaid to *Ardelio*, that ſurely now he muſt be convinc'd of what he never yet would acknowledge a truth, That depravation had overſpread the human ſpecies! Indelible be my remembrance of his reply, who, with a ſweetneſs rather to be conceiv'd than expreſs'd, thus delivered himſelf.

"Your virtue, *Severus*, would ſit upon you with much better grace, if you were more favourable in your allowances to the frailty of human nature; ſince from frailty alone, reſults many an action that over-delicate virtue imputes to a principle of inveteracy. The moſt cordial pleaſure of my declining life (next to the joys of conſcious integrity) is to contemplate the general concurrence of mankind, for advancing one another's and the publick welfare: The injuries I have ſuſtained do but prove, that one man has profaned the ſacred name of friendſhip, which is no more an argument againſt the ſpecies in general, than the promiſcuous diſtribution of evil to the juſt, with men of a contrary character, proves the Governor of the univerſe to be a malevolent being. Objects appear to us diſcoloured by the medium thro' which we view them; but 'tis the property of judgment to rectify the miſtaken evidence of prepoſſeſſion; and the very genius of that religion we profeſs, to impute every doubtful action of other men to the moſt favourable principle it will admit of. 'Tis diſingenuous, dear *Severus*, to affirm, that nature delights in monſtrous productions, becauſe prodigious births have *ſometimes* happened."

This was *Ardelio*'s laſt opportunity of vindicating the injur'd dignity of human nature; an interval of 4 days between which and death he employed in the moſt indearing offices of friendſhip; and in the laſt moments of his life, embracing me, utter'd this tender adieu:

"Were heaven a place of leſs joy than it is, I ſhould wait with impatience your arrival; there to be again unit'd in a bond of friendſhip, that death can never vacate, tho' for a ſhort ſeaſon, it may diſſolve."

Ardelio dying without any relations, many of his friends concluded that he would bequeath what he poſſeſſed to ſome publick charity: But how great was there ſurprize to find, after legacies of 10 *l.* to each of his ſervants, a paragraph in the following words?

I bequeath to Mrs. relict of my once friend in profeſſion the reſidue of my fortune, which I hope will ſet her above the need of pity from thoſe who make it a point of honour (falſely ſo in the higheſt degree) to reſent with contempt the miſconduct of the huſband and parent upon the innocent widow and children. Could I leave any ſtronger evidence than this, of my deſire that her huſband's ungenerous treatment of me ſhould be for ever buried in oblivion, to do it would be but to fulfil the duties of a chriſtian, and to gratify the moſt forcible propenſion of my nature.*

* *The perſon mentioned in the former part of this hiſtory to have embezzled and ſhipwreck'd* 12,000*l. of* Ardelio's *fortune.*

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Have ſent the receipt that I uſed with ſucceſs in the caſe of the ſtaggers in horſes, my account of which diſeaſe you was ſo kind as to inſert in your *Magazine* for *June*, p. 277; this receipt I deſire you, for the benefit of the publick, to mention in your next: It is as follows.

Take a large handful of rue (or herb-de-grace) pound it with half a pint of ſharp vinegar; when ſtrained, put two ounces of allum pounded fine, and give it the horſe; and if he hath the botts, it will kill them.

W. F.

We ſhall give our Readers the following Obſervations on Mr. Watſon's *Queries in relation to the Phænomena of Electricity,* (ſee p. 269) *tho' our Correſpondent ſeems not, in ſome of them, entirely to hit the Querift's Meaning.*

AS to the firſt query, I am of opinion it may be attributed to a flux of electrical æther, from an experiment I myſelf made, which was this: I took a needle that was hung in a box of about 5 inches diameter, and held a loadſtone upon the eaſt ſide of it, with the north pole inclining to the north end of the needle, which immediately attracted it. I preſently turn'd the ſouth pole to it, and notwithſtanding it was cloſely cemented under the glaſs, the par-

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particles of æther were ſo ſubtil and penetrating, that they immediately repulſed the N. point of the needle, as tho' it were blown back with a blaſt of wind, and attracted its own point, the ſouth; ſo likewiſe the N. repulſed the ſouth point, as above. As moſt things have an atmoſphere, there is (in my opinion) an active principle, which may be properly termed a flux of æther, that moves within its own bounds, either to attract or repulſe.

As to the ſecond, the electrical æther in amber may be fire, (after it is excited by attrition.) From theſe reaſons I believe, in the beginning, the allwiſe Creator diſtributed the principle of fire (which is life or heat) to the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms; the effects of which are ſeen in many inſtances: And 1ſt, in coal mines, where in the getting of coals, if diligent care is not taken to draw up the ſmall coals, but they are left to lie on heaps within the mine, they will of themſelves produce elementary fire.

2dly, As to vegetables, if graſs be not well cured, but rick'd together too ſoon, we ſee it will produce the ſame.

3dly, As to animals, whilſt there is life, there is found heat; and after ſeparation of the excrement of urine, there is ſuch ſtrength of fire left in it, that phoſphorus is made of it, which is elementary fire.

I am likewiſe of opinion, it appears in different forms according to its different modifications. In many mines there is (as I have been inform'd) a ſort of duſt that hangs about the walls of the ſhaft, which when it's touch'd with a candle, ſhall cauſe ſuch an exploſion, that it will, like gunpowder, force every thing out of its way, and hath been the death of many men.

The 4th, 5th and 6th queries are partly admitted in the above obſervations.

As to the 7th, I think the electrical machine, from its uſes, may be denominated a fire pump, with equal propriety as Mr. *Boyle*'s, &c. is of air.

The 8th query is admitted, as before.

The 9th. Great caution ought to be had, that too much elementary fire is not taken from man. For if life or heat be diminiſhed (I think) it muſt ſo affect the nervous ſyſtem, that it may prove fatal.

As to the 10th, I think the machine may be made ſo ſtrong as to do great miſchief, even to largeanimals. *W. F.*

The Abſurdity of a Perpetual Motion *demonſtrated.*

AS a *perpetual motion*, according to the opinion of ſome gentlemen, ſeems to be comprehended within the ſphere of human attainments; I humbly preſent theſe lines to the publick, to caution ſuch againſt vain and fruitleſs enquiries.

'Tis a pity that ſuch a *propoſition* ſhould be introduc'd upon this ſtage of life, in which it is the higheſt point of difficulty to attain any tolerable degree of perfection; how much harder the ſolution of that *problem*, which, as it appears to me, upon the conſideration of *natural cauſes*, cannot be effected but by a *ſupernatural power*.—I doubt not but *Moor-fields* is ſufficiently inhabited, and it is highly probable that ſome of thoſe *gentlemen*, owe that melancholy ſituation to vain reſearches after this *unattainable ſolution*, not thinking it requiſite, in the firſt place, to ſtudy the *natural properſity of matter*, which cauſing its tendency to a *ſtate of inactivity*, muſt conſequently ſubject it to reſt, as ſoon as deprived of its *given velocity by repeated retardations*, which all bodies moving in our *atmoſphere*, or in any other *medium*, are perpetually ſubjected unto; for even the leaſt *particle*, upon *colliſion* or *percuſſion*, let its direction be what it will, *viz. direct, oblique* or *perpendicular*, bears a part in the obſtruction, which is more or leſs in proportion to ſuch reſiſting *particles*, or *powers*, different degrees of *magnitude, denſity, elaſticity, non-elaſticity*, &c. Therefore, when the ſum of the *Velocity* which the *reſiſtant powers* have received, amounts to the *momentum* given their *actuating body*; ſuch having thus communicated its *motion* to *circumambient particles* or *powers*, muſt again return to its natural ſtate of reſt.——Perhaps this demonſtration may appear more evident by a *logiſtical* method of argument, for which reaſon it may be requiſite to reduce the whole into a *ſyllogiſm*.

As, according to the laws of nature, every moving body loſes its motion, and returns to a ſtate of reſt, upon meeting, in a rectilinear direction, with a reſiſting power equal to the momentum wherewith it moves:

And as the ſactum, or aggregate of a ſufficient multiplicity of minuteſt reſiſting powers, (or that of the ſucceſſive and perpetually reſiſting force of the particles of air, which all bodies moving in our atmoſphere are ſubjected unto) amounts to any momentum how great ſoever:

Ergo, *All moving bodies will at length loſe their motion and return to their natural ſtate of inactivity, viz. when the ſum of the retardations they meet with, becomes equal to the momentum of the motions firſt communicated.*

An Anſwer to the Queſtion, p. 84, *which requires the Angle, that a Dial Plane made with the Ecliptick on the 21ſt of Jan. laſt, 45 Minutes after 2; the Ratio of the Subſtile thereof to its Shade being given.*

PErhaps, it may render the ſubſequent operations more intelligible, if we obſerve, that the ſub-ſtile of a dial and its ſhade,

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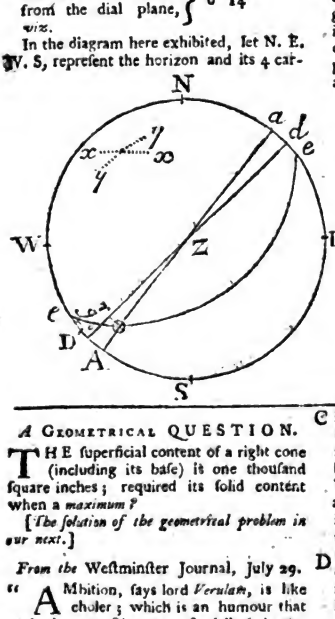
ſhade, together with ſo much of the ſun's ray as is intercepted between their extremities, do conſtitute a right-angled triangle, in which, the angle form'd by the ſhadow and the ſolar ray, is ever equal to the diſtance of the fartheſt point of the ſun's periphery from the dial plane; which, becauſe 'tis neceſſary it ſhould be known, I find that,

As the ſhade	79	1,8976271
Is to the ſub-ſtile	9	0,9542425
So is the radius	10	
		9,0566154

To the tangent of the requir'd angle	6°	30′
From which deduct the ſun's ſemi-diameter		16
And the remainder is the diſtance of his center from the dial plane, viz.	6	14

In the diagram here exhibited, let N. E. W. S, repreſent the horizon and its 4 cardinal points reſpectively, Z the zenith of *London*, A *a* the azimuth circle the ſun was upon, which is diſtant from the ſouth 40° 16′, equal the arch A S: Take Z O = tangent of half the ſun's co-altitude = 77° 21′ (both of which are known by the time,) and *o* will be the projection of the ſun's place. Moreover, let D *d* repreſent the dial plane, and *o r* the ſun's diſtance from it, which was found above = 6° 14′. Then, in the right-angled ſpherical triangle Z O *r*, are known, Z O and O *r*, by which the angle O Z *r* is found = 6° 23′ = arch A D. Again, becauſe the time is given, the angle O *e* D, that the ecliptick made with the horizon, is likewiſe given = 42° 56′.



Take, (to the radius of the primitive circle) the ſecant of the given angle, then with the compaſſes, one foot being in O, deſcribe the arch X *x*, and, with its tangent, one foot being in Z, deſcribe Y *y*, the interſection of theſe arches is the center for deſcribing the circle *e* O *e*, which is the projection of the ecliptick at the given time, and E *g* D of the required angle.

In the right-angled ſpherical triangle *e o* A, A O, the ſun's altitude, 12° 59′, and the angle O *e* A = 42° 56′ are known, whence *e* A is found 13° 58′, from which take A D, 6° 23′ and there remains 7° 35′ = *e* D; laſtly, in the triangle *e* S D, right angled at D, we have the angle D *e g* 42° 56′ and the baſe *e* D 7° 33′, to find the angle *e g* D, which is thus known to be 47° 31′

As radius	10
Is to the co-ſine of *e* D	9,996218
So is the ſine of *g e* D	9,833242
To the co-ſine of the requir'd angle	9,829459

Hoxton,
June 19. MORTON.

A GEOMETRICAL QUESTION.

THE ſuperficial content of a right cone (including its baſe) is one thouſand ſquare inches; required its ſolid content when a *maximum*?

[*The ſolution of the geometrical problem in our next.*]

From the Weſtminſter Journal, July 29.

"AMbition, ſays lord *Verulam*, is like choler; which is an humour that maketh men active, earneſt, full of alacrity or ſtirring, if it be not ſtopped: But if it be ſtopped, and cannot have his way, it becomes aduſt, and thereby maligh and venomous.

Thus ambitious men, if they find the way open for their riſing, and ſtill get forward, are rather buſy than dangerous: But if they be checked in their deſires, they become ſecretly diſcontent, and look upon men and matters with an evil eye, and are beſt pleaſed when things go backward: Which is the worſt property that can be in a ſervant of a prince, or ſtate. Therefore it is good for princes, if they uſe ambitious men, to handle it ſo, as they be ſtill progreſſive, and not retrograde: Which becauſe it cannot be without inconvenience, it is good not to uſe ſuch natures at all. For if they riſe not with their ſervice, they will take order to make their ſervice fall with them.

Of ambitions, it is leſs harmful, the ambition to prevail in great things, than that other to appear in every thing. For this breeds confuſion, and marrs buſineſs. He that ſeeketh to be eminent among able men, hath a great taſk; but that is ever good for

the publick. But he that plots to be the only figure among cyphers, is the decay of an whole age.

Honour hath three things in it: The 'vantage ground to do good; the approach to kings and principal perſons; and the raiſing of a man's own fortunes. He that hath the beſt of theſe intentions, when he aſpireth, is an honeſt man; and that prince that can diſcern of theſe intentions in another that aſpireth, is a wiſe prince.

Generally, let princes and ſtates chuſe ſuch miniſters as are more ſenſible of duty, than of riſing; and ſuch as love buſineſs rather upon conſcience, than upon bravery: And let them diſcern a buſy nature from a willing mind."

Theſe are the thoughts of that very great man, at a time when he was himſelf in the full purſuit of his own ambition, and had not yet reached higher than the place of ſolicitor-general. We ought to think, when we take this circumſtance into our conſideration, that he drew ſome of the ſtrongeſt lines in the picture from his own mind: For that he was ambitious himſelf, in ſpite of all his philoſophy, and not fully guarded againſt the abuſe of power, tho' he ſaw ſo clearly what was the nobleſt uſe of it, appears but too manifeſtly from the hiſtory of his future riſe, conduct, and diſgrace.

Ambition of ſome ſort or other, is compatible with every virtue, every vice, every conſtitution of body, and diſpoſition of mind. When of the kind that lord *Bacon* ſeems to have chiefly in view, it makes every paſſion ſubſervient to it, and avails itſelf of every circumſtance and incident in the courſe of affairs. Avarice and prodigality are two ſuch oppoſite vices, that if one of them is promotive, it ſhould ſeem that the other muſt be obſtructive of the views of an ambitious man. But this in reality is not the caſe; as we may learn from the example of the great man now before us, compared with that of ſome others, who have enjoyed offices equally eminent, and been manifeſtly of characters diametrically oppoſite to his.

Bacon's character was far from that of avaricious, tho' he was ſtill craving after new honours and greater revenues, ſtill complaining of the inſufficiency of his fortunes to the expences he daily fell into. He was, in fact, always poor, how great ſoever his income. He confeſſes himſelf, in a letter to the king, that the place of attorney-general, when he was poſſeſſed of it, brought him in 6000*l.* a year; and he had at the ſame time another place of 1600*l.* a year, which, as his hiſtorian remarks, he enjoyed in conſequence of a reverſionary grant made to him in the reign of Q. *Elizabeth*. What were his profits afterwards, when he roſe to the higheſt degree of his profeſſion, we are not informed. They were doubtleſs very great, but ſtill inſufficient for his expences. And as to the poverty of his latter days, which has been ſo much enlarged on by writers of our own and other nations, it appears to have been comparative only, and not real in any other ſenſe, than that he had not then, any more than when he was in place, enough to live free from thoſe incumbrances, which the neglect of his affairs, in every ſituation of them, brought him into continually.

And yet this great man had no child to provide for; nor do we find that he had, in any remarkable degree, the courtly art of making the fortunes of the reſt of his family. His ſervants, his officers, his dependents, thoſe who were moſt diligent about his perſon, enjoyed all the pecuniary advantages of his ambition, which was only poſſeſs great places that he might perform great things; or, in his own words, that he might have the 'vantage ground to do good. His very crime, for which he received a moſt ſevere ſentence in parliament, ſeems to have riſen rather from the generoſity of his nature, which prevented his looking cloſely enough into the conduct of others, than from any paſſion after wealth that prevailed in himſelf.

Now if there be a perſon to be found in the *Engliſh* annals, who was equally ambitious with lord *Bacon*, equally ſucceſsful in his endeavours to riſe, much more fortunate in keeping the poſſeſſion he had once gotten, and yet was in every other reſpect the abſolute reverſe of that great man, muſt we not conclude, as I have ſaid above, that prodigality and avarice are equally conſiſtent with ambition? Such a man, perhaps, there has never been: Yet of ſuch a man we may form ſome idea, and ſketch that idea upon paper, tho' it be merely by an imaginary deſcription. And in this I ſhall introduce nothing concerning his birth; a circumſtance, which to *Bacon* was ſo advantageous, that his father was almoſt 20 years lord keeper of the great ſeal, and the famous *Cecil*, lord high treaſurer well nigh 40 years, was his uncle by the mother's ſide.

In genius our ideal hero ſhall be alſo much unlike him we have already deſcribed: For whereas this had a mind almoſt more than human, a comprehenſion that embrac'd the whole circle of poſſible knowledge, and traced out paths before unknown to thoſe who might come after him in the ſame purſuits; his counterpart, we will ſuppoſe, did never diſcover more than a moderate capacity, guarded all round with much form and ſhew of decorum, which paſſed on the world for dignity, and the effect of real greatneſs of mind. Of his taſte in the polite arts, no

man

man ever heard: His knowledge of books, except the books of his profeſſion, was perfectly concealed from the world; and if he had any great penetration into nature, or uncommon ſagacity in his judgment of the human heart, it ſo ſeldom appeared as not to be univerſally acknowledged.

Tho' it was poſſible all this might have been owing to his modeſty, yet did not any man living at that time ſuppoſe it to be ſo; becauſe it did not appear, upon trial, that he ever declined any honourable or profitable truſt, or waved giving his opinion on the moſt intricate queſtion, domeſtick or foreign, from an humble ſenſe of his own inſufficiency or inexperience. On the contrary, he ſeemed to be one of thoſe ambitious men, who choſe rather to appear in every thing, than to prevail in great things; to be a figure among cyphers, rather than to be eminent among able men; and to raiſe his own fortunes at all events, rather than to poſſeſs the 'vantage ground for the ſake of doing good, or of approaching honourably the preſence of kings, and other principal perſons.

If no ſuch man as this has exiſted in any age ſince the lord chancellor *Bacon*, then is my deſcription nothing but imagination, and I may proceed to charge it as high as I pleaſe, without offence to any eminent perſon living, or the ſucceſſors of any eminent perſon deceaſed. I may draw my imaginary hero as amaſſing a prodigious fortune, almoſt equal to that of any of our antient nobility; as making family alliances with ſome of thoſe antient nobility; and procuring new titles for others, for the ſake of alliances with their wealth; as neglecting the domeſtick happineſs of his own children, provided he can make them rich and honourable; and, in fine, as doing many other things, which no man of nice and delicate honour would do; yet all with ſo much providence and circumſpection, in which might conſiſt his greateſt excellence, that no man could charge him with deviation from the written rules of equity, much leſs with a neglect of that great apoſtolical duty, the taking care of his own. All this, I ſay, may be done, upon the ſuppoſition that all is mere invention, and not one living creature have the leaſt cauſe to be offended.

And having gone thus far, every reader, I believe, will allow, that we have in fancy, tho' not in fact, diſcovered an abſolute contraſte to the character of the great lord chancellor *Bacon*; and yet that as much ambition, tho' of another nature, may be ſuppoſed to have enter'd into this ideal draught, as we find in the likeneſs which hiſtory gives us of

The wiſeſt, brighteſt, meaneſt of mankind.

5

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE extraordinary effects lately produced by lightning at *Holoway*, (ſee *occurrences* in this month) revived my curioſity, and made me look over ſuch books as I have by me, to ſee what they aſſign as the cauſe of thunder and lightning; and not being ſatisfied with the cauſe aſſigned by any of the authors I have peruſed, it ſet me a thinking upon the ſubject, to try if I could not find out ſome other cauſe of a phænomenon which produces ſuch ſurprizing effects. Upon the ſubject a thought occurred to me, which, I hope, you will give me leave, by means of your *Magazine*, to communicate to the curious; becauſe it may prompt others, who have more time and opportunity than I have, to examine this matter more cloſely, and to confirm or refute the hypotheſis as they ſhall ſee cauſe, from hiſtory and experiment.

The hypotheſis I have thought of is thus: As a cloud or vapour, ſuſpended in the atmoſphere at any height, muſt be denſer than the air above, and not ſo denſe as the air below, if ſuch a cloud be, by the wind or any other accident, formed into a *Lens*, whoſe upper ſurface is convex, and the lower plain or concave, the rays of the ſun paſſing thro' that cloud muſt, by refraction, be collected into a focus at a diſtance, more or leſs, according to the convexity of its upper and concavity of its lower ſurface. When the place of this *focus* happens to be near to, or above our *horizon*, it produces what we call lightning; and when it happens to be near to, or upon any part of the earth, it muſt produce moſt terrible effects, as we may experience from the effects produced by the *focus* of a large burning-glaſs.

Again, when ſuch a cloud happens to be formed in the upper regions of the atmoſphere, ſo that the *focus* thereby formed happens to paſs through one of the thick clouds near that part of the ſurface of the earth where we are, it produces a noiſe which we call thunder, as may be experienced from a very large piece of red-hot iron dipt into a deep trough of water, which produces a noiſe, exactly reſembling thunder.

From hence we may eaſily ſee, why we often have lightning when the ſky is ſerene, but never have thunder; becauſe tho' the cloud be below our *horizon*, the *focus* thereby formed may be in our *zenith*, but if the cloud by which thunder is produced, be below our *horizon*, the thunder is at ſuch a diſtance that we cannot hear it; and as this *focus* muſt ſet fire to all the ſulphureous particles floating in the air thro' which it paſſes, there muſt always be a ſtrong ſmell of ſul-

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phur, when it paſſes near the place where we are.

I ſay, paſſes, becauſe tho' the exact *focus* muſt be only at one certain determinate point, yet the rays will be ſo much collected, both before they come to that point, and for ſome diſtance after they have paſſed, as to ſet fire to every inflammable body or medium thro' which they paſs; and according as they are near to that point, either in their converging approach, or diverging removal, their effects will be the more terrible and ſurprizing.

The air likewiſe thro' which theſe collected rays paſs, muſt, by its ſudden rarefaction and expanſion, produce extraordinary effects upon every thing near the place of their paſſage; and when they paſs thro' a cloud, thereby producing thunder, they muſt occaſion a heavy ſhower in ſome place of the earth under or near under that cloud, which is the reaſon why we often have lightning, but never thunder, without rain.

Whether this be a right, or whether it be a new hypotheſis, I cannot anſwer, becauſe I have neither time nor opportunity to make the proper experiments, nor have I look'd into all the books written upon this ſubject; but from hence, I think, I could anſwer for all the effects produced at *Holoway*, and moſt of the others I have ever heard of. This, however, I ſhall not enter upon at preſent, becauſe it would make my letter too long for your collection, and perhaps tedious to moſt of your readers,

I am, &c.

As a Warning to the Fair Sex, and to promote the Cauſe of Innocence and Virtue, we inſert the following melancholy Account of an Affair, which happenned not long ſince.

A Young gentleman, whom I ſhall call *Brutus*, was placed by his father at *Oxford*. Tho' he was naturally inclined to the amorous, yet, as he had never been guilty of any indiſcretion that way, his father had great expectations of him, from that generous diſpoſition he perceived in him. He had not however been more than two years at the univerſity, before he was acquainted with the beautiful *Lucretia*, who was miſtreſs of every valuable acquiſition but that of fortune. *Brutus* ſoon became intimate with her: In ſhort, he courted her with the earneſtneſs of a ſincere lover, but gave her good reaſons why the completion of their happineſs was better to be deferred, than immediately executed, as he knew his father would never give his conſent to it. They nevertheleſs indulged themſelves in all thoſe little freedoms which the hopes of their being ſoon united to each other ſeemed to juſtify; his time was always divided between her and his books, and they were never engaged in any party of pleaſure unleſs the other was one of them. In one of theſe parties he found himſelf too late to go home to his college, and therefore lay at *Lucretia*'s, where in an unlucky hour he found the way to her bed, and with much intreaty plucked the virgin roſe, that never will blow again. It is in vain for me to attempt to expreſs the bitter remorſe he felt in his mind for having acted ſo indiſcreetly, for having robbed a perſon of that which inſures to the unhappy injured, with her loſs of innocence, infamy and deſpair. He in vain for a long time attempted to ſatisfy her by offering to marry her: He told her, 'twas now become an act of juſtice that he owed her, and begged it as much for his own ſake as hers. However, when time had a little abated her grief, ſhe told him, ſhe ſhould deſire no more of him than the execution of his promiſe, whenever ſhe ſhould think fit to claim it: Some time after ſhe told him, ſhe thought it was neceſſary to defer it at preſent, to prevent any rupture with the old gentleman; and, in the condition of a ſervant, being always in the room, his intimacy was continued until he was ſent for to town to his father, who was dangerouſly ill. Upon this *Brutus* took his leave of her, renewing in the moſt ſolemn manner his promiſe of marrying her. In ſhort, the old gentleman died, and left his ſon a good plum, who, as ſoon as he had ſettled his affairs, waited on his miſtreſs, and was ſoon after married. Happy ſhould I think it, if the ſtory ended here. The day he was married he retired to his room (while dinner was preparing) to write a letter, as he told his wife, to a dear friend. As he ſtaid longer than ordinary, ſhe went with great gaiety up to him, but——he was dead——was found hanging on the cloſet-door. Upon the table was his will, and a letter to his wife. ——The poor woman was ſpeechleſs; but one of the company took the liberty of opening the letter, which was as follows.

Lucretia,

"The apprehenſion of my having expoſed you to the cenſures of a malicious world, ever ſince I robbed you of that which is the ſupport of beauty, has filled my ſoul with inexpreſſible anguiſh, and determined me to make you ſome amends, by giving you my hand and fortune; forgive me, if I wrong you, dear *Lucretia*, in adding, that the cruel reflection that a favour granted to one may be obtained by another, preys too much on my ſoul to admit any proſpect of happineſs; 'tis too horrid, indeed, to live in doubts and ſuſpicions, which innocence will not remove, nor reaſon ſilence—this has done it—Adieu, *Lucretia*." [*See a better cataſtrophe, and thoughts againſt ſelf-murder, in the ſtory of* Camillus, *p.* 343.]

Verſes

Verſes *on ſeeing an humorous* Print, *lately exhibited to the Publick.*

Omnia vincit amor.

Britons, attend! while o'er your fruitful land [wand;
Bright beaming *peace* diſplays her olive
While glad'ning all, like heav'ns diffuſive light,
Great *liberty* aſſerts her ſtubborn right;
Your *hero* ſinks! forgot the gilded carr.
The ſounds of trumpets, and the ſhouts of war;
The dreadful havock on the hoſtile plain,
When fathers mourn'd their ſons untimely ſlain.
To love's almighty arm behold him fall!
Who firmly ſtood, when *Gallia* conquer'd all:
Eſcap'd in vain, while on *Britannia*'s land,
He courts the leiters of a *tuneful* hand.
"Waft me ſome gentle breeze," bright *Sapho* cries: [*hero* ſighs.
"To *Windſor*'s groves," the love-ſick
Fir'd with the lyre, the torrent ſoftneſs pours: [bowers.
O cool him! cool him! in the ſhady

On the Death of a Rich Miſer.

IF to be *modeſt* merits praiſe,
And *pride* is wn'd a ſin,
I'll now, O *miſer!* tune my lays,
And thy great theme begin.
We by *religion*, learn to know
That vanity's a fault;
And ſhould avoid all publick ſhow,
Of fondly boaſting ought.
Thou then wert, ſure, 'bove others bleſt,
And hadſt more *merit* too,
Whoſe worth lay ſilent in thy breaſt,
Where *none* its value knew,
Till ſeiz'd by *death*, and laid to reſt,
Abroad thy bounties flew.

The PATRIOT.

WHO ſeeks, in life, a *character refin'd*,
Muſt prune each *wild excreſcence* from the mind.
The *paſſions* will remain: Their *active* ſeeds [*deeds*.
May ſhoot, well cultur'd, into *worthy*
'Tis in *their management* that virtue lies,
They made *mild Socrates* ſupremely *wiſe*:
No friend of *apathy*, no *Cynic*, he:
A *ſtove* by *nature* *, *reaſon* made him *free*.
He felt for *man*, for *truth*, the *publick weal*,
And *warmly work'd* within his *bridled* zeal.
Subdu'd *himſelf*, he wag'd the *gen'rous ſtrife*,
And well conform'd his *leſſon* with his *life*.
Such ſhould the *patriot* be: ſuch ever ſhone [*her own*.
The *few*, whom *honeſt* FAME has mark'd
FAME, that beyond the *victor*'s ſhall exiſt;
No *Philip*'s ſon, no *Cæſar* in *her liſt*;
Or, if ſhe *notes* them, 'tis as *friends of art*:
Thus *Lewis* † lives, and *Leo*'s † *better part*;
The *father of his country*, *Peter* ‡ ſhines.—
But *good Aurelius* ſtrikes, in *golden lines*.
The F***k, expung'd thy *boſtile ſtain*,
The *patron*, *genius*, *legiſt* § ſhall remain.
But not by *titles* ſhe ſelects her men,
Tho' *papiſt* || *More*, and *puritan* tho' || *Penn*,
Their *names* with *Solon*'s, *Numa*'s ſhall advance. [*mance*.
Ev'n ** *A***n* might ſurvive without *ro-*
To *Marvell* ††, ſtedfaſt in his *borough's pay*,
Each *Briton* owes a tributary lay.
The *prayter Sidney honeſt* FAME ſhall ſing;
And *Raleigh*'s *ſentence* blackens but *his king*.
Conviction ſtrong, with *ſcorn* of c—ly art,
Muſt fill the *patriot's head*, and warm *his heart*:
In aid of theſe, *true principle* muſt raiſe
Contempt of *fortune*, *life*, and *preſent praiſe*.
His aim in all to *be*, not to *be deem'd*,
What L-t-n and P—t were *once* eſteem'd,
What *St. John* teaches in decline of age:
O had his youth *exemplify'd* his page!
While *ſons of int'reſt* are in factions hurl'd,
The *patriot* ſerves *his country*, ſerves *the world*:
Oft for the *crown*, but *always* for the laws††,
No *torrent* turns him, no *promotion* draws:
Fix'd to *his point*; ſuſpecting ev'ry *ſnare*.—
Such there *have been*, and ſuch, we hope, *there are*.

A

* *Alluding to his own acknowledgment, that he was naturally* paſſionate, *but had made himſelf mild by reaſon or philoſophy.* † Lewis XIV. *of* France, *and pope* Leo X. ‡ Peter *the great, emperor of* Ruſſia. § *It is preſumed all theſe characters will be allowed to a certain great prince, now reigning.* || *Sir* Thomas More, *and* William Penn *the quaker. The firſt, beſides being an excellent magiſtrate, wrote a ſyſtem of government in his* Utopia; *and the latter, at M. de* Voltaire *obſerved, was the only legiſlator ſo happy in his inſtitutions, as to ſee them take full effect, without any infringment in his time. The wiſdom of thoſe inſtitutions ſtill appear in the flouriſhing condition of* Penſylvania. ** *The gentleman here meant is thought to be ſhadow'd in the character of* Allworthy, *by the author of* Tom Jones. †† Andrew Marvell, *Eſq; member for* Hull, *in the reign of* Charles II. *On account of his poverty, he received the* Wages *antiently appointed for ſervice in parliament, and was invariably proof againſt all the miniſterial temptations of his time.* †† Pro rege ſæpe, pro republica ſemper.

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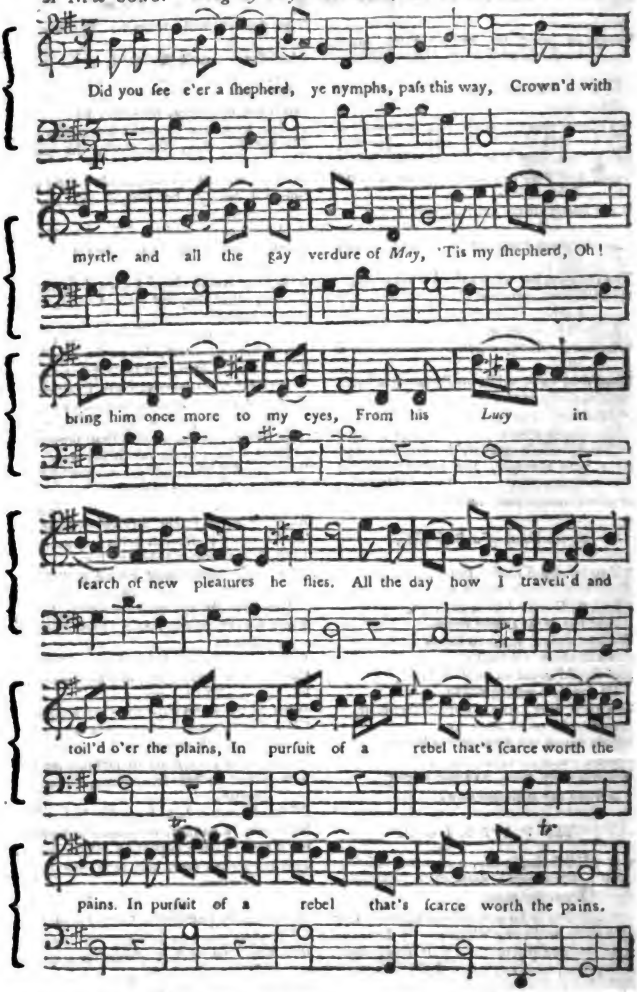

2.

Take care, maids, take care, when he flatters and ſwears, [your own ears,
How you truſt your own eyes, or believe
Like the roſe-bud in *June*, ev'ry hand he'll invite, [out of ſight;
But wound the kind heart like the thorn
And truſt me, who e'er, my falſe ſhepherd detains, [worth her pains.
She'll find him a conqueſt that's ſcarce

3.

Three months at my feet did he languiſh and ſigh, [reply;
E'er he gain'd a kind word, or a tender
Love, honour and truth were the themes that he ſung, [tongue.
And he vow'd that his ſoul was a-kin to his
Too ſoon I believ'd, and reply'd to his ſtrains, [pains.
And gave him too frankly my heart for his

The

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4.

The trifle once gain'd, like a boy at his play, [away:
Soon the wanton grew weary, and flung it
Now cloy'd with my love, from my arms he does fly,
In search of another as silly as I:
But truft me, whoe'er my falfe fhepherd detains, [worth her pains.
She'll find him a conqueft that's fcarce

5.

Beware, all ye nymphs, how ye footh the fond flame, [fame:
And believe in good time all the fex are the
Like *Strephon*, from beauty to beauty they range, [change;
Like him they will flatter, diffemble and
And do all we can, ftill the maxim remains, [worth the pains.
That a man, when we've got him, is fcarce

The Lamentation of Venus *for the Death of* Adonis: *A Paſtoral, imitated from the* Greek *of* Bion's *firſt* Idillium.

By a Corniſh *Gentleman.*

I Mourn the lovely young *Adonis* dead,
He's gone and all that's fair is with him fled:
Ye tender loves, in piteous accents mourn
Adonis dead, that never ſhall return!
Ariſe, bright *Venus*, from thy purple bed,
And gay alcove with richeſt carpets ſpread!
Throw off th'embroider'd robe, and zoneleſs veſt, [dreſt!
And now henceforth in ſable weeds be
Rend thy looſe locks, the fav'rite youth bemoan,
And ſay, *Adonis* is for ever gone!
I mourn *Adonis*; all the loves deplore
The lovely fair *Adonis* now no more.
Cold on the mountain tops the charmer lies,
And by a boar's unpitying tuſk he dies:
Deep in his thigh the fatal dent is found,
And crimſon ſtreams faſt iſſue from his wound;
The crimſon ſtreams, in torrents as they flow, [ſnow.
Diſtain that ſkin which vy'd with falling
His far-fetch'd breath he draws with painful ſighs,
Already death begins to ſeal his eyes:
From his pale lips the roſy bloom is fled,
The bloom that equall'd the vermillion red:
Yet *Venus*, ev'n in death, his kiſſes loves,
Tho' the dead youth no more their pleaſure proves;
Dead, he perceives her kiſſes, not her pain,
Kiſſes that well might life recal again.
I mourn *Adonis*; all the loves deplore
The lovely fair *Adonis* now no more.
Deep in his thigh the fatal weapon went,
But deeper far it *Venus*' boſom rent.
His faithful dogs in mournful ſounds relate
The dreadful tidings of their maſter's fate;
The *Sylvan* nymphs in diſmal notes complain, [plain;
And ſing ſad *Orgies* thro' the neighb'ring
But firſt in grief, fair love's imperial queen,
Robb'd of her youth, laments the tragick ſcene;
With looks diſorder'd, and her boſom bare,
All loſe her raiment, and all torn her hair,
Thro' woods, thro' brakes, and unfrequented ways,
Thro' haunts of beaſts, and dens of ſavages,
Unſhod, undreſt, regardleſs of her fame,
Flies, and invokes her lov'd *Adonis*' name.
Rude thickets, as ſhe runs, her boſom tear,
And drink the blood of the celeſtial fair;
While ſhe now loſt to all the ſenſe of pain,
Fills with her cries the mountain and the plain, [again.
And vainly begs the fates to give him back
Cold lies the youth extended on the ground,
And life faſt iſſues from the gaping wound.
The tender loves their mother's grievance ſhare, [care.
And kindly ſtrive to ſoften every
Love's queen can now no more her empire boaſt, [loſt;
Her ſovereign charms are with her lover
That hapleſs hour that took him from her arms, [charms.
Took with him too her beauty and her
The woods and groves in penſive ſighs deplore
The lovely young *Adonis* now no more.
The murm'ring ſtreams in weeping channels glide, [tide.
And ſwoln with grief, they heave a ſuller
The flowers too mourn in tears, and droop their head, [dead,
Since her lov'd youth, the faireſt flower, is
But moſt, with loud laments and diſmal cries, [flies;
Thro' hills and vales the mournful goddeſs
Adonis dead! on his lov'd name ſhe dwells,
Adonis dead! ſad-anſw'ring *echo* tells.
The agonizing pains that *Venus* felt,
Would hardeſt hearts to ſoft compaſſion melt,
When firſt ſhe ſaw the blood-polluted wound, [found.
For which no cure, or med'cine could be
Soon as ſhe ſaw the ſoul-diſtracting ſight,
His eyes juſt clos'd in everlaſting night,
She flew to his embrace with eager haſte,
She wept, ſhe ſigh'd—and thus ſhe ſpoke at laſt.
Adonis! whither doſt thou haſte away?
O deign to bleſs me with a laſt ſurvey!
Stay while we ſeal the pledge of former vows!
'Tis the laſt interval that fate allows.
Vouch-

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Vouchſafe once more thy eyelids to unſeal,
Thoſe tearful ſluices of deſpair to heal!
Afford one parting kiſs, one long adieu!
One kiſs, as thy laſt legacy is due;
Which on my lips for ever ſhall remain,
No god henceforth ſhall kiſs it off again.
Kiſs while I view thee in the arms of death,
Watch thy laſt ſigh, and catch thy parting breath! [heart,
Which henceforth I will treaſure in my
From whence the pledge ſhall never more depart:
But thou wilt part, thou art already fled,
To try the unknown manſions of the dead;
Thou dy'ſt, while life I ſtill muſt undergo
To ſpend a round eternity of woe.
Why was I born immortal and divine,
Since life is now but fruitful to my pain?
If fate could fix a period to my woe,
I'd thank kind heav'n I had been mortal too;
If death's a ſtate exempt from every care,
Who'd chuſe immortal miſery to wear?
In that vaſt opaque of the boundleſs waſte,
Gods mind not future things, nor what are paſt; [ſame,
To them both life and death are ſtill the
And both their natures differ but in name;
No hopes or fears their ſtated rules affect,
No hopes elate them, and no fears dejects;
But ſuch as muſt their ſufferings thus ſurvive,
Are ſure the moſt unhappy race alive.
Take then, O *Proſerpine*, my every joy!
And proudly triumph o'er the vanquiſh'd boy!
Take him fell goddeſs to the ſhades below;
Thou never didſt my envy move till now!
Hard fate, alas! that mortal things muſt be
For ever ſubject to the grave and thee;
The grave and thou in everlaſting chain
With-hold the youth, I ne'er ſhall ſee again.
Thou'rt fled, alas! my charming boy, and all
My joys and pleaſures periſh'd in thy fall:
Like gilded ſhadows they are paſt and gone,
Or dreams that vaniſh e'er the morning dawn; [remain
Nought but the curſt remembrance doth
Of taſted joys, I ne'er ſhall taſte again.
With thee, *Adonis*, all my charms are fled,
Thy *Venus* ever muſt lament thee dead!
She now alone muſt waſte the tedious night,
And taſte no more of rapture and delight.
Ah thoughtleſs boy! why didſt thou madly chuſe [ſure loſe?
Such dang'rous ſports that half their pleaWhat fury urg'd thee raſhly to engage
The foaming boar, and thus provoke his rage? [grace
The charms of beauty and the heav'nly
Charm not the fierceneſs of the ſavage race.
Beauty like thine the monſter might have charm'd,
His fury ſoften'd, and his rage diſarm'd!
But hard, *Adonis*, is the fates decree, [me,
Brutes wear not breaſts compaſſionate like
—Thus *Venus* mourns her lov'd *Adonis* ſlain,
And all the *loves* in equal grief complain.
Not more the crimſon drops that from the wound
Of ſlain *Adonis* flow'd upon the ground,
Than were the tears that *love*'s fair goddeſs ſhed
O'er the pale mangl'd carcaſe of the dead.
From whence two new-blown flow'rs to birth aroſe,
The pale *Anemone*, and bluſhing *roſe*.
Ceaſe, *Venus*, then to weep and to complain,
Too much already thou haſt wept in vain!
See there in yonder bow'r the bed of ſtate
Does ready to receive *Adonis* wait!
That bed the ſcene of every bliſsful joy
Muſt now, alas! ſuſtain the murder'd boy:
Dead lies the ſtripling in his vernal prime,
Crop't like a tender flow'r before its time.
Bear hence the hallow'd body of the dead,
And gently lay him on the conſcious bed!
Where you love's ſacred rites ſo long have try'd
In mutual bliſs, enjoying and enjoy'd.
There heaps of flow'rs and balmy odours bring,
With all the incenſe of the blooming ſpring!
But flow'rs and ſweet perfumes are taſteleſs grown,
Since he, the eſſence of all ſweets, is gone.
—Array'd in all the mournful pomp of ſtate,
A choir of weeping *loves* around him wait;
All ſome kind token of compaſſion ſhow,
And break at once his quiver and his bow;
The broken ſhafts they ſcatter thro' the plain, [ſlain:
And now they ſtrip the garments of the
Some fetch pure water from tranſlucent ſprings, [their wings;
Some lave the wound, and fan him with
All, touch'd with equal agonies, deplore
The lovely fair *Adonis* now no more.
Sad *Hymen* too the gen'ral grievance mourns,
Bears ſun'ral tapers, and his garland burns;
His tuneful notes no longer glad the plains,
No ſound is heard but ever mournful ſtrains.
The *graces* too in the ſad concert join,
And ſympathize with *Venus* in her pain.
In vain the *Muſes* ſtring the plaintive lyre,
Nor grief, nor numbers, can new life inſpire,
Not all the pow'rful charms of verſe and love
The unrelenting *queen of hell* can move.
—If ſo, great *queen of love*, thy plaints forbear,
Suppreſs them till the next returning year,
Till then forbid the ſtruggling grief to riſe!
Next year will call for other tears and ſighs.

Cornwall, July 9, 1749. *A. M.*

The

The Lion carved in Wood, which was the Head of Commodore Anſon's *Ship called the* Centurion, *is now ſet up againſt an Inn near the Duke of* Richmond's *at* Goodwood *in* Suſſex, *on a Stone Pedeſtal, which has the following Inſcription.*

STay, traveller, a while, and view
One who has travell'd more than you;
Quite round the globe, thro' each degree,
Anſon and I have plow'd the ſea,
Torrid and frigid zones have paſs'd,
And ſafe aſhore arriv'd at laſt,
In eaſe and dignity appear,
He—in the houſe of lords,—I here.

In God's Preſence is Fulneſs of Joy.

WIth *thee* in *Phalaris*'s bull I'd ſing,
And vie the chanting miſtreſs of the ſpring:
In midſt of penury I'd nothing lack; [rack.
Nay hug my fate, tho' ſtretch'd upon the
Center'd in raging fire, I'd ſcorn to move;
Yet feel no other flames than thoſe of love.
Th'exploded *Stoick* I'd no more deride,
But in his darling *apathy* would pride.
Yet O! I'd limit this to abſent *pain*; [reign.
For raptures in my panting ſoul would
Shou'd a *Domitian* meditate my toil,
And plunge me whole into the boiling oil;
From *heatiſick viſion* would accrue
Such pleaſures as the tyrant never knew.
He'd ſtorm, and me for very ſpite releaſe,
That flooding joys might with his tortures ceaſe.
Down into hell I wou'd to *thee* repair;
Hell is no longer hell, while thou art there.

On the Death of Mrs F—— P——.

WOrn with corroding griefs, and heart-felt woes,
In ſecret borne, in pangs of ſorrow mute,
(Which vulture-like deep on her vitals prey'd,)
Waſting life's oil, at length, alas! ſhe fell
A victim to her ſilent ſorrows, caus'd
By wretch ungrateful, whom her bounty fed: [dart,
Death long at diſtance threat'ned with his
And fear'd t'approach ſuch excellence and truth: [cheek,
Oh! where is now that crimſon-bluſhing
That ſoft engaging look, joy-giving ſmiles,
Which erſt were wont to hold enchain'd my heart?
Ah cruel death! to ſnatch her rudely from
My warm embrace, to preſs her tender breaſt
With thy cold boſom, and her lovely waiſt
To claſp relentleſs with benumbing arms;
Whilſt ſhe unwilling, and with head return'd,
At me looks fondly back, waving her hand,

Auguſt, 1749.

Reluctant ſighs a long and ſad adieu. [arms
Lo! where ſhe reſts within our mother's
In peace at laſt — no more ſhall feel that mind [ſhafts;
Convulſive fears, nor ſorrow's ſharpen'd
Her brighter part, the ſoul, with healing grace [bright,
And ſweet repentance made by far more
Wing'd with forgiveneſs, flies with guardian powers
Aſſociate, and beyond the ſtarry ſkies,
With humble confidence in Chriſt, explores
The peaceful manſions of eternal bliſs;
Whilſt here her pale and lifeleſs body lies,
Unnotic'd from the throng of vulgar dead,
Crumbling to duſt, and with their common clay [That breaſt
Mingling her late moſt beauteous form.
Than fleecy ſnow more white, thoſe ſparkling eyes [ties all,
Which taught me firſt to love, her beau-
Will ſoon become the coemetery's mold,
Dug with the cruel ſpade, and rudely ſpread
Abroad, there preſt and trodden under foot
Of thoughtleſs clowns, and the moſt abject ſlaves;
Till ſhe, united with her heav'n-born gueſt,
Cloth'd with æthereal rays, triumphant flies
To join the reſurrection of the juſt.

An ACROSTICK.

HAIL! thou, whoſe wiſdom, ſolid and refin'd,
A dorns a noble, full accompliſh'd mind;
R eaſon impartial from each accent flows,
I mpertinence ne'er in her boſom glows.
E nvy itſelf her modeſty admires,
T rue friendſhip all her beauteous fabrick fires.
R egardleſs of the foibles of her ſex,
U ſurps no faſhion that can virtue vex;
N oble in modeſty, in ſenſe refin'd,
C onquers the heart and captivates the mind;
I n all ſhe ſays there's ſomething ſo divine,
M uſt ſtrike the fancy, and the thought refine;
A rtleſs to pleaſe, from ev'ry folly flies,
N one knows her taſte, but with affection dies.

JUVENTUS.

STREPHON's *Complaint.*

CAN *Mira* ſmile when *Strephon*'s ſad?
Can ſhe e'er joyous be?
If ſo, 'twere kind then to impart,
And ſet your captive free.

MIRA's *Anſwer.*

WHAT ſtrange ideas men retain!
Averſe to what they'd prove;
Know, *Strephon*, by experience know,
Freedom conſiſts in love.

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Monthly Chronologer.

ON the 24th of laſt month, the nine men condemn'd for running away with the *Cheſterfield*, (*ſee p.* 331.) were carried on board the ſaid ſhip, in order for execution. About half an hour after nine, they were all brought upon deck, with their halters round their necks, ready to be tied up to the ropes that were reev'd thro' the blocks for that purpoſe, when five of them were called aft, and acquainted that they had receiv'd his majeſty's moſt gracious pardon; but the four following, *viz. John Knight*, carpenter, *John Place*, carpenter's mate, *Thomas Scott*, quartermaſter, and *James Read*, foremaſtman, ſuffered death according to their ſentence, behaving with becoming reſolution and reſignation; and *Place* in particular is ſaid to have dy'd with uncommon bravery. The following lines were engraven on his coffin, and written by himſelf:

Reader! ſee now, the end of vain delight,
Of many an ill ſpent day, and rev'ling night:
Be warn'd by me, no earthly power can be
A guard 'gainſt God's offended majeſty:
God's juſtice will direct, by unthought ways,
A certain period to your ſinful days.
I do repent my ſins, you muſt do ſo,
Or elſe be ſentenc'd to eternal woe!

The mutineers in the *Cheſterfield* man of war were overcome by the following ſtratagem: *Fo. er Wincket*, the boatſwain, having engaged a party to ſecure the ſhip, but being inferior in number to the lieutenant's party, they feign'd a dangerous leak in the hold; which gaining credit, the lieutenant's party, with ſome few of the boatſwain's, went down to diſcover and ſtop it; when the boatſwain's party, took the opportunity of putting down and barring the lower hatches, and there confin'd them till they brought the ſhip into port. The boatſwain, in conſideration of his faithful behaviour, is appointed maſter attendant of *Woolwich-yard*, a place of above 300*l. per annum*.

The latter end of the month, the city of *Briſtol*, and places adjacent, were alarm'd with great multitudes of country people, who roſe and appear'd for ſeveral days in a formidable manner, deſtroying almoſt all the turnpikes, with their houſes, thereabouts, and committing many other outrages, to the great terror of the inhabitants and perſons paſſing that way. Several of them were taken up, and impriſon'd in the *Newgate* of *Briſtol*.

TUESDAY, *Auguſt* 1.

This day, about noon, when there was a great thunder ſtorm, as *Joſeph Barton*, who keeps the *Half Moon and Falcon* at *Holloway*, was ſtanding at his fore-door, a very uncommon flaſh of lightning fell juſt by him, the exploſion of which ſtruck him flat on his back in the entry. On his riſing, he beheld one part of his houſe in a cloud of ſmoke, which ſmelt like the firing of gun-powder. Going into the kitchen he found his man, crying out, that his leg was broke, and at the ſame time ſwooned away, and remain'd blind and ſpeechleſs for ſeveral hours, and his leg very much burnt. Proceeding further he found, (as ſtill may be ſeen) that a chimney and the walls were rent two ſtories downwards, and great part of the tiling, laths, *&c.* carried intirely off. Part of the garret floor was raiſed up, and the door drove off the hinges, and an oaken frame, on which ſtood an old trunk, was ſhiver'd to pieces. In the chamber under the garret was a great beam of oak, which was ſplit; a ſhutter was drove from the hinges, part of the wall mov'd from its place, and a ſconce broke.—The lightning alſo forc'd its way in four or five different parts of the front of the houſe. In ſome places it penetrated the walls like a muſket-ball, and in others ſhiver'd the oaken frames of the windows, ſhatter'd the glaſs, and melted the lead. It alſo burſt thro' the kitchen into the bar, the door of which it tore off, beat the plaiſtering about, broke ſome wood-work, and ſtruck off the handle of a large ſteen, but never diſplaced any of the drinking-glaſſes or decanters.—The miſtreſs of the houſe and maid, being in a back kitchen, narrowly eſcaped, ſome part of the chimney falling upon them; as did a gentlewoman, who was there for her health, and her ſiſter, by being in the parlour, (where they had bolted themſelves in) at the firſt approach of the thunder and lightning.—*This paragraph is an extract from a particular and exact account, taken by a gentleman of the Royal Society.*

WEDNESDAY, 2.

Thomas Corbet, and *Thomas Wallis*, Eſqrs. were choſen ſheriffs for *London* and *Middleſex* for the year enſuing, in the room of *Daniel Collyer* and *Thomas Green* Eſqrs. who paid their fine. (*See* p. 335.)

THURSDAY, 3.

The parliament, which ſtood prorogu'd to this day, was further prorogu'd to *Sept.* 14.

The

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The six following smugglers receiv'd sentence of death at *Lewes* in *Sussex*, *viz. Edmund Richards*, for the barbarous murders of *William Galley* and *Daniel Chater*; (*see* p. 34.) *George Chapman* and *William Double*, for the murder of *Thomas Carswell*, a riding officer of the customs, in the year 1740; captain *Thomas Holman*, *John Geering*, and *William Trower*, for the murder of *Michael Bath*, a dragoon, on *Feb.* 4, 1743.

John Reynolds and his wife, who kept the *Dog and Partridge* on *Slendon-Common*, where *Richard Hawkins* was whipp'd to death, were tried on an indictment for concealing the said murder; but it appearing, that *Curtis* and *Robert Mills*, lately executed for the same, and *Winter*, who murder'd the said *Hawkins*, had threatn'd the two prisoners to destroy them, and set their house on fire, if they ever mention'd it, they were acquitted.

FRIDAY, 4.

Seven of the malefactors condemn'd the last sessions at the *Old Bailey* (*see* p. 336.) were this day executed at *Tyburn*, *viz. Valentine Godwin*, *James Johnson*, *John Palmer*, *Uriah Creed*, *Richard Mapesden*, *John Gray*, and *John Steward*. *Anthony Dunn* died in *Newgate*, and the rest were repriev'd for transportation.

WEDNESDAY, 9.

The 2 following persons were executed at *Pennenden-Heath* near *Maidstone*, according to their sentence at the late assizes, *viz. James Toby*, for running wool to *France*. He acknowledged the crime for which he suffered; but said, it was a great pity, that people as bad as himself, should be allowed to swear mens lives away, for the sake of the reward. As he forgave all mankind, he heartily begged all the spectators to pray for him. *John Church*, for the murder of his wife. He seemed to be very sorrowful, and often said he did not design to kill her; but that she was a very bad wife, had run away with another man, and robbed him several times. He said he died in charity with all the world, and hoped for mercy.

Extract of a Letter from Gosport, *August* 10.

On *Tuesday* the right Hon. the earl of *Sandwich*, lord *Anson*, lord *Barrington*, lords of the admiralty, and the Hon. *Savage Mostyn*, Esq; comptroller of the navy, with their attendants, went up the harbour in barges, and viewed the guard ships; those that had guns saluted them at their coming on board, and likewise at their going away; after they had done, they went on shore, and dined at the *Four ain* tavern in *Portsmouth*. On *Wednesday* they all went to the dock-yard, and surveyed the stores of all kinds. On *Thursday* they went again to the dock-yard, when a general muster was made of all the artificers before their lordships. On *Friday* the officers and companies of all the guard ships, and ships in ordinary were muster'd before their lordships on board their respective ships. On *Saturday* their lordships were again on board some of the ships in the harbour; after which they went to survey the royal hospital for seamen, building near this town, with which their lordships were highly pleased, expressing their satisfaction at the appearance the building makes, and the regularity with which the work is carried on: In short, they have been indefatigable in their endeavours to find the true state of the naval affairs in these parts. Their lordships received a great number of petions on various occasions, to all which that were deserving they gave favourable answers. On *Sunday* morning early they set out from this town, in order to proceed to *Plymouth* on their survey.

SATURDAY, 12.

This night, about ten o'Clock, a fire broke out in a building next the dye-house of Mr. *Spence*, near *Battel-Bridge*, *Southwark*, which consumed the same, with the brew-house of Messr. *Cox* and *Critchley*, four wharfs, Mr. *Walter*'s cooperage, and about 80 houses, with almost all the goods and furniture contain'd in them; besides many houses greatly damag'd. There being a loft full of straw adjoining to the place where it began, the flames instantly communicated themselves to several wooden houses, which burnt with such violence, as made all help for some time ineffectual, the tide being then at ebb, and render'd it the most dreadful sight that can be imagin'd, to people on the water and the opposite shore: However, at length, several engines being brought, it was happily stopped, just as it was spreading itself to some warehouses fill'd with goods to a great value. Some coasters that lay a-long-side the wharfs had their rigging burnt.—In this calamity three men and one woman lost their lives, and one man had his leg broke; and on *Sunday* morning a man was kill'd by the fall of a stack of chimnies. Upwards of 2000 quarters of malt, besides a large quantity of hops, and 800 butts of beer, were lost by this accident, the damage of which was said to be about 30,000*l.*

MONDAY, 13.

This morning, between seven and eight o'clock, serjeant *Hartley*, of the second regiment, and *John Smith*, a drummer of the first regiment of foot-guards, were executed under a detachment from every company of the 3 regiments of foot-guards to *Hyde-Park*, where they were both shot for deserting to the *French*, &c. Two clergymen attended them, and they appeared very penitent. *Smith* fell

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dead at the firſt fire, but ſerjeant *Hartley* fell on his back, and ſaid, *Lord have mercy on my ſoul*; whereupon another file of muſketeers fired, and diſpatch'd him.

WEDNESDAY, 16.

An expreſs arrived from governor *Cornwallis*, governor of *Nova Scotia*, by the way of *Boſton*, dated from *Chebucto* harbour, *June*, 23, mentioning, that he arrived at that place the day before: And by another letter of the 28th, from the ſame place, five of the tranſports, with the ſettlers on board, were ſafe arrived in that harbour, and the reſt of them were hourly expected.

WEDNESDAY, 23.

This evening a gallery in Mr. *Phillip's* booth in *Bartholomew-Fair* fell down, with a great number of people in it, by which accident Mr. *Stringfellow*, a goldſmith in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, and *Thomas Hodges*, a journeyman plaiſterer in *Golden-lane*, were kill'd; ſeveral others were dangerouſly wounded, two of whom, who had their limbs broke, were carried to St. *Bartholomew's* hoſpital.

FRIDAY, 25.

Five of the 8 malefactors condemned at the aſſizes at *Croydon* were this day executed on *Kennington-Common*. *Thomas Supple*, a notorious highwayman, was afterwards hang'd in chains on *Gallows-hill*, near *Kingſton*.

The companies of ſeveral ſhips waited on his majeſty with a petition, praying the payment of the prize money, due for prizes taken in the *Mediterranean*; when they received for anſwer, that it was put in a method of payment, and they would receive all imaginable ſatisfaction in a few days.

SUNDAY, 27.

This morning, about half an hour after three, a fire broke out at Mr. *Harwood's* in *Grocers-Alley* in the *Poultry*, which burnt that houſe, and Mr. *Medley's* adjoining, and 3 other houſes, and very much damaged the *Poultry-Compter*, a loft belonging to the right Hon. the lord mayor, adjoining to *Grocers Hall*, and ſeveral other houſes. There were above 20 perſons in the *Compter* for debt, &c. who were all ſet at liberty for fear of being burnt; above 40 of them afterwards return'd. The felons, 9 in number, eſcaped at the ſame time, and only one was retaken. The wife of Mr. *Mears*, lace-merchant, who had been ill for ſome time paſt, died the ſame morning, of the fright occaſion'd by this diſaſter.

A monument of black marble was about this time erected in the great iſle of St. *Patrick's* cathedral at *Dublin*, to the memory of the great and eminent Patriot doctor JONATHAN SWIFT, with the following inſcription in large letters, deeply cut and ſtrongly gilded: HIC DEPOSITUM EST CORPUS JONATHAN SWIFT, S. T. D. HUJUS ECCLESIÆ CATHEDRALIS DECANI, UBI SÆVA INDIGNATIO ULTERIUS COR LACERARE NEQUIT. ABI, VIATOR, ET IMITARE, SI POTERIS, STRENUUM PRO VIRILI LIBERTATIS VINDICATOREM.

The Reaſonable Lover. A New Song, Sung by Mr. Lowe *at* Vaux-Hall *Gardens.*

1.

I Seek not at once in a female to find
The form of a *Venus* with *Pallas's* mind;
Let the girl that I love have but prudence in view, [her true:
That tho' ſhe deceive, I may ſtill think
Be her perſon not beauteous, but pleaſing and clean, [men;
Let her temper be cloudleſs and open her
By folly, ill-nature nor vanity led, [red,
Nor indebted to paint---for white or for

2.

May her tongue, that dread weapon in moſt of the ſex, [perplex;
Be employ'd to delight us, and not to
Let her not be too bold, nor frown at a jeſt,
For prudes I deſpiſe, and coquets I deteſt:
May her humour the taſte of the company hit, [wit.
Not affectedly wiſe, nor too pert with her
Go find out the fair, that is form'd on my plan, [can.
And I'll love her for ever,---I mean, if I

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

July 25. RALPH *Gowland*, of *Durham*, Eſq; to Miſs *Darby* of *Kent*.

27. *David James* of *Ampthill* in *Bedfordſhire*, Eſq; to Miſs *Knapp*.

Oliver Tilſon, Eſq; to lady *Frances Brudenell*, ſiſter to the earl of *Cardigan*.

Aug. 5. *William Cooper*, of *Hertingfordbury* Park, Eſq; to Miſs *Madan*, eldeſt daughter of col. *Madan*.

Lord viſcount *Bulkeley*, to Miſs *Rowlands*, an heireſs,

9. *David Roberts*, of *Denbighſhire*, Eſq; to Mrs. *Bulpen*.

Hon. *Charles Dormer*, Eſq; to lady *Mary Talbot*, ſiſter to the earl of *Shrewſbury*.

10. *Henry Shiffner*, Eſq; a *Ruſſia* merchant, to Miſs *Brunſden*, of *Blackheath*.

12. Capt. *George Cole*, to Miſs *Talbot* of *Enfield*.

Mr. *John Wilſon*, an eminent grocer in *St. Paul's Church Yard*, to Miſs *Kitty Creſs*, of *Organ-Hall*, in *Hertfordſhire*.

Juſtinian Nutt, Eſq; commander of the *Anſon* man of war, to Miſs *Cook* of *Wincheſter*.

Lord chief baron *Idle*, in *Scotland*, to Mrs. *Heg*, ſiſter to Sir *Philip Muſgrave*, of *Cumberland*, bart.

15. Rev.

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15. Rev. Mr. *Wyndham*, a near relation of Sir *Charles Wyndham*, bart. to Miſs *Raſhout*, of *Kenſington*.

17. *Mark Venables Smithſon*, Eſq; poſſeſſed of a large eſtate in *Warwickſhire*, to Miſs *Frances Evelyn*, of *Richmond*.

22. *Thomas Laurence*, Eſq; of *Abington*, to Miſs *Harriot Burroughs*.

24. *Thomas Bathurſt*, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of *Benjamin Bathurſt*, Eſq; to Miſs *Fazakerley*, an heireſs of 30,000*l.* fortune.

Aug. 4. The lady of Sir —— *Sambroke*, bart. deliver'd of a ſon.

17. The lady of *Thomas Frankland*, Eſq; memb. for *Thirſk* in *Yorkſhire*, of a daughter.

21. The lady of — *Berkeley*, Eſq; of a ſon.

DEATHS.

July 25. THE lady viſcounteſs *Gage*.

Matthew Martin, Eſq; a member in the laſt parliament, and formerly commander of an *Eaſt-Indiaman*; who ſome years ſince, on his voyage to the *Eaſt-Indies*, was attack'd by *Angria*, and fought him in a gallant manner for ſeveral hours, and at laſt obliged him to ſheer off, and ſaved his ſhip and cargo, which was very valuable, for which bold action the *E. India* company made him a preſent of 1000*l.* in money, and a gold medal ſet with diamonds of 500*l.* value, as a reward for his bravery.

Right Hon. *Frances*, counteſs dowager of *Fingall*, in *Ireland*.

Sir *John Bingham*, bart. governor of the county of *Mayo*, in *Ireland*.

28. Hon. *Charles Leigh*, Eſq; brother to the late lord *Leigh*, of *Stone-Leigh*, in *Warwickſhire*.

Sir *Wyndham Knatchbull Wyndham*, of *Merſham-Hatch* in *Kent*, bart. who lately took the ſurname of *Wyndham*, purſuant to the will of lord *Wyndham*, who left him a very large eſtate.

Aug. 8. Hon. *Richard Temple*, Eſq; eldeſt ſon to the lord viſc. *Palmerſton*, and member for *Downton* in *Wilts*.

John Hucks, Eſq; an eminent brewer, and in the commiſſion of the peace for *Middleſex*.

Edward Jaſper, Eſq; one of the directors of the *Sun Fire-Office*.

9. Hon. *William Barrell*, Eſq; lieut. gen. of his majeſty's forces, governor of *Pendennis-Caſtle*, and col. of the king's own reg. of foot. He ſerv'd his country with great honour upwards of 50 years, and was preſent at moſt of the great actions and ſieges in *Flanders* during Q. *Anne*'s war.

10. Rt. Hon. *Henry* lord *Colerane*, baron *Colerane*, in the kingdom of *Ireland*.

Robert Oſborn, of the iſland of *Barbadoes*, Eſq; in the 30th year of his age, a gentleman of an exceeding good character.

Mr. *Tyler*, one of the general accomptants of the exciſe.

Mr. *David Gill*, at *Canterbury*, in the 100th year of his age, who was in the proceſſion on *Boughton-Hill* at the reſtoration of K. *Charles* II.

12. *Thomas Sinclair*, Eſq; formerly in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of *Berks*.

13.——*Howard*, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for *Weſtminſter*, formerly a col. in the guards, and ſome years ſince governor of *Jerſey*.

Theophilus Barnes, Eſq; at *Greenwich*, well known for his ſkill in mechanicks, &c.

16. Mrs. *Hollings*, a widow gentlewoman, at *Lambeth*, aged 103.

Charles Upton, Eſq; a commander in the royal navy, ſon of the celebrated grammarian, the Rev. Mr. *James Upton*, who died a few days ſince at *Taunton*.

22. *Catharine*, counteſs dowager of *Egmont*, relict of *John* late earl of *Egmont*.

29. *Andrew Croſſe*, of *Clerkenwell-Cloſe*, Eſq;

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

DR. *Terrick*, preſented to the rectory of *Twickenham* in *Middleſex*.---Mr. *Pritchard*, to the vicarage of *Botkill* in *Oxfordſhire*.---Mr. *Aſkew*, to the rectory of *Bindon* in *Suſſex*.---Mr. *Fane*, B. D. to the rectory of *Shetton* in *Surrey*---Mr. *Crewle*, to the rectory of *All-Saints* in *Cheſter*.---Mr. *Griſdale*, to the rectory of *Hatton-Soleſield* in *Hampſhire*.---Mr. *Tringley*, to the vicarage of *Whaley* in *Oxfordſhire*.---Mr. *Pardue*, to the vicarage of *Stanton-Bridge*, in *Eſſex*.---Mr. *Dubourdieu*, to the rectory of *Hurley* in *Kent*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military*.

DUDLEY *Baxter*, Eſq; made ſolicitor to the exciſe.---Sir *John Ligonier* made col. of the 2d reg. of dragoon guards, in the room of the late duke of *Montagu*: Earl of *Effingham*, firſt lieut. and lieut. col. of the 2d. troop of horſe guards: *Charles Clarke*, Eſq; ſecond lieut. and lieut. col. and *Henry Gore*, Eſq; cornet and major to the ſaid troop.---Sir *Charles Howard*, made governor of *Carliſle*, and *Cromwell Ward*, Eſq; lieut. governor.---*William Deane*, Eſq; made lieut. gov. of *Jerſey*; *John Barrington*, Eſq; lieut. gov. of *Berwick*; lord *Robert Manners*, lieut. gov. of *Hull*; and *Richard Bowles*, Eſq; lieut. gov. of *Pendennis-Caſtle*.---Sir *John Mordaunt*, made col of the reg. of horſe, late *Ligonier*'s in *Ireland*; major gen. *Cholmondeley*, col. of the reg. of dragoons, late *Mordaunt*'s, in *Ireland*; *Henry Conway*, Eſq; col. of the reg. of foot, late *Cholmondeley*'s; lord viſc. *Torrington*, col. of the reg. of foot, late *Conway*'s, in *Ireland*.---Mr. *Court*, choſen ſurgeon to St. *Thomas*'s *Hoſpital*, in the room of Mr. *Girle*, who reſigned.

[*Bankrupts in our next.*]

PRICES

PRICES *of* STOCKS *in* AUGUST, BILL *of* MORTALITY, *&c.*

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	4 *per* Cent. 1746.	4 *per* Cent. 1747.	Bank An. 1748.	3 *per* Cent. B. Annu.	India Bonds prem.	B. Cir. *pr* *l.* *s.* *d.*	*Wind at*	*Weather*
1	137 ⅝	185	115 ½	108		105 ⅛	106 ⅜	106 ¼	100 ⅛ ¼	85 a 83	5 12 6	Deal.	London.
2	137 ⅝	185		108 ⅛		105 ⅛	106 ⅜ ½	106 ⅜ ⅛	100 ⅛	85 a 84	5 12 6	S.	thunder
3	137	185	115	108 ⅛	106 ⅜ ½	105 ⅛ ⅛		106 ⅛	100 ⅛	84 a 85	5 12 6	S. E.	fair
4	137 ¼	185 184½	115	108 ⅛ ⅛	106 ⅜ ½	105 ⅛		106 ⅛	100 ⅛	83 a 85	5 12 6	N. W.	fair rain
5		185			106 ⅜	105 ⅛	106 ⅛ ¼	106 ⅛	100 ⅛	84 a 85	5 12 6	N. by W.	rain
6	Sunday											S. W.	rain
7	137 ¼ ⅛	185 ⅛	113 ½	108 ⅛	106 ⅜	105 ⅛		106 ⅛	100	84 a 85		S. W.	gloomy
8	137 ⅛ ⅛	185 ¼ ⅛	113 ½	108 ⅛	106 ⅜	105	106 ⅛ 105 ⅞	106 ⅛ 105 ⅞	100 ⅛ ⅛	84 a 85		W. S. W.	very fair
9	137 ⅛ ⅛	185 ¼ ⅛ ½	113 ¼	108 ⅛ 107 ⅞	106 ⅜ ⅛		105 ⅞ 106	106	100 ⅛	83 a 85	5 12 6	S. W.	fair rain
10	137 ⅛ ⅛	185 ¼ 186	113 ⅛ ⅛	107 ⅞	106 ⅛ ¼ ⅛	104 ⅞ 105		106 106 ⅞	100 ⅛	84 a 82		S. W.	rain fair
11	137 ⅛ ½	186 187	113 ⅜ ¼	108 107 ⅞		105 ⅛	106 ⅛	106 ⅛	100 ⅛	84 a 81	5 12 6	S. W.	fair rain
12			114 ½	108	106 ⅜	105 ⅛	106 ⅛ ⅛	106 ⅛	100 ⅛ ¼	85 a 82		S.	fair
13	Sunday											E. S. E.	fair
14	137 ⅛ 138	190 ⅛	115 ¼	107 ⅞ 108	106 ⅛	105	106	106 ⅛	100 ⅛	84 a 84	5 12 6	S. W.	fair
15	138 ¼	190 ⅛ 190	115 ½	107 ¼	106 ⅛ ⅛	104 ⅞ 105	105 ⅞ 106	106	100 ⅛ 100	60s a 63		N. N. W.	fair
16	138 ⅛ 139 ⅛	190 ⅛ 190	115	107 ¼	106 ⅛	105	106	106	100 ⅛ 100	57s a 62	5 12 6	N.	fair hot
17	139 ⅛ 138 ¼	189 ⅛	115 ⅛	107 ¼	106 ⅛ ⅛	104 ⅞ 105		105 ¼ 106	100 99 ⅞	57s a 62	5 12 6	S. W.	fair hot
18	138 ¼	189 ¼ 190 ½	115 ⅛	107 ⅛ 108	106 ⅛	105	106	106 ⅛	100 ¼	60s a 62	5 12 6	S. S. W.	fair hot
19	139				106 ¼ ⅛	105	106	106	100 ⅛ ¼	59s a 62	5 12 6	S. W.	fair hot
20	Sunday											N. E. by E.	fair fultry
21	138 ¼ 139		115 ¼	107 ¼ ⅞ ⅜	106 ¼	105	106	106	100 ¼	61s a 59		N. E.	fair fultry
22	138 ¼ ⅜	190 ¼	115 ¼ ⅛	107 ¼ ⅜ ⅜	106 ¼ ⅛	104 ⅞	106	105 ⅞	100 ⅛ ¼	56s a 59	5 12 6	E. N. E.	fair fultry
23	139	190 189 ¾		107 ⅞ 108		104 ⅞	106	105 ⅛	100 ⅛	58s a 60	5 12 6	E. N. E.	fair fultry
24	139			108 ⅛		104 ⅞	106	105 ¼	100 ⅛	59s		S. W.	fair hot
25	139 ¼ 140	189 ¼		108 ⅛	106 ⅛	104 ¼ 105	106 ⅛ 106	105 ¼ 106	100 ⅛	59s a 58	5 17 6	S. by E.	fair hot
26	140 ⅛	190			106 ¼		106 105 ⅞	106 106 ⅜	100 ⅛ ¼	59s	5 15 0	E.	fair mild
27	Sunday											N. E.	fair mild
28	140 ⅜ 141	189 ¼ ⅛	115 ¼	107 ⅞ 108		104 ⅞	106	106 ⅞ 107	100 ⅛	59s		N. E.	fair mild
29	140 ⅛ ⅜	189 ⅛	115 ½		106 ¼	104 ⅞	106	106 ⅛ 106	100 ⅛	58s a 60		E. N. E.	fair
30	140 ¼	189 ¼	115		106	104 ⅞	106	106 ⅛	100	58s		N. E. by E.	fair
31	140	189	115 ¼		106	105	106	106	100	57s a 59		N.	fair
												N. E.	fair

BILL *of* MORTALITY *from* July 25. *to* Aug. 22.

Christ. { Males 611 / Femal. 494 }	1105	
Buried { Males 890 / Femal. 885 }	1775	
Died under 2 Years old	691	
Between 2 and 5 —	143	
5 and 10 —	48	
10 and 20 —	44	
20 and 30 —	138	
30 and 40 —	171	
40 and 50 —	186	
50 and 60 —	129	
60 and 70 —	127	
70 and 80 —	52	
80 and 90 —	34	
90 and 100 —	2	
	1775	
Buried { Within the Walls 131 / Without the Walls 431 / In *Mid.* and *Surrey* 840 / City & Sub. *Weſt.* 373 }	1775	
Weekly *Aug.* 1 —	471	
8 —	424	
15 —	442	
22 —	438	
	1775	
Wheaten Peck Loaf 11. 10*d.*		
Wheat 29*s.* to 32*s. per* Quar.		

SInce our laſt we have the following accounts, *viz.* From *Holland*, That the ſtates general have reſolved, that a ſpecies of gold coin ſhall be ſtruck there of the value of 14 *guelders*, and one half of that value; and that the utmoſt precaution ſhall be uſed by the work or milling on the edges, to prevent their being clipp'd or filed: And that on the 17th inſt. N. S. the baron *de Borſſelen* had, by virtue of the full powers he had received from the prince ſtadtholder, changed the magiſtrates of *Sluys*; and next day ſet out for *Sas-van-Ghent*, to do the ſame there.

From *Paris*, That on the 7th inſt. N. S. an edict was publiſhed, whereby the debates of his moſt chriſtian majeſty's council were ſuppreſt, and ſevere penalties enacted againſt all printers, bookſellers, and others, that ſhould preſume to print, vend, or privately diſtribute, any copy or copies of the ſaid debates; but even in that arbitrary government they allow the debates of their parliaments to be printed and publiſhed: That the comptroller general had demanded of the *French* clergy a particular declaration of the amount of their ſeveral revenues, in order, it is ſaid, to ſubject that rich body to the payment of the *twentieth penny*, or *one ſhilling in the pound*, equally with the reſt of the nation: That a new method has been propoſed to his majeſty for increaſing his revenue by prohibiting all perſons from wearing a ſword, except thoſe who ſhall prove their title of nobleſſe, or who are in his majeſty's armies; but that thoſe who have no ſufficient title, may have permiſſion to wear one, in conſideration of a ſmall ſum of money paid yearly to his majeſty: That his moſt chriſtian majeſty, being deſirous to preſerve peace in the church, had wrote circular letters to all the biſhops of his kingdom, ſignifying that, for the future, they muſt not publiſh any mandates concerning any controverted points of religion, without his majeſty's permiſſion; and that they ſhould be cautious how they refuſe the ſacraments to dying perſons reputed *Janſeniſts*; and to render thoſe letters the more effectual, his majeſty has by an edict charged all printers not to print any ſuch mandates without a licence from the court: That on the 20th another of his majeſty's edicts was regiſtered in parliament, by which all monaſteries of nuns are forbidden to take in any novices before the age of 24 years and 1 day; and that no child brought up in a nunnery ſhall be ſuffered to take the veil, till ſhe has lived ſeven years in the world, after which ſhe may return to the convent, if ſhe likes it better: And that on the 28th inſtant, N.S. his majeſty had advice by one of his frigates arriv'd from *Cape-Breton*, that on the 23d of *June* laſt, N. S. the *Engliſh* had evacuated that iſland, and every place thereunto belonging, and that his troops had thereupon been put in poſſeſſion thereof; in conſequence of which his majeſty had ordered the marquis *de Puiſieux* to acquaint the earl of *Albemarle*, that the lords *Suſſex* and *Cathcart*, our hoſtages at *Paris*, were now at liberty to go where they pleaſed.

From *Madrid*, That the agent of the commerce at *Cadiz* had made ſtrong repreſentations at the court of *Spain*, of the damage ſuſtained by the commerce, by the fleet from the *Havanna*'s putting in at *Ferrol* inſtead of *Cadiz*; his catholick majeſty had thereupon declared, "That ſome particular reaſons had obliged him, on this occaſion, to depart from antient cuſtom, but the alteration ſhould not be made a precedent: Therefore the parties intereſted might reſt aſſured, that all other fleets coming from *America*, ſhall, as heretofore, put into *Cadiz*, and no where elſe, and that orders in conſequence have been already iſſued in regard to the fleet, which is expected under the command of vice-admiral *Spinola*." His majeſty's particular reaſons, probably, were, that as he was reſolved to make no reaſonable conceſſions to us with regard to the freedom of our trade and navigation in the *American* ſeas, or with regard to our *South-ſea* company, he was afraid of our reſuming courage and recommencing hoſtilities.

From *Liſbon*, That towards the end of laſt month his *Portugueze* majeſty was taken ſo ill, that fearing he could not live the day out, all the ſacraments were adminiſtered to him; but having recover'd a little, his majeſty ſent for the prince of *Brazil*, and after a pathetick exhortation upon the duties that would be incumbent upon him, when he mounted the throne, he gave him ſome inſtructions in writing, in which he particularly recommended to him to keep in peace with all potentates, and carefully to avoid entering into any engagements, that might oblige him to take part in any quarrel, in which he had no particular concern.

From *Venice*, That they had now been more cautious in their behaviour, than they were in the year 1735; for upon the late ſecond appearance of the young pretender in their city, which did not leſs awaken the attention of the *Britiſh* court than it had done formerly, their behaviour towards him was ſuch, that, inſtead of being diſſatisfied with their conduct, as upon the former occaſion, that court had teſtified to the doge and ſenate, that it took in good part the regard which they had now ſhewn for the king and royal family of *Great Britain*.

From *Genoa*, That the malcontents of *Corſica* being again in arms, and having

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even attack'd the *French* troops in the neighbourhood of *Nebbio*, the ſenate begin to be ſenſible of the impoſſibility of keeping that iſland, the inhabitants whereof ſhew an invincible averſion to their government, and therefore they begin to think in good earneſt to part with it, upon advantageous terms in favour of *France*, or in favour of *Spain*, for the uſe of don *Philip*, duke of *Parma*, with the title of king.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1749.

Having given an Abſtract of Dr. Middleton's Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers of the Primitive Church *, *and of* Mr. Dodwell's Free Anſwer thereto †, *we ſhall now give an Abſtract of* A Defence of the Free Inquiry, *by* Frederick Toll, A. M. Rector *of* Dogmerſfield, Hampſhire.

UPON the point in queſtion, as ſtated by Dr. *M.* and anſwered by Mr. *D.* Mr. *Toll* obſerves, that neither of the meanings put upon the doctor's words by Mr. *D.* can be the doctor's meaning. "I ſuppoſe, ſays Mr. *T.* it will be admitted, that many things may be poſſible to almighty power, which are in themſelves incredible: Incredible, not becauſe they are contrary to the eſtabliſhed laws of nature, but becauſe they are trifling, becauſe ridiculous, becauſe to no manner of end or purpoſe. Several miracles of this character Dr. *M.* has produced in the courſe of his work, as deliver'd down to us from the earlieſt ages upon the authority of the fathers. To theſe inſtances therefore, and others of the like nature, his meaning in the paſſage under conſideration is in all fair and equitable conſtruction to be reſtrained."

As to the credit due to church hiſtorians, Mr. *T.* admits it to be a queſtion of great moment, but obſerves, that even Mr. *D.* himſelf has confeſſed, that falſe miracles might have been obtruded by wicked, and believed by weak men, without preſcribing any rule for determining which of the hiſtorians we are to give credit to, and to which we are not, except that mentioned by Dr. *M.* which depends on the characters of the perſons atteſting, or the nature of the things atteſted; and as to both theſe, the hiſtorians of the 3d, 4th, and following centuries deſerve as much credit as thoſe of the firſt or ſecond.

Upon the firſt of the five heads of Dr. *M*'s. Inquiry, Mr. *T.* replies, that if theſe miraculous powers had no effect on the converſion of heathens, it is not eaſy to conceive for what purpoſe they were continued in the church; and if they had, it is as hard to conceive how all the writers for ſo long a ſpace of time could avoid taking particular notice of ſome of them; eſpecially, as in the *Acts of the Apoſtles* we find the perſons, time, place and occaſion of every miracle ſo circumſtantially denoted. And as theſe miraculous powers have certainly ceaſed long ſince, without any writer's having ever taken notice of the time when they did ceaſe, the event of their ceaſing could appear no more extraordinary to the writers of the firſt or ſecond century, than to thoſe of any future century.

As to the miracle at the martyrdom of *Polycarp*, Mr. *T.* firſt gives his reaſons for diſbelieving it, and then obſerves, that ſuppoſing it to be true, it proves nothing againſt Dr. *M.* who undertakes only to ſhew, that we have no good reaſon to believe, that God Almighty did continue to work miracles by the agency or inſtrumentality of man, after the days of the apoſtles; but does not pretend to ſhew, that God Almighty might not ſuſpend, or reverſe, the laws of nature, upon any occaſion that in his wiſdom he might think worthy of it.

Upon the ſecond, as to the teſtimony of *Irenæus*, Mr. *T.* obſerves, that even Mr. *D.* himſelf allows, that his expreſſion or teſtimony is to be underſtood in a limited ſenſe; and afterwards Mr. *T.* ſhews, that *Irenæus* himſelf had not the gift of tongues, which of all others was the moſt neceſſary for the place of his miſſion. And as to what St. *Paul* ſays, in his epiſtles, Mr. *T.* inſiſts, that it is moſt agreeable to reaſon to reſtrain it to a few of the moſt eminent diſciples.

* *See our* Magazine *for* January, *p.* 17.

† *See* Do. *for* July, *p.* 318.

Upon the third head, Mr. *T.* juſtifies Dr. *M*'s. obſervations on *Juſtin Martyr* and *Irenæus*, and afterwards obſerves, that a man's laying down his life for his opinions is no proof of his capacity or judgment, and conſequently no proof of his having never been impoſed on as to facts, or led into errors.

Upon the fourth head, as to the power of raiſing the dead, Mr. *D.* ſays, that the frequency of this miracle might have been the very reaſon why particular inſtances are not recorded: To which Mr. *T.* anſwers, that as to common natural occurrences this argument might hold, but with reſpect to ſuch extraordinary ſupernatural occurrences, it was downright ridiculous: And as to *Theophilus*, Mr. *D.* having ſaid that *Autolicus* deſired to ſee a man raiſed from the dead with his own eyes, and that this being refuſed was no ſign of the power being withdrawn; Mr. *T.* anſwers, that the paſſage, as cited by Mr. *D.* himſelf, plainly demonſtrates, that *Theophilus* was not able to give his friend the ſatisfaction he required, either by raiſing a perſon himſelf, by letting him ſee one raiſed by any other, or by ſhewing him one then alive, whom he could make ſufficient proof to have been once dead.

As to healing the ſick, eſpecially that of the emperor *Severus* being cured by the chriſtian *Proculus*, Mr. *T.* obſerves, that *Tertullian*, who relates this fact, does not relate it as a miracle.

As to caſting out devils, Mr. *D.* having only referred to a late treatiſe on the ſubject, Mr. *T.* obſerves, that no treatiſe written on the caſe of demoniacks, as deſcribed in the *New Teſtament*, can be of any moment in the preſent diſpute.

As to prophetick viſions, and the diſcovery of mens hearts, which Mr. *D.* paſſes over as of no importance, Mr. *T.* remarks, that both *Irenæus* and *Tertullian* affirm, that ſome had this gift of diſcovering mens hearts in their days, tho' 'tis a gift that does not appear evidently to have been ever given to the apoſtles, which is a ſtrong preſumption, that ſuch a gift was never given to any future chriſtian.

And as to the gift of tongues, Mr. *D.* having ſaid, that it was eaſy to aſſign a cauſe why this gift in particular might be withdrawn, and the reſt continued; Mr. *T.* ſhews, that this gift was more neceſſary to be continued than any other, becauſe no man could make the proper uſe of any other, unleſs he could ſpeak the language of the people among whom he exerciſed the other.

Upon the fifth head, Mr. *T.* illuſtrates and enforces the anſwers made by Dr. *M.* to the ſeveral objections that might be ſtarted againſt his *Free Enquiry*.

And, laſtly, he gives a ſhort view of the argument as it ſtands at preſent; but concludes thus:

"After all, let it not be underſtood, that I take upon me peremptorily to decide upon the queſtion, whether *miraculous powers* did, or did not, ſubſiſt in the chriſtian church after the days of the apoſtles: The whole and only intent of theſe papers is to ſhew, that Dr *M*'s hypotheſis may be true, for any thing Mr. *D.* has ſaid to diſprove it."

A Satirical Piece having been lately publiſhed at Paris *with great Applauſe, intitled,* A Letter to a young Lady newly married, *we ſhall give our Readers the following Extracts from it. She is an* Engliſh Lady, *but married to a* French *Nobleman; and the Letter begins thus.*

Madam,

IF you had been born at *Paris*, your education would have prevented many ruſticities which you have brought over from *London*. Had you but a ſingle one, it would make us laugh, and it is mortifying to be laughed at. I who do not laugh at them, may venture to tell you of them. Can you, after this, continue to be my friend? That would be ſtill the *Engliſh woman*, and my deſign is to make you a *French* one. It is not enough to be a *French woman* by marriage, you muſt become one by your behaviour. Conſider the amiable nation that has adopted you: It will pardon your vices but never any thing that is impolite. You ſhew your impoliteneſs not only at home, but you carry it to our aſſemblies, and our publick walks.

At home your impoliteneſs is glaring. It is now ſix months ſince you was married, and you ſtill love your huſband. Your tirewoman has the ſame weakneſs with reſpect to her huſband; but you, madam, are a marchioneſs.

How long will you keep that demure look, ſo ill becoming the married ſtate, and pardonable only in ladies that long for a huſband? A gentleman told you, that you was handſome, and you bluſhed: Open your eyes, madam: Here, the ladies never bluſh, but with the pencil. Why ſo negligent of your dreſs, when your huſband is abſent? He comes home again, and you deck yourſelf out! I thought you very young, but you behave like a grandam: You are gone back to the age of the patriarchs: Borrow the book of modern faſhions; you will read there, that ladies never dreſs, but to pleaſe a lover, the publick, or themſelves.

I could, madam, if I would, ruin your reputation, merely upon your behaviour of a morning. One finds you up at eight o'clock: That would be regular, if you were juſt come from a ball. And what do you when up? You employ yourſelf in ſet-

ting

ling accounts with your cook and your houſe-ſteward. Let me tell you, madam, it is the huſband's buſineſs to ſettle accounts as well as to pay, tho' my lady's entertainments be the chief part of his expence. What do you do next? you write to ſome of your relations, who are as cold as their country, and have nothing to recommend them, but good-ſenſe, good-morals, and freedom. What ſhall I ſay? you read books of morality and hiſtory, at a time when our *French* pens are daily hatching whole volumes of wit! What a world of fine jokes ſhould we have, if all this were known!

At laſt it comes into your head, to go to your toilet; but how little do you know the importance, the order, and the duties of the toilet! You are but eighteen, and not ſo much as one gentleman to attend you there; only a couple of chamber-maids, whom you never ſcold at. The very firſt head-ſuit they bring you is juſt what you chuſe to have; and the gown you call for, is the gown you really put on. Your women wonder how it happens, that they beſtow more time in decking themſelves out, than in dreſſing their miſtreſs. I muſt inform you, madam, that they ſuſpect your parentage. But who would believe, that one of them was recommended to you by your huſband, after your having diſmiſſed that notable girl, who was bred up at court?

The bell rings for dinner, and down you come into the hall, before it has ceaſed tinkling. Had you no more ribbons to put on, to make the company wait for you? But, oh! aſtoniſhing! your ſteward came in and told his maſter, that his orders had been obey'd; and I poſitively know, that you yourſelf taught him that ill-bred expreſſion: Every where elſe, it is always, Madam, your orders have been obeyed. When the company had ſat down to table (here I cannot help laughing, tho' it gives me pain) you aſk'd a bleſſing: We imagined ourſelves at the houſe of the vicar, who would perhaps have done us the favour to ſpare that ceremony, but my lady marchioneſs would not.

A little farther, talking of her pulling a pair of her huſband's ruffles out of her work-baſket, he ſays,——What a fine opportunity you then had to enrich your attire! That ſet of diamonds you found at the bottom of it, what a fine water, and how much ſuperior to thoſe you have? Your huſband had ſilly ſtole them in there, by way of preſent: But how ill beſtowed! You admired his generoſity, but ſeemed more pleaſed with his gallantry than with the jewels, which you returned, and inſiſted upon his applying the money he was to give for them, towards paying a tradeſman, to whom he had done the honour of running in his debt. To mind one's debts is quite vulgar: debts are the badge and the proof of a high birth; and I could lay a wager, that a debtor who owes 100,000*l.* is a greater lord by one half, than he who owes but fifty.

In talking of her impoliteneſs at aſſemblies, he ſays, You bring it into our very aſſemblies. You boldly come there with the complexion nature gave you. The porters wife who opened the door to you, cut juſt the ſame figure. You had better croſs the ſea again, if you are reſolved to appear ſuch as you really are.

A little farther, he ſays, You take your place, without having run up to the glaſs, and ſaid, What a frightful figure I make! I am dreſſed like a mad creature, *&c.*

And in talking of her impoliteneſs in the publick walks, he ſays, Nay worſe, you are ſeen there of a morning. But what figures do you ſee there? Why, women without birth or beauty: Politicians, who think all places alike for contriving how to humble our enemies: Philoſophers, who come there for an airing. Don't you ſee, madam, that you're out of your place? One would think, that you went to walk there for nothing elſe but your health, *&c.*

And he concludes his letter thus: Do you not agree to it as a principle, that *France* is a model for all other countries? If you doubted of it, the whole nation would come in a body to tell you ſo. And tho' not in a body, does it not tell you ſo every day? Who can know us better than ourſelves? Have we not, beſides, the approbation of all foreigners, whom we enrich with our modes, courteſies, and kickſhaws; who have entertained themſelves with our *pantins*; who have adopted our equipages, pompons, and periwigs? Do not you ſee crouds of them come to form their manners by ours? Do we ever return them the viſit?

Set out upon this principle, madam, and correct your conduct.

Paris, Aug. 7, 1749.

Account of the Weekly Journals.

OLD *England*, of *Sept.* 2, from the frequent fires that have lately happened in and about this metropolis, takes occaſion to treat on the great fire of *London* in 1666; and from an old pamphlet on the ſubject, repreſents the uncharitableneſs of parties, in charging it reciprocally upon one another. The papiſts, he ſays, have been generally charged with it, and they retort it back again upon the fanaticks. He hopes that neither of them are guilty, and obſerves, that *different parties* won't ſtick at

different lies, to vindicate their own cauſe, or blacken that of their adverſaries; concluding thus:—Tho' the practices, and perhaps the principles too, of both the accuſing parties, were not a little uncharitable in thoſe days, and that ſome very odd circumſtances ſeem to give a kind of countenance to the recriminations of each; yet I think, that whoever ventures to pronounce the ſentence of guilt upon either of them, muſt partake pretty largely of the uncharitableneſs which I have taken the liberty to impute to both. What goes a great way in favour of the *papiſts* is, that both my learned hiſtorians *(Kennet* and *Echard)* ſeem to acquit them; and if the *archdeacon* ſhould be thought inclinable to ſcreen them, yet the *prelate* can in no wiſe come under that imputation, as 'tis notorious he was embarked againſt them on all occaſions. The reader therefore will conſider, whether he can ſay, with Mr. *Pope*, that the MONUMENT *liſts up his head and ſees.*

The *Remembrancer* treats of the two abuſes of power, *oppreſſion* and *corruption*, and dwells long upon the latter, to ſhew the pernicious conſequences of it.—The *Weſtminſter Journal* is a continuation of ſome former papers, wherein the writer takes upon him to ſhew, how few of our princes have really reigned, or how few there are whoſe reign might not properly be called the reign of miniſters; and coming to *Elizabeth*, he ſays:—When *Elizabeth* came to the throne, ſhe not only filled it with dignity, but performed the duties of a ſovereign with ſpirit and reputation. I before alluded to her, when ſpeaking of *Edward* I. I ſaid, he was the only prince, except one of the other ſex, who really reigned during the whole period aſſigned them in our chronicles. *Elizabeth*, as well as *Edward*, had ſtrong natural parts, came to the crown at years of maturity, had been formed in the ſchool of affliction, and noted, as ſo many beacons, the faults that had occaſioned the diſtreſſes and perplexities of her predeceſſors.

A letter-writer in *Old England* of the 9th, thinks we ſhould not have delivered up *Cape Breton*, till the *French* had quitted *Tobago*, which he ſays ſtill remains in their hands, and till *Nova Scotia* had been thoroughly ſettled; whereas now, he ſays, *France* has drawn us in to ſubmit to a commiſſion of inſpection and ſettlement of boundaries in *Nova Scotia*; and ſpeaks with ſome doubt of the ſucceſs of our new ſettlement there.—The *Remembrancer* has ſomething agreeable to the ſubject of his laſt, and thinks a due regard has not been ſhewn to our trade and commerce in ſome of our foreign meaſures.—Abuſe of power, he ſays, is abuſe of power, whether *by law*, or *againſt law*; and of the two, the former is the moſt provoking and the moſt dangerous.—The *Weſtminſter Journal* concludes the plan for a *new hiſtory* of *England*, and ſhews what miniſters ruled from K. *James* I. to Q. *Anne*; but coming to *Oliver Cromwell*, ſays, No prince, among all we have mentioned, was more properly a ſovereign than this man, for the ſpace of almoſt 5 years, when a natural death put an end to his power.

Old England of the 16th, and the *Weſtminſter Journal* of the 23d, are upon the affair of the *Algerines* ſeizing the *Prince Frederick* packet-boat, and returning only the empty veſſel after they had taken out the treaſure; as alſo the expedition talked of from *Gibraltar* to demand ſatisfaction, or make reprisals: Wherein our ill tim'd frugality, or want of policy, in not ſending the uſual compliments of preſents, and other meaſures relating to this affair, are cenſured.—The *Remembrancer* of the 16th gives ſome account of our meaſures with *Spain*, from the beginning of their depredations, to the definitive treaty of *Aix*; which the paper of the 23d alſo touches upon.

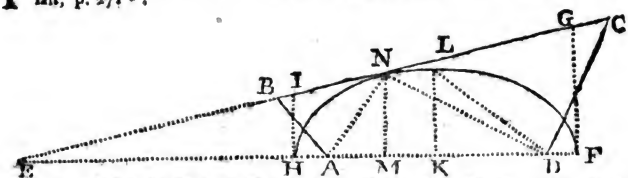
The *Weſtminſter Journal* of the 16th has a long letter, complaining of the great abuſe in killing too much meat, which is daily ſpoiled, and rendered unfit for human food. This, ſays the writer, is, I am afraid, more or leſs the caſe all over the kingdom: But however that may be, I am ſure it is to a very great degree ſo in this metropolis, the cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*; as is, and muſt, I think, appear quite plain and manifeſt to every juſt and ſerious beholder, who frequents and obſerves the markets, and the trade of the great multitude of butchers in theſe prodigious populous cities, where perhaps there are abundance too many perſons of that bloody profeſſion; and I have thought that ſome kind of law, of a reſtraining and limiting nature, is, in regard to that trade, very greatly wanting.

We daily pray, that we may not be reduced to ſcarcity and diſtreſs, when at the ſame time our daily practice and actions have a natural and poſitive tendency to bring it upon us. Doubtleſs, our national circumſtances, juſtly conſidered, ſhould put us immediately upon correcting our follies, intemperance, luxury, and avarice; and be a great and prevailing motive to the practice of moderation, frugality, and circumſpection; which certainly we ought to learn and practiſe, before we can juſtly and reaſonably pray and hope for the divine pity and compaſſion, which we implore in reſpect to the preſent national calamity, (the diſtemper amongſt the cattle.)

SIR,

SIR,

THE following is a ſolution to the geometrical problem in your *Magazine* for *June* laſt, p. 271 *.



Let *AB*, *BC*, and *CD*, be the lines given in poſition, *&c.* Join the points *A* and *D*, and produce the line *AD* indefinitely towards *E* and *F*, as alſo the line *BC* till it cuts the other in *E*. Now it is evident, that if a ſemi-ellipſis be deſcribed, as *H*, *N*, *F*, to touch the given line *BC*, as in the point *N*, whoſe two foci are the given points *A* and *D*; I ſay, 'tis evident that *N* is the point ſought. Erect the perpendiculars *HI*, and *FG*, at the extremities of the tranſverſe axis; and *K*, *L*, the ſemi-conjugate axis. *Per* trigonometry *AD*, and *EK*, are eaſily found from the data; as alſo the relation of *EH*, to *HI*, *&c.* Let $EK = b$, $AK = KD = a$, and $HK = KF = DL = x$; then will $EH = b - x$, and $EF = b + x$; then may *HI* be expreſſed by $db - dx$, and *FG* by $db + dx$; but *KL* is known to be a mean proportional between *HI* and *FG*; whence $KL^2 = ddbb - ddxx$; but $KL^2 + {}^2KD^2 = DL^2$, *&c.* i. e. $ddbb - ddxx + aa - xx$. Reduced $x = \sqrt{\frac{ddbb + aa}{1 + dd}}$. Then *per* conics $EK : HK :: HK : MK$. Erect the perpendicular *MN*, join *AN* and *DN*, which is the minimum required. *Q. E. I.*

Portſmouth, July 15, 1749. *I am, Sir, Your very humble ſervant,*
JAMES TEREY.

A DESCRIPTION *of the* North Riding *of* YORKSHIRE †.

THIS *Riding*, a few miles above *Flamborough-Head*, extends itſelf in a long and narrow tract, for 60 miles, as far as *Weſtmoreland* to the weſt; being bounded on one ſide partly by the *Derwent*, ſevering it from the *Eaſt Riding*, and partly by A the *Ouſe* and *Ure*, dividing it from the *Weſt Riding*; and on the other ſide by the *Tees*, which ſeparates it from the biſhoprick of *Durham* to the north.

The boroughs in this diviſion are, 1. *Scarborough*, 169 computed and 204 meaſured miles north from *London*. It is ſituated on the ſea ſide, is very antient, and famous for its ſtrong caſtle upon a rock B that advances into the ſea. The town is encompaſſed by the ſea on all ſides, except on the weſt, where it has an entrance by a long narrow ſlip of land. It is well built, populous, and enjoys a good trade, having a commodious key, to which plenty of ſhipping reſort, chiefly employed in the coal trade, and the fiſhery, which is here conſiderable for herring, ling, haddock, hake, whitings, mackarel and cod. Its famous ſpaw or purging water occaſions abundance of the nobility and gentry to reſort hither, to the great profit and improvement of the town: It boils up like a pot to the quantity of 24 gallons in an hour; 'tis very clear, ſomewhat bluiſh, ſmells like ink, has a pleaſant acid taſte, and is impregnated with vitriol, iron, allum, nitre and ſalt. The caſtle is not ſo ſtrong as formerly, the ſtately tower which added to its ſtrength, and ſerved as a landmark to ſailors, being now demoliſhed. On the top of the rock there are about 18 or 20 acres of good meadow ground, about an acre of which, ſome years ago, ſunk down near perpendicularly 17 yards, with cattle feeding upon it; of which ſtrange accident ſee a particular account in our *Magazine* for 1738, p. 45, 99. The town is governed by 2 bailiffs, a common-council, *&c.* ſends 2 members to parliament, and has 2 markets weekly, *viz.* on *Thurſdays* and *Saturdays*. It gives title of earl to the family of *Lumley*. North from hence his *Robin-Hood's Bay*, ſo called from a famous outlaw in the reign of *Richard* I.

2. *Malton*, about 18 miles S. W. of *Scarborough*, on the river *Derwent*, over which it has a good ſtone bridge. It is divided into 2 towns, *viz.* *New* and *Old Malton*, in which are 3 handſome pariſh churches, being a town well peopled, and accommodated with good inns, and markets on *Tueſday* and *Saturday*. It is govern'd by a bailiff, *&c.* and ſends 2 members to parliament.

3. *Thirſke*, or *Thruſke*, about the ſame

* *See another ſolution in* July, *p.* 318.

† *See deſcriptions of the* Eaſt *and* Weſt Ridings, *together with* MAPS *of each, in our* Magazines *of* June *and* Auguſt *laſt*; *as alſo the* MAP *of the* North Riding *here annexed.*

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diſtance N. W. from *Malton*, an antient but ſmall town, with an indifferent market on *Monday*. It ſends 2 members to parliament, choſe by the burgage-holders, about 50 in number, and returned by the bailiff.

4. *Northallerton*, 7 Miles N. of *Thirſke*, a good place of trade, with a great market on *Wedneſdays*. It is govern'd by a bailiff, deputed for life by the biſhop of *Durham*, who is lord of the manor. The 2 parliament-men are choſen by the burgage-holders, who are about 130. It gives title of viſcount to the prince of *Wales*.

5. *Richmond*, 10 miles N. W. of *Northallerton*, on the river *Swale*, over which it has a ſtone bridge: It is large, well built, moſtly of ſtone, fortified with a wall and caſtle, and inhabited by many gentry as well as tradeſmen. It has 2 churches, ſends 2 members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, &c. It has a good market on *Saturdays*; the market-place is very ſpacious, and the ſtreets neat and handſome. The chief manufacture is woollen ſtockings and knit caps. K. *Charles* II. in 1675, created his natural ſon *Charles Lenox*, by the dutcheſs of *Portſmouth*, duke of *Richmond*, in which honour he was, in *May* 1723, ſucceeded by his only ſon *Charles*, the preſent duke. This town is capital of its diſtrict, called *Richmondſhire*, which is full of rocks and mountains: The latter yield ſtore of lead, pitcoal, and copper; and the valleys between are fruitful. On the tops of the mountains are found ſtones, reſembling cockles and other ſhell-fiſh. Many of them are found in rocks, and beds of lime-ſtone, and are thought to be produced by the heat.

Other towns are, 1. *Pickering*, 13 miles W. of *Scarborough*: It has a market on *Monday*, belongs to the dutchy of *Lancaſter*, has juriſdiction over the liberty, called *Pickering-Liberty*, and an old caſtle. —2. *Kirkby*, or *Kirby-Moorſide*, 8 miles W. of *Pickering*, with a market on *Wedneſday*.—3. *Helmeſly*, 5 miles S. W. of *Kirby*; market on *Saturday*.—4. *Eaſingwould*, 8 miles S. W. of *Helmeſly*.—5. *Whitby*, 16 miles N. W. of *Scarborough*, on the ſea ſide, which has a good market on *Saturdays*, and a commodious harbour, with a pier, for the rebuilding and repairing of which an act paſſed in Q. *Anne*'s reign. Here they find thoſe they call *ſerpent-ſtones*, from their reſemblance, which ſome take to be the ſame with the *cornua Ammonis*: Some think them to be petrified ſhell-fiſhes, and others that they are produced in the earth, by a fermentation peculiar to allum ſtones. Black amber and jet are found along the coaſt. *Camden* mentions ſeveral grounds in the neighbourhood, where the wild geeſe fall down when they fly over them; which he aſcribes to ſome quality in thoſe grounds, to which the geeſe have an antipathy.—6. *Giſborough*, 16 miles N. W. of *Whitby*, has a market on *Monday*. It lies pleaſantly on a bay near the mouth of the *Tees*: *Camden* compares it to *Puteoli* in *Italy* for pleaſantneſs. On the coaſt are many ſea-calves, and red and yellowiſh ſtones, that look like brawn, and in taſte and ſmell reſemble copperas, nitre, and brimſtone. Here are likewiſe other ſtones, reſembling cannon bullets, which being broke, diſcover ſtony ſerpents without heads, wreathed up within them. The adjacent ſoil is fruitful, and abounds with veins of metal and allum-earth of ſeveral colours, from which the beſt ſort of allum and copperas is extracted. On *Ownesbury-Topping*, a very high green mountain in the neighbourhood, a fountain iſſues from a great ſtone, and the water is good for ſore eyes. This mountain is a land-mark for ſailors, and an almanack to the countrymen of *Cleveland*, the neighbouring diſtrict, who always expect rain, when clouds appear on its top.—7. *Yarum*, W. of *Giſborough*, has a market on *Thurſday*, an harbour, and a fine ſtone bridge over the *Tees*.—8. *Stokeſly*, or *Stockſly*, 6 miles S. E. of *Yarum*, has a market on *Saturday*.—9. *Bedal*, 8 miles S W. of *Northallerton*; market on *Tueſday*.—10. *Middleham*, 8 miles W. of *Bedal*, has a clothing trade and a market on *Mondays*.—11. *Maſham*, 8 miles S. E. of *Middleham*, has alſo a cloth manufacture, and a market on *Tueſday*.—12. *Aſkrig*, 12 miles N. W. of *Middleham*, has a weekly market.—Beſides theſe, *Reeth*, *Leyburn*, *Cockſwold*, and *Egton*, are ſet down in the maps as market-towns.

In *Richmondſhire*, upon the head of the river *Ure*, the hills are ſo wild and ſolitary, that the people call the deep rivulets here *Hell-Becks*; particularly, one at the head of the *Ure* has a bridge of one ſtone, and lies ſo deep under it, that it ſtrikes thoſe who look down with horror. The *Ure* runs thro' *Wenſedale*, a valley well ſtocked with cattle and lead mines. Several *Roman* monuments have been found in this ſhire; a very curious one was preſerved at *Nappa*, the ſeat of the chief of the *Metcalfs*, who, in *Camden*'s time, being ſheriff of the county, met the judges, and conducted them to *York*, with 300 knights of his family and name, all clad alike.

Swaledale is another diviſion of this ſhire, ſo called from the river *Swale*, which runs thro' it. The valley is pretty fruitful, and the neighbouring hills abound with lead mines.

Stanmoor is a mountainous tract in the N. W. of this ſhire, for the moſt part deſert, and has only one inn in the middle for travellers, called *Spittle in Stanmoor*.

JOURNAL

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 360.

I shall now begin to give you an Account of some of the most remarkable Debates we had in our Club last Winter, according to the Order of Time in which they happened; and in this Order I must begin with that we had upon the Address proposed to be presented to his Majesty, at the Beginning of last Session, which Address your Readers may see in your Magazine *for last Year, Page* 535.

The Substance of this Address being, as usual, proposed in our Club by Way of Motion, which Motion was this Year made by Afranius Burrhus, *and seconded by* M. Horatius Pulvillus; *the first that spoke against it was* C. Numisius, *whose Speech upon this Occasion was in Substance as follows*, viz.

Mr. President,

SIR,

THE practice of complimenting the ministers, by way of an address to our sovereign, at the beginning of every session, has obtained for so many years, that I despair of success in any opposition I can make to the address now proposed. I do not therefore rise up to offer any amendment, but to declare in the most open manner my being dissatisfied with the greatest part of the noble lord's motion, which I think a great deal too long and too particular. I should be as ready as any gentleman in this house to join in returning his majesty our unfeigned thanks for his most gracious speech from the throne, and in congratulating him upon his safe and happy return to these kingdoms; but I cannot give my assent to the inserting of any words in our address, which may imply the most distant approbation of the treaty of peace that has been concluded, because neither I, nor any gentleman in this house, can as yet have any parliamentary knowledge of that treaty, and because, from all the knowledge I have of it, I think it the worst of all the bad treaties *England* ever made. The conclusion of it may therefore have been necessary, but I shall never agree to call it happy; and from all the lights most gentlemen in this house can have, I am sure, they cannot say, that this nation was at that time under any sort of necessity to conclude a peace.

I shall admit, Sir, that our allies the *Dutch* had been, by the pusillanimous conduct of their former government, brought into some danger; but their government was then changed, and was lodged in such hands as would have exerted the whole strength of that powerful republick, in the most vigorous and effectual manner. Tho' their strong town of *Maestricht* had been taken, which would have required some weeks, they had many other well fortified frontier places, which the enemy must have taken before they could make an impression upon any vital part of that republick; and before half of them could have been taken, the *Russian* troops could have arrived, which would have made our army at least equal to the *French*, and furnished the royal commander with an opportunity he never had before, of fighting the enemy upon equal terms, in which case he might probably have obtained as compleat a victory over the *French*, as he had before obtained over the rebels at the battle of *Culloden*; for I must observe, the more fortified towns the *French* had besieged and taken, the more they would have weakened their

army, the farther they would have been removed from any ſafe retreat, and conſequently their defeat would have been not only the more probable, but the more fatal.

The danger therefore, Sir, which the *Dutch* were expoſed to, could not lay us under any neceſſity of concluding an immediate peace. It might have been a reaſon for our not inſiſting upon ſuch honourable terms, or ſuch a definitive treaty, as we might otherwiſe have done; but will any one ſay, that the terms were honourable, when we not only obliged ourſelves to deliver up the only conqueſt we had made during the war, but gave hoſtages for the performance of that obligation? Can we call a treaty definitive, when no one of thoſe points are ſo much as mentioned, which gave riſe to the war between us and *Spain*? Can we ſay that all our allies have concurred without reſerve, when it is ſo notorious, that both the queen of *Hungary* and king *Sardinia*, our principal allies in the war, were forced to concur, becauſe they ſaw us reſolved to deſert them if they did not? Can we admire the wiſdom of our miniſters in reconciling and adjuſting ſo many jarring intereſts, when no ſuch intereſts have been any other way reconciled, than by compelling our allies to give up every thing the *French* or their allies could aſk?

Sir, when I conſider theſe things, I am aſtoniſhed how the noble lord could think of offering ſuch a paragraph as a part of our addreſs upon this occaſion. If we agree to it, we ſhall become the ſcoff of all the courts abroad, and of all men of ſenſe at home, who have any knowledge of foreign affairs.

Then, Sir, with regard to the next paragraph propoſed, how can we pretend to ſay, that the miniſters have taken the firſt opportunity to reduce the publick expences, or that it has been done with unuſual diſpatch, when we know nothing of what publick expences have been reduced, or at what time they were reduced? We may perhaps have heard ſomething of this from our publick news papers, or from the tittle-tattle of our under miniſters, which is a worſe authority; but neither of theſe, ſurely, can be a proper authority whereon to found an addreſs of parliament; and even from theſe we cannot ſay, that thoſe reductions, if any, have been made with unuſual diſpatch, for, I believe, greater reductions were made, and made with as much diſpatch, at the end both of K. *William*'s and queen *Anne*'s war. Beſides, I muſt obſerve, that as to our foreign ſubſidies, which are of all others the moſt grievous expence to this nation, moſt of them are of ſuch a nature, that they neither have been nor can be reduced for a year or two to come, which ought to have been an argument for continuing the war a year or two longer, if we had the leaſt proſpect of better ſucceſs; and conſequently is an argument for our not being ſo ready to extol the happy concluſion of the peace.

As to the other part of this paragraph, Sir, by which we are to applaud the wiſdom of our miniſters in recommending to us œconomy, I can ſee no foundation for it in the ſpeech, which is always in this houſe ſuppoſed to be the ſpeech of the miniſters; for in no part of that ſpeech can I find that they have recommended any ſuch thing to us: Indeed, it would have been ridiculous if they had: It is our buſineſs to grant, it is their buſineſs and duty to manage what we grant, with œconomy. Our being cautious and ſparing in our grants, may in ſome ſenſe be called œconomy, and it is a ſort of œconomy, which I wiſh we would practiſe more than we have done of late years; but it is a ſort of œconomy that never was, nor, I believe, ever will be recommended to parliament by miniſters, and by the preſent as little as by any of their predeceſſors. What

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What our miniſters mean, Sir, by recommending to us the improvement of the revenue, is ſomething beyond my comprehenſion. I hope, they do not mean to deſire us to impoſe any new taxes upon the people, or to increaſe any of the old, or to paſs any more ſevere and dangerous laws for raiſing our taxes than thoſe we have now ſubſiſting; and yet one of theſe they muſt certainly mean, or they mean nothing, becauſe theſe are the only methods for improving the revenue, in which the parliament can have any neceſſary concern. There is, indeed, another method which the miniſters have power to take without our concurrence, and by which the net produce of all our taxes might be very much increaſed: I mean that of reducing the number of officers employed in collecting the revenue, and diminiſhing the ſalaries of the reſt. This, I ſay, is what the miniſters may do without our concurrence, and what ought to be done; for I may venture to ſay in general, that there is no country in the world, where there is ſo little to do, and ſo much to be got by ſerving the publick. It is this that makes all people ſo fond of getting into publick office; and it is this that gives force to corruption, and ſpreads it ſo univerſally among the people. Therefore, if we are reſolved to preſerve our independency and our ſeats in this houſe, for, I hope, there are none within theſe walls, that came here by corruption, we ought to think of this method for improving the publick revenue; and if we find that our miniſters do not ſoon go about it of themſelves, we ought, I hope, ſome future ſeſſion even of this parliament will ſet on foot an inquiry into the buſineſs as well as ſalaries of all publick officers, and compel our miniſters by our authority to do what they may and ought to do without our concurrence; for what ſignifies our loading the people with taxes, when one half of the produce is eat up by the great number of officers, and the great ſalaries allow'd by our miniſters to thoſe they employ in raiſing and collecting ſuch taxes? but why ſhould I ſay employ, when it is ſo well known that we have many officers with great ſalaries and perquiſites, who have no employment, becauſe they get ſome low fellow to do the whole duty of the office for one tenth or one twentieth part of the ſalary and perquiſites?

Then, Sir, as to what the noble lord propoſes with regard to the bravery of our troops both by ſea and land: I ſhall moſt readily agree to celebrate it in our addreſs to the throne; but if we do, I think, we ſhould take proper notice of the conduct which render'd that bravery ineffectual by ſea, except what happen'd the very laſt year of the war, and which by land made it turn to their own deſtruction, from the firſt maſſacre at *Fontenoy* to the laſt at *La Val.* No one will ſay, that this could be owing to any miſconduct in the royal cummander, therefore it could be owing to nothing but the ſuperior numbers of the enemy, which, our miniſters ought to have known, and ought in time to have provided againſt; for war is not now to be carried on as it was in former days, when battles were fought with militia on both ſides, juſt taken from the plough and brought to action, and when 10,000 brave men might perhaps put an army of 100,000 to flight, becauſe when any one part of ſuch a great army was routed, or thrown into confuſion, the reſt were generally ſeized with a panick, and ran away before the approach of danger: Whereas now, that war is carried on with regular troops on both ſides, the rout or confuſion of one part of an army makes no impreſſion upon the reſt, unleſs it be to make them march up with the more ſpeed to the relief of their companions; therefore an army much more nu-

merous than that of the enemy is now almoſt ſure of victory, if not ſacrificed by ſome egregious blunder in their general. For this reaſon, if our miniſters ſaw, that it would be impoſſible for them to bring an army into the field, near ſo numerous as that of the enemy, they ſhould have taken the advice of the Bible which, I hope, they have read in their youth, tho' now perhaps they never look into it: They ſhould even before the battle of *Fonteney*, have ſent to the *French* king and deſired conditions of peace, ſince they could not propoſe with 10,000 to meet him with his 20,000. If they had done this, they might, I believe, then have obtained as good a peace as they got at laſt, and would have ſaved the lives of ſome thouſands of brave *Britiſh* ſubjects, who by their death did great honour to the courage, but very little to the counſels of their country

I therefore think, Sir, that if this paragraph be allow'd to ſtand part of our addreſs, we ſhould conclude it in the following manner: *And as all due attention ſhall be paid on our part, to the ſervices of thoſe gallant men, who have ſignaliz'd themſelves ſo glorioufly in defence of their country, we hope a ſtrict enquiry will be made into the cauſes, which render'd the events of the war ſo little anſwerable to the bravery of the troops employed.* Such a concluſion as this would look ſomething like the antient ſpirit of our *Britiſh* perliaments; but as I think the whole paragraph, as well as the two preceding, ought to be left out, I do not hereby intend to propoſe any thing by way of amendment.

I come now, Sir, to what the noble lord has propos'd as the laſt paragraph of our addreſs, and this I ſhould readily agree to, if two ſhort ſentences were left out, the firſt of which is in theſe words, *thro' the courſe of the war.* Is it poſſible for any gentleman to ſay, is it conſiſtent with the honour and dignity of this houſe to ſay, that even at ſea, we have had ſignal ſucceſs thro' the whole courſe of the war? Surely, the taking of a few rich prizes, or a few ſingle ſhips of war, cannot be called ſignal ſucceſs. Have we had any other, except in the laſt year of the war? Therefore, we may declare ourſelves truly ſenſible of the ſignal ſucceſs, *which in the laſt year of the war* attended his majeſty's arms at ſea, and which our miniſters might have made a much better uſe of in their negotiations for peace, than they appear to have done; but when we reflect upon the unfortunate ſea-fight near *Toulon*, when we reflect upon the eſcape of the *French* fleet, to and from the *Weſt-Indies*, during every year to the very laſt year of the war, can we with any decency ſay, that we are truly ſenſible of the ſignal ſucceſs, which has attended his majeſty's arms at ſea, *thro' the courſe of the war?*

The other ſentence in this paragraph, which I find fault with, is in theſe words, *by making good its engagements* I ſhall chearfully join, Sir, in aſſuring his majeſty, that we will grant ſuch ſupplies as are neceſſary to preſerve the honour of the nation, but I cannot add, by making good its engagements, before I know what thoſe engagements are. The late treaty of peace is not yet laid before us, and therefore, we neither do, nor can know what engagements his majeſty may have been adviſed by his miniſters to enter into by that treaty. Shall we then oblige ourſelves to make good thoſe engagements, when, for what we know, they may be ſuch as muſt be attended with certain ruin to the nation?

Thus, Sir, I have deliver'd my ſentiments, of what has been offer'd by the noble lord by way of an addreſs upon this occaſion; but as I do not know how they may be receiv'd by the houſe, I ſhall not conclude with any motion, becauſe, if they ſeem to be agreeable, I do not queſtion

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tion but ſome gentleman whoſe ſentiments are the ſame with mine, will riſe up and move for the proper amendments; for otherwiſe, let the conſequences be what they will, I muſt give my negative to the motion, which I ſhall do with regret, becauſe I think ſome ſort of an addreſs neceſſary by way of anſwer to his majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

The next that ſpoke in this Debate, was Quintus Mucius, *whoſe Speech was to this Effect.*

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

THE Hon. gentleman was much in the right to begin with telling us, that he deſpaired of any ſucceſs in the oppoſition he was to make to the addreſs propoſed; for it is ſo modeſt, and all the expreſſions ſo general, that no juſt exception can be found to any one of them, eſpecially as every gentleman knows, that in our future proceedings we are not ty'd down by any words or expreſſions in our addreſs upon this occaſion; and as it is a cuſtom which I may now call immemorial, to make ſome compliment to our ſovereign, upon every article which he has been graciouſly pleaſed to mention to us in his ſpeech from the throne; as ſuch compliments have always been made or mov'd for, the very firſt day of the ſeſſion, they never were, nor indeed ever could be founded upon what is called parliamentary knowledge, nor can ſuch a knowledge ever be required or thought neceſſary. They are founded ſolely upon what his majeſty has been pleaſed to communicate in his ſpeech, the truth of every part of which is, for that time at leaſt, taken for granted; and if upon a proper inquiry, when we have all proper lights before us, and have from thence obtain'd a parliamentary knowledge: I ſay, if it ſhould then appear, that any meaſure has been miſrepreſented in his majeſty's ſpeech, we may with abſolute freedom not only cenſure the meaſure, but cenſure and puniſh the miniſters who adviſed ſuch a miſrepreſentation.

After what I have premiſed, Sir, I believe, it will be eaſy to anſwer the objections made by the Hon. gentleman to any of the expreſſions propoſed to be made uſe of in our addreſs upon this occaſion; but firſt I muſt obſerve, that in ſtating thoſe objections the Hon. gentleman gave me a good deal of pleaſure, tho' perhaps he neither deſigned it, nor ſuppoſed he had done ſo: The whole tenor of his harangue was a ſort of *anti-oratory*, for almoſt every word he ſaid concluded, in my opinion, againſt what he, I believe, intended, which was a method of ſpeaking ſo new to me, that I could not help being pleaſed with it. Now, Sir, as to the late treaty of peace, I know as little of it as the Hon. gentleman does: All that either of us knows of it, I believe, is from the publick news papers; and if the articles be ſuch as have been related by them, I muſt ſay, that I think it a better and more honourable peace, than could be expected by any one, who conſidered the ſituation in which the affairs of *Europe* were at that time. For my part, Sir, I am ſo far from thinking the peace a bad one, that I am ſurpriſed how the *French* came to offer, or agree to ſuch terms as they did. Gentlemen talk of our giving up the only conqueſt we had made during the war: Let us conſider, what the enemy have given up: The *French* have given up all their wide extended conqueſts in *Flanders*: They have given up near as much as coſt us *ten years* of the moſt ſucceſsful war we were ever engaged in, to take from them. And the *Spaniards*, in conſideration of the two ſmall dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, have given up the large dutchy of *Savoy*, and the important county of *Nice*; ſo that from the conceſſions of the enemy one would really be apt

to imagine, that we had been every where victorious in the war, and that they were in the utmoſt danger of being undone.

Was it ſo, Sir? Does not every gentleman know it was not: We had for three years preceding met every year with a ſignal defeat, and every defeat was attended with the loſs of whole countries, and many fortified towns. This, as the Hon. gentleman rightly judged, was not owing to any miſconduct in our generals, or to any want of bravery in our troops; but ſolely to the ſuperior number of the enemy's armies: How could this be provided againſt by our miniſters? Will any one ſay, that this nation could, or ought to have furniſhed more troops than it did? But it will be ſaid, our allies ought to have augmented their quota's: So they promiſed to do, and to theſe promiſes, which were never performed, our miniſters truſted from year to year, till our allies the *Dutch* were brought upon the verge of deſtruction. Danger, Sir, has always a very different effect upon the imagination of thoſe that are near to it, from what it has upon the imagination of thoſe at a diſtance: The former view it thro' the right, the latter thro' the wrong end of a teleſcope: Gentlemen who were ſitting ſafely here in *London*, or at their ſeats in the country, may think, the *Dutch* were in little or no danger; but when we talk of the neceſſity of making peace, we muſt conſider in what light the *Dutch* themſelves viewed the danger they were in. Suppoſe, for as I have no knowledge of the fact, I can only ſuppoſe, they thought the danger ſo great as to threaten agreeing to a neutrality if we did not accept of the terms then offered by *France*. If they had agreed to a neutrality, they muſt have withdrawn their troops from the allied army, in which caſe, even after the arrival of the *Ruſſians*, our army would have been much inferior in number to that of *France*; and tho' I only ſuppoſe this, yet I muſt ſay, that I think the ſuppoſition highly probable, for the *Ruſſians* were then at ſuch a diſtance, that they could not have joined our army before the month of *July*; and conſidering how quickly the *French* had reduced all the towns in *Flanders* which they could inveſt, the little fortreſſes of *Stevenſwaert*, *Roermont*, and *Venlo*, together with *Maeſtricht*, might probably have been reduced before the arrival of the *Ruſſians*, after which the very being of that republick would have depended on the event of one battle, which is a riſk no wiſe nation will ever chuſe to run, if it can by any means be avoided; and as the *French* court could not but be ſenſible of this, we cannot too much admire his majeſty's wiſdom in bringing them to agree to ſuch reaſonable terms.

But this danger, to which our allies the *Dutch* were expoſed, was not the only danger, Sir, that made a peace neceſſary for us. Surely, gentlemen have not forgot the ſituation in which our publick credit was at that time, and the danger it was in of being entirely blown up. Do we not remember, that all our publick funds, except *Bank* and *Eaſt-India*, were greatly under par, and hardly any hopes of the whole money's being paid in upon the new ſubſcription? From this ſituation, I think, I may with reaſon preſume, that if the peace had not been concluded at the very time it was, our publick credit would have been entirely blown up; and in that caſe, we could not have ſupported the war to the end of that year, much leſs for ten or a dozen years longer, which we probably muſt have done, before we could have recovered from the enemy all that they had then conquered, even ſuppoſing the war had, from the moment the *Ruſſian* troops arrived, taken a turn in our favour, and had continued ſucceſsful to the end.

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I think, I may now conclude, Sir, that the noble lord's motion contains nothing relating to the peace, but what we may, from the knowledge we have of it, agree to, eſpecially as that knowledge has been confirmed by what his majeſty has ſaid of it in his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne; and as we cannot, by any thing we now ſay of it, be bound up from cenſuring both the treaty and treaty-makers, in caſe, upon a mature conſideration, after it has been laid before us, we ſhould think, that it deſerves ſuch a cenſure. But I am ſure, nothing the Hon. gentleman has yet been pleaſed to object to it, can afford ground for ſuch a cenſure. The points in diſpute between *Spain* and us, are points merely relating to commerce, which are never ſettled by a general treaty, but left to be adjuſted afterwards by a particular treaty of commerce, therefore this can be no objection againſt the treaty's being a definitive treaty; and if our allies have all acceded to it without reſerve, ſurely we may ſay ſo, without entering into any diſquiſition, by what means they were brought to accede; for all treaties of peace are founded upon the parties at war being reſpectively convinced, that they can do no better. This was the caſe of the late treaty, and this it was that made *France* give up all her conqueſts, and *Spain* paſs from the greateſt part of her pretenſions in *Italy*; therefore I was ſurprized to hear the Hon. gentleman ſay, that no jarring intereſts had been any other way adjuſted, than by compelling our allies to give up every thing our enemies could aſk.

As to what the Hon. gentleman was pleaſed to ſay againſt the next paragraph of the addreſs propoſed, it is rather criticiſing than arguing, Sir. Surely, we have no occaſion for parliamentary knowledge to ſay, that the publick expence has been reduced, when every gentleman knows, that many whole regiments have been already diſbanded, and many large men of war put out of commiſſion; and as the peace was ſigned but laſt month, we may ſay, that this reduction has been made with unuſual diſpatch; for whatever it is in this, it is not uſual in other countries. His objection againſt the word œconomy, is another objection of the ſame kind; for tho' his majeſty in his ſpeech has not made uſe of that word, he can mean nothing elſe by recommending to us the improvement of the publick revenue, which may be effectuated ſeveral ways by our œconomy, as well as by the œconomy of our miniſters. If there be any of our preſent taxes, which cannot be duly raiſed by the laws now in being, it is our buſineſs and our duty to contrive and eſtabliſh ſuch new methods as may be effectual; and if there be any of our taxes which cannot be raiſed without a great expence, and any new tax could be thought of, which would produce as much, and could be raiſed at a much leſs expence, it would be œconomy in us to aboliſh the old and eſtabliſh the new in its room; or if by one method of raiſing money for the publick ſervice, we muſt pay a premium as well as intereſt for the money wanted, and another method could be contrived, by which we might raiſe the money wanted at the ſame intereſt without any premium, would it not be œconomy in us to chuſe the latter rather than the former? The word œconomy may therefore be applied to our conduct in raiſing, as well as to the conduct of the adminiſtration in diſpoſing of the publick money; and if the Hon. gentleman thinks it neceſſary, I am perſuaded, our preſent miniſters will not be againſt our inquiring, at a proper ſeaſon, into the buſineſs as well as ſalaries of all the officers concerned in collecting or managing the publick revenue.

I was glad to find, Sir, that the Hon.

Hon. gentleman, in the humour he seemed to be in, agreed to our acknowledging the bravery of our troops; but I must desire gentlemen to consider, if what he proposes to add to this acknowledment, would not look something like a remonstrance, and consequently would be very improper to be made a part of our address upon this occasion; for if it should be thought necessary to inquire into the causes which made the events of the war no way answerable to the bravery of our troops, that inquiry may hereafter be set on foot whenever we please, tho' nothing be said of it in our present address.

As to what the Hon. gentleman proposes, Sir, with regard to the last paragraph of the address moved for, I believe, upon consideration it will appear, that he is not more lucky in his substractions than in his additions. Was not the destruction of the enemy's commerce of great consequence to this nation in particular, as well as to the war in general? Was not the protection of our own commerce, by distroying the enemy's privateers, of great consequence? In both these have we not had great success during the whole course of the War? Can it be any objection to our acknowledging this, that now and then a single ship, or a fleet of ships, escaped us in such a wide ocean as that betwixt *Europe* and *America*? Was not the reduction of the island of *Cape-Breton*, which was properly a naval expedition, a piece of signal success? Had not we signal success at *Porto-Bel* and *Chagre*? Even at *Cartagena* we had signal success, so far as related to the naval part. And tho' we had not all the success that might have been expected at *Toulon*, and upon some other occasions, yet we cannot deny our having had signal success at sea, through the whole course of the war: The enemy were so sensible of it, that I am convinced, it was what forced them to agree to reasonable terms of peace, notwithstanding their signal success upon the continent of *Europe*.

To leave out these words would therefore, in my opinion, Sir, be a neglect of what we owe to providence as well as to his majesty; and as to the other words proposed to be left out, the Hon. gentleman certainly forgot, or did not attend to the words in his majesty's speech, to which these words relate, otherwise he would not have made any objection to them. His majesty in his speech desires us only to grant such supplies as may be requisite for the current service, for our own security, and for making good such engagements as have been already entered into, *and laid before us*; therefore, what is proposed in our address, by making good the nation's engagements, can relate to none but such as have been laid before us, and of such we may properly enough be said to have a parliamentary knowledge: We not only know them, but we have approved of them, and consequently could not refuse to make them good, tho' these words were entirely left out of our address.

I hope, Sir, I have now sufficiently answered every objection made by the Hon. gentleman against what my noble friend has been pleased to propose to us; but before I sit down I must observe, that it might be attended with very pernicious consequences, should we be less full or less dutiful in our acknowledgments to his majesty upon this occasion than upon any former. We have still several points relating to our commerce and plantations to settle with *France* as well as *Spain*: Points which could not be, and indeed never are, settled in a general treaty of peace; and yet points which are of the utmost consequence to this nation. How shall we obtain satisfaction as to any of those points?

No

No one, I hope, expects, that we can obtain it by favour, which is a motive that is never of any weight in negotiations between independent nations. In all ſuch, fear or national intereſt are the only two motives of a publick nature that prevail. But it is the national intereſt of *France*, and of *Spain* too, during her union with *France*, neither to give us ſatisfaction, nor to do us juſtice. Fear then muſt be made to operate upon both: Our miniſters muſt threaten to renew the war, if they refuſe to ſettle thoſe points to our ſatisfaction. Can ſuch threatnings have any effect, if they ſuppoſe that there is like to be a diſunion between his majeſty and his parliament? And if we ſhould be leſs full or leſs dutiful in our acknowledgments to his majeſty than has been uſual of late years, would not both the courts of *France* and *Spain* have good ground for ſuch a ſuppoſition?

This conſideration will, I hope, Sir, induce even the Hon. gentleman himſelf to give up the critical remarks he has made upon the addreſs propoſed; for that they'll have any weight with others, I do not in the leaſt fear; but I ſhould wiſh to ſee our addreſs upon this important occaſion unanimouſly agreed to, eſpecially as what is now propoſed is neither of a greater length, nor more particular, than what has been uſual for many years.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

A Summary *of the moſt important Affairs, that happen'd laſt Seſſion of Parliament: Continued from* p. 368.

WE come now to give ſome account of the moſt important bills brought in laſt ſeſſion, which had not the good fortune to be paſſed into laws, and among theſe the moſt deſerving of the notice of the publick is the bill which was intitled, *A bill for limiting reſpective times, beyond which no non-commiſſion officer or ſoldier now, or who may hereafter be ſuch, in his majeſty's land ſervice, ſhall be compelled to continue in the ſaid ſervice.*

March 9. The houſe having that day paſſed the mutiny bill, *Thomas Pitt*, Eſq; ſtood up, and moved for leave to bring in a bill for this purpoſe, and being ſeconded by Sir *Francis Daſhwood*, his motion was complied with; whereupon the ſaid two gentlemen and *Humphry Sydenham*, Eſq; were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. *March* 14th, the bill was preſented to the houſe by the ſaid *Thomas Pitt*, and read the firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time. The 17th it was read a ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe; and it was reſolved, that the houſe would, on *Tueſday three weeks*, reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe on the ſaid bill; but on that day it was adjourned for a week, and then, *viz. April* 19, upon reading the order of the day, the uſual motion being made, that the ſpeaker do now leave the chair, it was carried in the negative by 139 to 82; whereupon it was reſolved, that the houſe would on that day *two months* reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe upon the ſaid bill; but before that day the parliament was prorogued, and ſo the bill was no more heard of; tho' nothing could contribute more towards rendering our militia uſeful, than a well concerted bill of this nature; but as this would render it unneceſſary to keep a great number of regular troops in continual pay, it will always be difficult to get ſuch a bill paſſed into a law.

The next bill of this kind we ſhall take notice of, was, *The bill to regulate and reſtrain paper bills of credit in the* Britiſh *colonies and plan-*

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tations in America; *and to prevent the ſame being legal tenders in payments for money*, &c. *February* 16, upon a motion made by *Horatio Walpole*, ſen. Eſq; it was ordered, that leave ſhould be given to bring in a bill for this purpoſe; and that the ſaid Mr. *Walpole*, the lord *Dupplin*, Mr. alderman *Baker*, *Baptiſt Leveſon Gower*, Eſq; *Francis Fane*, Eſq; *John Pitt*, Eſq; Sir *Thomas Robinſon*, and *James Grenville*, Eſq; ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame. *March* 3, the ſaid Mr. *Walpole* preſented the bill to the houſe, when it was read the firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time. In this caſe it was plain, that nothing more was neceſſary to be provided by law, than that no ſuch bills ſhould be made legal tenders in payments for money; but as the bill contained an abſolute prohibition to iſſue any paper bills of credit, of any kind or denomination, or under any pretence whatſoever without his majeſty's licence; and as it likewiſe contained a clauſe for ſubjecting our colonies and plantations to ſuch orders and inſtructions, as ſhould from time to time be tranſmitted to them from the crown; it raiſed a general oppoſition from our colonies and plantations upon the continent of *America*, and petitions were preſented againſt it by the agents for *Connecticut*, *Penſylvania*, *Rhode-Iſland*, *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, *South-Carolina* and *New-York*; and likewiſe one from a great many merchants and traders of *London*, concerned in the trade to our northern colonies; all which were ordered to lie on the table, till the 2d reading of the bill, and that the petitioners ſhould be then heard by their counſel againſt the bill, if they thought fit. *May* 1, the bill was by order read a 2d time, and the counſel for the agent of *Connecticut* heard next day: Next day the counſel for the agent of *Penſylvania* was heard, and alſo the counſel for the agent of *New-York*; after which the bill was committed; and, *May* 10, the houſe, by order, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe upon the ſaid bill, as it did likewiſe, *May* 30, when the bill was very much altered; but difficulties ſtill appearing, notwithſtanding theſe alterations, the bill was dropt, and the houſe reſolved to addreſs his majeſty to give directions for laying before them, in the next ſeſſion of parliament, an account of the tenor and amount of all the bills of credit, which had been created and iſſued in the ſeveral *Britiſh* colonies and plantations in *America*, as well thoſe under proprietors and charters, as under his majeſty's immediate commiſſion and government, that ſhould be then out-ſtanding, diſtinguiſhing the amount of the ſame in each colony or plantation, and the reſpective times when ſuch bills ſo out-ſtanding were iſſued, with the amount of the ſaid bills in money of *Great Britain*, both at the time when ſuch bills were iſſued, and the time of preparing the ſaid account, and alſo the times fixed for the calling in, ſinking and diſcharging ſuch bills, and the funds appropriated for that purpoſe.

The next bill of this kind we ſhall take notice of, was *that for extending and improving the Trade to* Africa. As this trade is of the utmoſt conſequence to the trade, plantations, and manufactures of *England*, and as the company was in no condition to ſupport their forts and ſettlements there, ſo early in the ſeſſion as the 22d of *December*, the company preſented a petition to the houſe, ſetting forth a brief account of their hiſtory and circumſtances, and praying the houſe, on behalf of themſelves and their creditors, to take the premiſſes into conſideration, and grant ſuch laſting encouragement to the petitioners as might enable them to pay their debts, and to keep and maintain their ſaid forts and caſtles in a defenſible condition, for the protection of a free and open

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open trade of all his majeſty's ſubjects to the coaſt of *Africa*, or to grant the petitioners ſuch other relief in the premiſſes as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

At the ſame time Mr. *Chancellor of the Exchequer* (by his majeſty's command,) acquainted the houſe, that his majeſty, having been informed of the contents of the ſaid petition, recommended it to the conſideration of the houſe.

The petition, however, was only ordered to lie on the table; and, *January* 19, the creditors of the ſaid company preſented a petition to the houſe, repreſenting that the company's forts and ſettlements, which by parliament, and ſundry reſolutions of that houſe, had been declared neceſſary for the protection of the *Britiſh* trade to *Africa*, had, for many years laſt paſt, been in great meaſure ſupported and ſecured by the ſtores, goods, and merchandizes, ſupplied to the ſaid company by ſeveral of the petitioners; that the repeated aids granted to the ſaid company by the publick had proved an inducement with moſt of the petitioners to intruſt them, which they would not otherwiſe have done; and that the ſubſtance of the ſaid company being reduced to the ſingle property they had in the ſaid forts and ſettlements, the petitioners, whoſe private fortunes had been thus employed for the publick good, were in danger of loſing their juſt demands, without the generous interpoſition and aſſiſtance of the legiſlature; and therefore praying the houſe to take their deplorable caſe into conſideration, and grant them ſuch relief therein, as to the wiſdom and equity of parliament ſhould ſeem meet.

This petition was likewiſe ordered to lie on the table, and no further notice taken of the affair till the 9th of *February*, when a petition was preſented to the houſe by ſeveral merchants of *London*, *American* planters, and others, intereſted in, or trading to *Africa*, and the *Britiſh* colonies and plantations in *America*; ſetting forth, in a particular manner, the great importance of the trade to *Africa*; and that the ſaid trade could not be ſupported without maintaining the company's forts and ſettlements; and therefore praying the houſe to take the premiſſes into their moſt ſerious conſideration, and to take ſuch methods as they ſhould judge moſt proper and effectual for the preſerving, extending, and protecting this moſt valuable branch of the *Britiſh* trade and commerce.

This petition alſo was ordered to lie upon the table, and no one ſtep made in the affair till the 7th of *March*, when it was reſolved, that the houſe would on the 16th reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to conſider of the ſtate of the trade to *Africa*. In the interim, *viz. March* 10th, a petition of the merchants and others intereſted in the trade to *Africa* from the port of *Liverpool* was preſented to the houſe, alledging, that in the opinion of the petitioners, the beſt ſecurity and protection of our trade to the coaſt of *Africa*, from pirates or other enemies, muſt always principally depend on his majeſty's ſhips of war, frequently viſiting, properly ſtationed, and timely relieved on that coaſt; and that, whereas forts and ſettlements on that coaſt were generally eſteemed neceſſary, as marks of ſovereignty and poſſeſſion, to prevent our rivals from the pretence or claim of any excluſive right of trade, by reaſon of the forts and ſettlements they then had, or might afterwards be poſſeſſed of, ſuch forts and ſettlements, in the opinion of the petitioners, would prove a burthen and nuiſance in the hands of any joint-ſtock company, whoſe private intereſt has and ever will be found incompatible with the intereſt of the ſeparate and open trader; and therefore praying, that our preſent forts and ſettlements upon the *African* coaſt might be taken into his-

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majeſty's immediate poſſeſſion, and ſupported by the publick for the general good of the *Britiſh* trade; or if this could not be obtained, that the care of them might be committed to the merchants trading to that coaſt, in ſuch manner as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet, not thereby to acquire any other advantage or right in the ſaid trade, but what ſhall be in common with all his majeſty's ſubjects.

This petition was referred to the ſaid committee appointed to conſider of the ſtate of the trade to *Africa*; and the ſame day a petition of the like purport from the maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants, and commonalty of the ſociety of merchants adventurers within the city of *Briſtol*, under their common ſeal, was preſented to the houſe, and referred to the ſame committee.

A very material circumſtance in this trade being thus conteſted, the committee was put off till the 11th of *April*, when the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, as it did again next morning, and on the 13th Mr. alderman *Bethell*, the chairman, reported the reſolutions of the committee, which were agreed to, and were as follow:

1. That the trade to *Africa* ought always to remain free and open to all his majeſty's ſubjects.

2. That it ought never to be taxed with any duties whatſoever, for the ſupport and maintenance of any forts or ſettlements there.

3. That *Britiſh* forts and ſettlements on that coaſt are neceſſary to be maintained, as marks of the poſſeſſion of *Great Britain* in thoſe parts, and may, under proper management, be rendered uſeful to the traders in general.

4. That in order to carry on the *African* trade in the moſt beneficial manner to theſe kingdoms, all his majeſty's ſubjects whatſoever trading to *Africa*, be united in an open company, without any joint ſtock or power to trade as a corporation, under proper regulations, and that the forts and ſettlements upon that coaſt be put under proper management and direction.

Purſuant to theſe reſolutions, a bill was ordered to be brought in, and Mr. alderman *Bethell*, the lord *Dupplin*, the lord *Strange*, *George Lyttleton*, *Edward Southwell*, *Robert Hoblyn*, *Thomas Brereton*, *Richard Gildart*, *Nicholas Fazakerly*, *James Shuttleworth*, *Francis Reynolds*, *John Gore*, and *Robert Nugent*, Eſqrs. were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame.

As the forming of ſuch a bill was a matter of ſome difficulty, it could not be got ready till the 4th of *May*, when it was preſented to the houſe by Mr. alderman *Bethell*, read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; and next day the *African* company preſented a petition to the houſe, ſetting forth their right to the coaſt of *Africa*, &c. and therefore the petitioners, fully relying on the juſtice of the houſe, that they ſhould not be deprived of their property without an adequate conſideration, prayed, that they might be heard by themſelves or counſel before the ſaid bill ſhould paſs that houſe. Which petition was ordered to lie on the table.

May 9th, the creditors of the ſaid company preſented a petition to the houſe, containing ſome complaints againſt the management of the company, and offering to ſurrender their right to whomſoever the wiſdom of parliament ſhould judge fit; and praying, that their debts might be inquired into, and that the equivalent to be granted for the company's poſſeſſions might be ſecured and applied, in the firſt place, for their benefit. Upon this petition, which was ordered to lie upon the table, the houſe ordered the company to lay before it a liſt of their debts, with the times when contracted, together with

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with a copy of their charter, and two remonſtrances from their creditors, mentioned in the ſaid petition.

May 12th, both the laſt mentioned petitions were referred to the conſideration of a committee of the whole houſe; and it was reſolved, that the houſe would on the *Tueſday* ſevennight reſolve it ſelf into the ſaid committee, which was inſtructed to admit the company to be heard by their counſel upon their ſaid petition, if they thought fit. After which, the ſaid bill for extending and improving the trade to *Africa* was read a ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe for that day *fortnight*.

May 22d, the abovementioned papers were laid before the houſe by the company; and next day the houſe, according to order, reſolved itſelf into a committee upon the company's ſaid petition, as it likewiſe did on the 26th; and on the 30th, Mr. alderman *Bethell*, the chairman, reported the reſolution of the committee, which was agreed to, and was as follows, *viz.*

That a reaſonable compenſation be given to the royal *African* company, whenever they ſhall be diveſted of their charter, lands, forts, caſtles, ſlaves, and all other effects thereunto belonging; and that ſuch compenſation ſhall be in the firſt place applied for and towards the payment of the *bona fide* creditors of the ſaid company.

The committee upon the ſaid bill for extending and improving the trade to *Africa*, having been put off from time to time till the firſt of *June*, on that day the order for this purpoſe being read, the committee was by an inſtruction impowered to make proviſion in the ſaid bill for examining into the ſtate and condition of the forts and ſettlements in poſſeſſion of the company on the coaſt of *Africa*, and for examining into the claims of the creditors of the ſaid company; after which, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee on the ſaid bill, as it did again the next day; and on the 5th Mr. *Hoblyn*, the chairman, reported the amendments made by the committee, which were all but one agreed to, with amendments to ſeveral of them, and ſeveral clauſes being then added to the bill, it was ordered to be ingroſſed.

June 6, the bill was read the 3d time, and with one amendment paſſed and ſent to the lords; but in that houſe ſuch weighty objections were made to the whole ſcope of the bill, that it was dropt, and in lieu of it, their lordſhips reſolved upon on addreſs to his majeſty, as follows, *viz.* That he would be graciouſly pleaſed to direct the commiſſioners for trade and plantations, to prepare a ſcheme for the better ſecuring, improving and extending the trade to *Africa*, and to lay the ſame before both houſes of parliament, at the beginning of the next ſeſſion of parliament; and in the mean time, to give ſuch directions for preſerving and ſecuring the forts, caſtles and ſettlements upon the coaſt of *Africa*, belonging to *Great Britain*, as his majeſty, in his royal wiſdom, ſhall judge proper; and that his majeſty would be pleaſed to direct the commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of *Great Britain* to appoint proper perſons to inſpect and examine into the ſtate and condition of the ſaid forts, caſtles and ſettlements; and alſo of the military ſtores, caſtle-ſlaves, canoes and other veſſels belonging to the royal *African* company, and to report, with all poſſible diſpatch, how they ſhould find the ſame.

And *June* 13, his majeſty's anſwer was reported, which was, That he would give directions accordingly.

The laſt bill of this kind we ſhall take notice of, was *a bill for the encouragement of the* Britiſh *white-herring and cod-fiſheries*. This affair was firſt introduc'd, *Feb.* 8, when a committee was appointed to conſider of

of and report to the houſe, the ſtate of the *Britiſh* fiſhery, with the uſual powers, and that all members attending the committee, ſhould have voices. Upon a particular report from this committee, which they were by an inſtruction impowered to make, was founded the bill afterwards paſſed into a law for a fiſh market in *Weſtminſter*; and upon another particular report was founded the whale fiſhery bill, likewiſe paſſed into a law.

May 11, ſeveral merchants, traders of the city of *London*, in behalf of themſelves, and others the merchants and traders of *Great Britain*, preſented a petition to the houſe, ſetting forth, that, on a mature and deliberate enquiry into the nature of the *Britiſh* herring and iſland cod fiſheries, they conceived, that the ſame might be carried on with eminent advantage to the trade and navigation of theſe kingdoms, and, if eſtabliſhed on right principles, conducted with ſkill and integrity, and powerfully ſupported, was capable of anſwering every beneficial purpoſe, that could be propoſed by any new ſcheme of commerce, the civilizing of his majeſty's *Highland* ſubjects, the encreaſing of the vent of our ſtaple manufactures, the multiplying of ſeamen, the employing a vaſt number of induſtrious and otherwiſe helpleſs poor, leſſening the parochial incumbrances, eaſing the publick taxes, and improving the national wealth; and therefore praying the houſe to give ſuch encouragement for carrying into execution this invaluable branch of commerce, in ſuch form and manner, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

This petition was referred to the ſaid committee appointed to conſider the ſtate of the *Britiſh* fiſhery; and, *May* 23, lieutenant general *Oglethorpe*, the chairman, made a report, which, after being read, was referred to a committee of the whole houſe. On the 30th, the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, and their reſolution was the ſame day reported by the ſaid lieutenant general *Oglethorpe*, their chairman, and agreed to by the houſe, and was as followeth, *viz.* That the carrying on the *Britiſh* herring and cod fiſheries will be of eminent advantage to the trade and navigation of theſe kingdoms, and is highly worthy the conſideration of parliament, and deſerves proper encouragement.

Purſuant to the ſaid reſolution a bill was then ordered to be brought in, and the ſaid general *Oglethorpe*, Mr. alderman *Janſſen*, Sir *James Lowther*, admiral *Vernon*, and Sir *Richard Lloyd*, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. The bill was accordingly preſented to the houſe by the ſaid general *Oglethorpe* on the 2d of *June*; and after being read a firſt time, was ordered to be read a ſecond time; which was on the 6th, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe for that day *ſevennight*, on which day the parliament was prorogued, and the bill thereby loſt.

We are next to give an account of the moſt important proceedings of laſt ſeſſion, in which ſome ſort of bill ſeemed to be deſigned, but no bill was actually preſented: The moſt remarkable affair of this ſort, was that relating to the *Hudſon-Bay Trade*, which was introduc'd, *March* 9, by a motion, that ſo much of his majeſty's ſpeech as related to the advancement of our commerce might be read; and the ſame being read accordingly, a committee was appointed to inquire into the ſtate and condition of the countries adjoining to *Hudſon's-Bay*, and of the trade carried on there; and to conſider how thoſe countries might be ſettled and improved, and the trade and fiſheries there extended and increaſed; and alſo to inquire into the right the company of adventurers trading into *Hudſon's-Bay*, pretend to have by charter, to the property of the lands and excluſive trade to thoſe countries.

During the continuance of this committee, upon the motion of the lord *Strange*, their chairman, his majeſty was addreſſed for a copy of the report, dated *Auguſt* 10, 1748, made by the attorney and ſolicitor general to a committee of council, in relation to a petition of *Arthur Dobbs*, Eſq; and the ſame being laid before the houſe, it was referred to the ſaid committee.

Petitions from many of our cities and towns were likewiſe preſented, praying, that the ſaid trade might be laid open; and, *April* 24, the report was made by the lord *Strange*, when the houſe ordered it to be taken into conſideration on that day ſe'nnight, and that the ſeveral papers produced before the ſaid committee by the *Hudſon's-Bay* company ſhould be brought before the houſe; and alſo that the ſeveral petitions relating to that trade ſhould be taken into conſideration at the ſame time.

May 1, there was preſented to the houſe a petition from ſeveral merchants and traders of the city of *London*, another from the merchants of *Great Yarmouth*, and a third from the traders and inhabitants of *Wolverhampton*, all praying to have the trade laid open, which petitions were likewiſe ordered to be taken into conſideration at the ſame time; and upon the ſame day the company preſented a petition to the houſe, giving a hiſtory of their ſettlement and trade, and repreſenting it as their opinion, that the laying the trade open would endanger great part (if not the whole) of the trade then carried on to *Hudſon's-Bay* to fall into the hands of other nations; but that if the houſe ſhould judge it for the benefit of the nation, to lay the trade open, they relied on the juſtice of the houſe for ample ſatisfaction as to the rights and property they then enjoyed under their charter; and praying to be heard by their counſel againſt the petitions that had been preſented for laying the trade open.

This petition was alſo ordered to be taken into conſideration at the ſame time, and that the petitioners might then be heard by their counſel, if they thought fit.

May 4, the report of the ſaid committee was referred to a committee of whole houſe; and the ſame day the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, made ſome progreſs, and were adjourned till the *Monday* following. The 5th, addreſſes were ordered to be preſented to his majeſty for a copy of the commiſſion, granted by her late majeſty queen *Anne*, dated *July* 21, 1713, to Capt. *James Knight* and Mr. *Henry Kelſey*, for recovery and delivery of *Hudſon's-Streights*, and the territories thereto belonging, for the uſe of the governor and company of adventurers trading into *Hudſon's-Bay*: Likewiſe for the account of the injuries and depredations of the *French* in *Hudſon's Bay*, deliver'd to Mr. ſecretary *Vernon*, *May* 22, 1699, with the company's loſſes in the late war, or a copy thereof; and alſo for the ſtate of the caſe of the *Hudſon's-Bay* company, with a narrative of their ſufferings by the *French*, from their invaſions ever ſince the year 1682, left with their excellencies the lords juſtices, *July* 3, 1699, or a copy thereof. Theſe papers could not indeed be got ready by the *Monday* following, however on that day, the houſe reſolved itſelf again into the ſaid committee, and made a farther progreſs; but as it appeared to be impoſſible to preſerve this trade without forts and ſettlements on the coaſt of *Hudſon's-Bay*, and as ſuch forts and ſettlements muſt be ſupported either by excluſive companies, or at the publick expence, the affair was dropt for laſt ſeſſion, tho' it may perhaps be taken up again, when it ſhall be thought more neceſſary to apply the publick money towards ſupporting our trade and ſettlements in *Aſia*, *Africa* and *America*, than towards ſupporting our allies in *Europe*.

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The next affair of this kind we ſhall take notice of, was an affair that happened on the 14th of *April*, when a motion was made by the L—d *B——n*, for leave to bring in a bill for providing ſeamen for his majeſty's navy without diſtreſſing trade; the intention of which was to have a certain number of ſeamen retained, by a proper allowance of pay, over and above thoſe actually employed; but the motion being oppoſed, after a long debate, in which the L—d *B——n*, *H——y P——m*, Eſq; and *H——o W——le*, ſen. Eſq; were the principal ſpeakers for the motion, and the L—d *E——t*, *H——y B——ſt*, Eſq; and *G——lO——pe* againſt it, Sir *J—n B——d* propoſed, that the motion ſhould be waved, and that thereupon the houſe ſhould reſolve to go into a committee of the whole houſe to conſider of methods for the better manning of his majeſty's fleet for the future, without prejudice to the trade of the nation; which was agreed to, and, *May* 3, the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, and came to a reſolution, which was reported by Mr. *Fane*, their chairman, upon the 11th; whereupon a motion was made for ordering the report to lie upon the table, which brought on a new debate upon this ſubject; but upon the queſtion's being put, it paſſed in the negative by 110 to 47; after which the reſolution was agreed to by the houſe, and was as follows, *viz.* That the retaining and ſecuring a number of ſeamen, over and above thoſe actually employ'd, by a proper allowance of pay, will be a means of more ſpeedily manning his majeſty's navy, on any future occaſion, without diſtreſſing trade.

The only other affair of this kind, which we think neceſſary to take notice of, was introduced on *Feb.* 8, by a petition from the high ſheriff and grand jury, for the body of the county of *Suffolk*, aſſembled at the aſſizes, held at *Bury St. Edmunds*, *July* 28, 1748; and three other petitions from the juſtices, grand jury, gentlemen, clergy, and other principal inhabitants of the body of the ſaid county, held at different times and places, ſeverally ſetting forth, that the inhabitants of three fourths of the ſaid county, and the moſt populous parts of it, had been put to extraordinary and unneceſſary expences, by the aſſizes being generally holden, at both times of the year, at *Bury*; that *Ipſwich* being the county town, the only jail for the county was there, and from thence the priſoners were carried to the aſſizes at *Bury*, at the great expence and hazard of the ſheriffs, eſpecially as many of them were ſmugglers, one of whom had lately been taken from the ſheriffs officers by open violence; that *Ipſwich* was the only large and convenient town near the center of the county for holding the aſſizes, and provided with large and commodious court rooms for the judges; that the aſſizes had ſometimes been held there; and that it would be a convenience to the judges, as they would ſave ſome miles in travelling from *Cambridge* directly to *Norwich*, and thence to *Ipſwich*, in their road to *London*; therefore praying, that the houſe would give leave to bring in a bill for fixing the ſummer aſſizes at *Ipſwich*.

Theſe petitions were then ordered to lie on the table, and, *Feb.* 16, a motion was made for leave to bring in a bill for holding the ſummer aſſizes for *Suffolk* at *Ipſwich*; but after ſome debate, notwithſtanding a precedent in the preceding ſeſſion *, the motion was over-ruled by 58 to 18.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

Copy of a Letter from one of the Settlers in Nova Scotia *to his Friend in* London, *dated at* Chibucto Harbour, *July* 28, 1749.

My dear Friend,

I TAKE the firſt opportunity of acquainting you with our ſafe arrival at this place on *June* 28, af-

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* *See our* Magazine *for all year*, p. 221, 243, 297, 345 *and* 353.

ter a ſhort and pleaſant paſſage of between 5 and 6 weeks; I have not heard that any one perſon died on the paſſage, or ſince our arrival; but on the contrary, all thoſe that were ſick at our departure from *Portſmouth*, of which there were a great many, were perfectly recovered; we have already baptized 10 or 12 children, and about as many women are ready to lie in.

Our health and preſervation has been in great meaſure, under almighty God, owing to the prudent and wiſe meaſures taken by thoſe who had the direction of this good work, in having ventilators and air pipes put on board the ſhips, and rice and freſh proviſions furniſh'd for the uſe of the ſick, as well as the lying-in women and young children.

On our arrival we found the *Sphinx* of 20 guns, which had come into harbour a few days before us, having his excellency Col *Cornwallis* our governor on board, who being informed of the arrival of the *French* at *Louiſbourg*, immediately gave proper orders for tranſporting the *Engliſh* gariſon from *Cape Breton* to this place; and while I am writing, I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, that the tranſports are now entering the harbour, with the two regiments of *Hopſon* and *Warburton* on board. The aſſiſtance as well as the ſecurity, we ſhall receive from theſe regiments, will greatly forward our ſettlement; the officers having brought all their furniture with them, and a great number of milch cows and other ſtock, beſides military ſtores and ammunition of all ſorts. There is alſo a company of rangers arriv'd from *Annapolis*, commanded by Capt. *Goreham*, who are encamped near us, and from whom we have likewiſe received great aſſiſtance.

You are, no doubt, by this time, impatient for ſome account of the country, and of what we have been doing ſince we came here; in both which particulars, I will endeavour to ſatisfy you as far as has fallen within my knowledge.

The harbour of *Chibuctо* may juſtly be ſaid to be one of the fineſt in the world, and has conveniencies, and advantages for a fiſhery, ſuperior, as I am told by perſons of knowledge, to any other place they ever ſaw; and we have great reaſon to believe, it will ſoon become the moſt flouriſhing fiſhery in theſe parts; a great number of the *New-England* fiſhermen having already ſignified to Col. *Cornwallis* their intention of ſettling here next year.

The entrance into the harbour is from the ſouth, with a large iſland of an irregular form, which we have named *Cornwallis Iſland*, lying on the north-eaſt ſide; betwixt this iſland and the oppoſite ſhore on the ſouth-weſt, is a channel, wide and deep enough for the largeſt ſhips. This iſland, as well as a ſmaller one lying higher up the harbour, which we named *George Iſland*, is very commodiouſly ſituated for a fiſhery, and has conveniencies of all ſorts, proper for drying and curing the fiſh.

About two miles higher up the harbour, on the ſouth-weſt ſide, is a river, with a ſmall harbour at its entrance for the reception of ſhallops and other ſmall veſſels. This river, which we called *Sandwich River*, is, at the mouth, about as wide as the *Thames* at *London Bridge*, and as deep, tho' ſalt-water, for about four or five miles up, when it terminates at the fall of a ſmall freſh-water rivulet into it from the north.

From the mouth of *Sandwich River*, to the oppoſite ſide of the harbour, is about two miles, with good anchoring ground for the largeſt ſhips in any part of it, and a fine watering place on the north-eaſt ſide; the land on both ſides is every where pretty high, and exceeding rich and fertile, but cover'd with wood, as indeed is the whole country round it.

About 4 or 5 miles north from the abovementioned river, is a nar-

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row entrance of half a mile into a large bay of about 12 miles in circumference, which we named *Bedford-Bay*, and which has ſeveral ſmall creeks at the bottom of it, abounding with the fineſt ſalmon, and in the greateſt plenty I ever ſaw: There are alſo ſeveral iſlands in it, and a great quantity of pines fit for maſting grow on the weſtern ſide of it. This bay with the harbour, and *Sandwich River*, form a peninſula, containing about 3000 acres of land, upon which we are at preſent ſettled, and are preparing to build a town. There is an amazing quantity of fiſh of the beſt ſorts caught in the harbour, and the woods abound with variety of game, eſpecially partridges, which perch upon the trees, and ſuffer themſelves to be ſhot, as often as you pleaſe; I think they are better than thoſe we have in *England:* There are alſo wood pigeons, and I have ſeen ſome flights of ducks and geeſe: The weather is finer, and more ſerene than any I ever ſaw; and our evenings are pleaſant beyond deſcription.

I ſhall now give you ſome account of our tranſactions ſince our arrival. The firſt care of the governor, after ſending for the gariſon of *Louiſbourg*, and for lieut. col. *Maſcarene* from *Annapolis*, was to pitch upon a proper ſpot for our firſt ſettlement; and as the afore-mentioned peninſula, appeared to be the beſt place, as well on account of its commodious ſituation, as the fertility of its ſoil, which is a red clay, the wood being chiefly oak, aſh, beech, birch, &c. the able-bodied men on board each ſhip, were employed in clearing ground for a town at the ſouth point of the peninſula, and at the entrance of *Sandwich River*, which at firſt appeared to be the beſt ſpot, being denſible, and having the advantage of the river navigable a great way up; but upon examination, the ſtrongeſt objections were found againſt this place; a ſhoal off the point, which made it very convenient for a fort, was however apprehended to be dangerous ſo near a town, being ſo ſhallow, that at a cable's length from the ſhore, ſmall boats A ſtrike upon the rocks; beſides, it was evident from the beach, that a prodigious ſea muſt come in winter, and the ſoil too proved bad, ſtony near the ſhore, and ſwampy behind; another ſpot was therefore choſen by the governor, about a mile and B a half north of it, on the harbour ſide; 'tis upon the ſide of a riſing ground, that commands the whole peninſula, and will ſhelter the town from the north-weſt winds; the beach is a fine gravel, convenient for ſmall boats; the anchorage is C every where good within gun-ſhot of the town, for large ſhips, and there are navigable rivulets of freſh and wholeſome water round about it.

We have already cleared about 20 acres of land, and every one has a hut by his tent. Our work goes D on briſkly, and the method of employing the people in ſhip's companies has a good effect in creating an emulation amongſt us, every one ſtriving who ſhall do moſt; and as the governor is preparing to lay out the lots of land, we ſhall ſoon have E a very convenient and pleaſant town built, which is to be called *Halifax*, in honour of that great and noble lord, to whom this ſettlement owes its beginning; and from whoſe well-known and indefatigable zeal for the honour and intereſt of his coun- F try, we hope in time to become a moſt uſeful and flouriſhing colony.

There are already ſeveral wharfs built, and one gentleman is preparing to erect a ſaw-mill; publick ſtore-houſes are alſo building, and grain of various ſorts have been ſown.

Since we have been here, we have G received conſtant ſupplies of plank and timber for building our houſes, and alſo freſh ſtock, and rum in great quantities; 20 ſchooners fre-

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quently coming in, in one day. We have alſo had 100 beeves and ſome ſheep brought down to us by land, from the *French* ſettlement at *Minas*, which is about 30 miles from the bottom of *Bedford-Bay*, and to which we purpoſe to cut a road; the *French* deputies, who came to make their ſubmiſſion, having promiſed to ſend us 50 men for that purpoſe, and to aſſiſt us as far as they are able: We have received the like promiſe of friendſhip and aſſiſtance from the *Indians*, their chiefs having been with the governor, for that purpoſe.—In ſhort, every thing is in a very proſperous way.

But I ſhould be equally unjuſt and ungrateful, was I to conclude my letter, without paying that tribute which is juſtly due to the merits of our governor, whoſe indefatigable zeal and prudent conduct, in the difficult taſk he has to go thro' with, can never be ſufficiently admir'd. —He ſeems to have nothing in view, but the intereſts and happineſs of us all, and his commands are mixed with ſo much humanity and goodneſs, that it is impoſſible not to love and obey him at the ſame time *.

I am, &c.

On GRIEF.

GRIEF is that paſſion, or pain of mind, which we feel for any great loſs or diſappointment; and nothing does more marr or deſtroy the pleaſures of life. It covers the ſoul with blackneſs and horror, and ſees nothing but thro' theſe mediums. The very reflection on former delights brings to a diſconſolate mind preſent anguiſh, becauſe they are no longer in our power; and therefore ſuch a reflection ſerves only to introduce a painful compariſon between our preſent and former ſelves.

There is a gloomy pleaſure in being dejected and inconſolable; melancholy ſtudies how to improve itſelf, and ſorrow finds wonderful relief in being ſtill more ſorrowful.

Affliction is often of our own making, and is either the child of imagination or pride, or ſome ſuch trivial parent, and then the ridicule of it may juſtly prevent our pity. And yet even here we ought not, in my opinion, to proportion our ſympathy to the cauſe which produced the misfortune, but to the weight and effect it has upon the perſon grieved, Tho' the grounds of ſorrow may, to a ſtander-by, appear ſmall and contemptible, they may, at the ſame time, be magnified by the ſufferer into vaſt bulk and importance.

Great ſufferings, therefore, challenge equal pity, without our examining why or wherefore. The poor creature in *Bedlam*, who deſpaired and run mad becauſe he had a hoarſe pipe, and could not ſing ſo well as *Nicholini*, tho' he had often attempted it, ſhared as much of my compaſſion as the *Welſh* woman, who was in the ſame lodge and condition, becauſe ſhe had loſt her lover on her wedding day: As they were equally mad, they were equal objects of pity.

To be afflicted with the afflicted, is an inſtance of humanity, and the demand of good nature and good breeding. Pity is but an imaginary aid; and yet, were it not for *that*, ſorrow would be many times utterly inſupportable.

Mirth is by no means a remedy for grief; on the contrary, it raiſes and inflames it, and like the contention of oppoſite elements, begets freſh tumult and diſorder in the head of the afflicted, who either imagine themſelves to be inſulted by it; and then pride is added to ſorrow; or think it unpardonable to attend to it, and then anguiſh is improved by reproach.

Nor do ſudden diverſions and new objects at firſt relieve thoſe who languiſh under grief; for, to be amuſed with theſe, would look as if they were weary of their mourn-

* *See a* MAP *of* Nova Scotia, *in our* Magazine *for* April *laſt*; *and a particular deſcription of the country*, p. 181.

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ing, and fond of occaſions to forget it; which, to them, is a great crime: Or elſe new objects ſtart new images and circumſtances, and ſo create more matter for more melancholy.

The only probable way I know of ſoftening and curing grief in others, A is by putting on an appearance of feeling it yourſelf; and you muſt, beſides, talk frequently and feelingly of the occaſion, and praiſe and blame as the ſufferer does: But then remember to make uſe of the opportunity this condeſcenſion and familiarity gives B you, of leading him, by degrees, into things and paſſages remote from his preſent bent of mind, and not unpleaſant in themſelves. In this manner, and by this policy, you will be able to ſteal him away from his afflictions with his own appro- C bation, and teach him to ſpeak and think of other things than that alone which frets his heart.

I would not, by any thing I have ſaid, be thought to encourage people to grow pettiſh, in order to be pitied; I am, on the other hand, for diſ- D appointing all that do it. If they will be children, let us uſe them like children, and laugh at them. They richly merit ridicule, whoſe ſorrow can be cured whenever they themſelves pleaſe.

To others, the forced affliction of E theſe ſort of folks may perhaps appear whimſical and unreaſonable; but they, for their parts, are apt to wonder at the ſhameful inſenſibility of mankind, not to ſee with their moiſt eyes, and be afflicted with what they chuſe to feel. F

There is an orthodoxy even in ſorrow, and we take upon us to be very angry at the reſt of the world, if they do not implicitly join with us in an uniformity of miſery. To the mourner all merry fellows are ſchiſmaticks, and every thing that is gay G is likewiſe erroneous; and becauſe his palate is diſordered, and his brain turned, he is amazed that the chearful can laugh, and the ſound enjoy their ſenſes and their taſte. The good man has loſt a miſtreſs, or a place, and yet the ſun ſhines, and mankind are merry!

It is ſomething odd, and indeed a little ambitious, for one or more people to expect the world ſhould droop for their ſingle, and perhaps imaginary, misfortune. *Damon* loſes 10,000*l.* at play, and goes home and hangs himſelf. Would it not be raſh in the univerſe to follow his example? Miſs *Lydia* cries till her lace ſtarts, becauſe couſin *Katy* has run away with her ſpark; but, tho' ſhe is young, and weeps moſt bewitchingly, yet I, for my heart, can never make wry faces, nor force my diſcourteous heart to break, becauſe Miſs thinks fit to ſob.

Upon the whole, I would diſtinguiſh between grief that is neceſſary and unſought, and grief that has wilfulneſs and humour in it; and I would endeavour to cure the firſt by kindneſs, compliance, and commiſeration; and to ſhame and frighten away the other by contempt and ſneer. To court pity is the way to miſs it; but real anguiſh will find it without ſeeking it.

Of Private Revenge, *and* Publick Juſtice.

REvenge is that baſe paſſion of the mind that delights in repaying injury for injury, and is ever found where the weakeſt head, and rotteneſt heart reſide: That breaſt where it inhabits, like a furious hurricane, ſuffers one continual tempeſt, which often rages to that exceſſive height, as to deſtroy its owner's fabrick: To receive an injury, and not to revenge it, is by ſome, who do not thoroughly conſider it, accounted puſillanimous; but if to puniſh an injury be eſteem'd a brave action, how much braver is it to forgive it? True fortitude conſiſts in a generoſity of ſoul, that pities the natural failings and weakneſſes of our fellow-creatures, and, like heaven, ſpares and

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and forgives them. What a degree of happineſs even this world would afford, if that one baſe paſſion, revenge, was baniſhed from the human breaſt; paradiſe would at preſent be in part reſtor'd, and man be made almoſt an angel; inſtead of that tormenting fury of the mind, ſweet melodious love would charm his raviſh'd ſoul to reſt, and create a heaven within him; not a ſerene calm, after a long raging tempeſt, is to the deſponding mariner half ſo rejoicing; not gay, ſmiling health, to a body long harraſs'd by ſome cruel diſeaſe, is half ſo delightful, as the ſweet peace that happy mind enjoys, from whence that harpy, that devoured all his eaſe, is chaſed away by reaſon's light and balmy love.

Tho' revenge, or returning injury for injury, be in private life ſo baſe a paſſion, and ſo hurtful to human ſociety, yet it loſes its nature and its name, when our country is injured and abuſed. Revenge then becomes one of the cardinal virtues, and is call'd *Juſtice*, which is to every nation the ſure foundation of its true happineſs: Juſtice is the band of human ſociety, the chief guard and ſecurity of every man's life and property; the ſacred law or *Magna Charta* of mankind: Juſtice is the maintaining or preſerving perfect order, which is the chain of right reaſon, the grand cement of the whole creation, the beauteous cauſe of the bleſſful harmony of the univerſe: If juſtice, therefore, in any kingdom or nation, be either perverted or obſtructed, diſorder muſt naturally be introduced; the greater the perverſion or obſtruction, the greater the chaos or confuſion of its affairs: Juſtice, like the clear ſhining ſtream, that enriches the verdant ground thro' which it gently flows, protects and nouriſhes that happy land where ſhe reſides; but if ſhe be perverted or obſtructed, then, like a great river, obſtructed in its courſe, overflowing its banks, drowns and deſtroys the fruits of thoſe lands ſhe was intended to cheriſh and promote. No nation can expect to be happy, except juſtice be impartially executed to all orders and degrees of her people; hence the abſolute neceſſity of calling her miniſters to a juſt account; for if the fountain-head be foul, how ſhould its ſtreams be pure? If the miniſtry of any nation be corrupt and evil, they will of courſe, like common thieves, who, to ſtrengthen and ſecure themſelves, diſtribute ſome ſhare of the ſpoils to all the gang, endeavour to make all the people ſo, by diffuſing their ſpirit of corruption and venality thro' the nation; and as we ſee it too common in private life, when one man has injured another, inſtead of repenting, he repeats his blows, with intention to render the injured incapable of returning the injury; ſo a miniſtry, who have long plunder'd and abuſed a ſtate, will, to ſecure themſelves, endeavour to put it out of the people's power to call them to an account, by introducing arbitrary and deſpotick power. As the enamour'd youth pants for his abſent fair, as the fetter'd priſoner longs to throw off his galling chains, and as the parched, ſun-burnt ground, gapes for the kind, refreſhing ſhower, ſo an injur'd nation, that is denied, thirſts after juſtice.

An abſtract of a Book lately publiſhed, intitled, *Free and Candid Diſquiſitions relating to the Church of* England, *and the Means of advancing Religion therein, addreſſed to the Governing Powers in Church and State; and more immediately directed to the two Houſes of Convocation.*

THE editors in their preface tell us, that the deſign of theſe papers has been under conſideration, and carrying on leiſurely, from time to time, for ſome years: That when the obſervations were brought together, digeſted into ſome order, and the work in a competent degree finiſhed, (tho' it hath received conſiderable improvements ſince) a copy of it was, in the winter 1746, lodged in the hands of a very eminent and worthy prelate, with an humble requeſt to his lordſhip, that he would vouchſafe, if he ſo thought fit, to communicate the contents of it to the ſynod at one of their meetings. But whether it hath been judged adviſeable to lay the copy above mentioned before the convocation, or indeed whether their was ever any opportunity given to preſent it, to any uſeful purpoſe, they are not able to ſay; tho' on ſome conſiderations they are rather inclined to to think, there hath been none given.

The authors, in their introduction, obſerve, that it is a happy and almoſt ſingular privilege enjoyed by the ſubjects of this realm, that they are permitted to apply to their governors in a publick manner, on any ſubject relating to the concerns of the publick: That this privilege hath been often abuſed, and turned into licentiouſneſs by men of ill minds, both againſt the ſtate, and the religion of the ſtate; but that the latter hath thereby gained a firmer footing, and the ſtate, they believe, finds no reaſon to repent of having granted the privilege.

Then after promiſing to preſerve a juſt moderation of ſpirit, and to give as little offence as poſſible, either to our governors, or the publick, they ſay, Our application is to our governors in church and ſtate, and more eſpecially to the convocation of the

the church of *England*, including both provinces, which, by our constitution, is the great court of appeals, in matters relating to the church; and the venerable body of prelates and clergy therein assembled, are not only the guardians of our ecclesiastical rights, under his majesty as supreme, but also the delegates intrusted by him, and their respective constituents, to consider of the state of the church; —— what there may be amiss in it, that may want amendment; what particular grievances deserve to be laid before the government, in order to be rectified; and what, on the whole, may seem most proper to be done towards settling religion on its right basis, and procuring it a firm establishment, together with just liberty and encouragement, within his majesty's realms.

And they conclude their introduction with observing,

1. That, considering the nature of human constitutions, it is confessedly impossible, that any should be in all points complete; and next to impossible that any should continue long to retain their completeness, in the degree they first had it.

2. That whenever the change of circumstances becomes so visible and so great, as to cause very considerable inconveniences for want of making the requisite alterations; then surely it becomes high time to think of making them, and to submit to every act of just and honourable complianee, that the times shall be found to demand.

3. That those are the best friends to the constitution, who most desire its improvement; and that when they desire some amendments in the constitution of this church, they desire them only in order to the better support and advancement of christianity; which, as things now stand, and are no better regulated among us, they apprehend to be in some danger of losing ground, and by degrees of giving way to something very pernicious, and at last destructive, both to church and state.

4. That tho' they do not find the least fault with our first reformers, yet as that age was comparatively dark, and many learned inquiries, together with a greater degree of accuracy in inquiring, have brought things since to a much clearer light, than that and some preceding ages were blessed with, it will, with considerate men, be deemed no unreasonable supposition, that there may be some things in the regulations they have left us, which, at this distance of time, may deserve, and even require, a review.

5. That the constitution of our church is originally such, that there is liberty left for reviews and amendments; which is a wise and very just allowance in any establishment, ecclesiastical or civil.

Therefore, they say, they shall proceed to lay before our governors such things, as are allowed on all hands to deserve the consideration of a national synod.

And that they may give the less offence, and testify the greater deference to the judgment of such a learned body, they chuse to present their address to them, for the most part, in the way of humble queries.

After this introduction they divide what they have to say into 13 sections, with a *postscript* and *Appendix*.

Sect. 1. *Queries and observations relating to the* translation of the bible.——In this section they very evidently shew, that a new translation is not only very much wanted, but is earnestly wished for by all true friends to the christian cause; and that by a new translation the bible should be reduced into some more convenient sections and paragraphs, than our present chapters and verses, with just and exact arguments placed before each division.

Sect. 2. *Queries and observations relating to the* design and composition of our publick service, taken in general.—In this section they shew, 1. That the *length* of our publick service (especially on *Sunday* mornings) may and ought to be in some reasonable measure contracted. And,— 2. That it is neither necessary nor expedient, all things considered, that the three services ordinarily appointed for *Sundays* and holydays in the morning, should continue distinct, and yet be used, as if they were but one. And particularly, as to the Lord's prayer, and *Gloria Patri*, they give good reasons why neither should be repeated so often as enjoined by our liturgy.

Sect. 3. *An occasional* dissertation, *containing a short inquiry, whether our* first service, *as distinct from, and independent on the other two, may not be ordinarily sufficient for our stated mattins, or morning worship on* Sundays.—Upon this subject they say, that all christian worship consists of prayer and praise offered up to God in the name of the Mediator; and both usually attended with instructions in his will, and from his word. And they shew, that we have every one of these in our first service; but they admit that this service stands in need of some improvements, and with a few proper improvements might be made a very compleat one, so as to answer all the ordinary purposes of worship; and where, on special occasions, another office must be added, they ask, whether it would not seem more regular

regular and less exceptionable, to perform the latter office, at a different point of time, and after some convenient intermission.

Sect. 4. *A survey of the* principal matter *and* general order *of our* liturgy, *with the* connection *of its several parts*; *and* remarks *thereon*.—Here they give us a comparative view of our several offices, stated and occasional, in respect to identity of matter, resemblance of parts, &c. And a summary view of one of our anniversary offices, and its several contents, as taking in the ordinary services at morning prayer.

Upon these they ask, 1. Doth not the intermingling of so many offices, collects, &c. seem a little immethodical and inconsruous? 2. What harm could there be in reducing all our offices into a better method and connection? 3. Suppose that to be true, which hath often been asserted by learned men, well versed in the laws of our constitution; that the service appointed for St. *Barnabas*'s day can, by no means, either in law or conscience, be omitted on the day of his majesty's happy accession to the throne:—In the *first* place, to what an enormous length would both the services, as here supposed to be enjoined on that day, extend?—to say nothing of *occasional* ones, which may also come in on the same day.—In the *next*, how would they abound with repetitions, which no wit of man could consistently defend? And, *lastly*, what great confusion and want of order would there appear throughout the whole?

Sect. 5. *Queries and observations relating to the* psalms, lessons, epistles and gospels.—With regard to the psalms they propose *seven* very pertinent queries, and as many proper amendments: With regard to the lessons they propose *nine*: And with regard to the epistles and gospels, they propose *two*.

Sect. 6. *Queries and observations relating to the Athanasian* creed, catechism, collects, *and* prayer for the parliament.—Upon the first of these subjects they give us the articles of their faith in the words following, *viz.*

1. That we believe in the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost: In the Father, who created us; in the Son, who redeemed us; and in the Holy Ghost, who sanctifies us: And that, by the confession of a true faith, acknowledging the glory of the Eternal Trinity, we do in the power of the Divine Majesty worship the Unity.

2. That Christ, the only begotten Son of God, did for us men and for our salvation, come down from heaven, took our nature upon him, and was made man; being born of a pure virgin, and that without a spot of sin, to make us clean from all sin.

3. That in our nature he suffered and died for us.

4. That he rose again the third day from the dead: Ascended into heaven: Sitteth at the right hand of the Father, God Almighty: And shall return to judge all men at the last day; when there shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and unjust, and all shall appear before the judgment seat of Christ.

5. That thereupon the wicked shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal.

6. Finally, that he who believeth these things, and is baptized into this faith, (living according to it) shall be saved; and that he, who believeth not, having sufficient capacities, and proper evidences laid before him, shall be damned.

This they give as the substance of the *Athanasian* creed; and as the sum and substance of the *Catholick* faith, founded upon *Catholick* principles, agreeable to the word of God, and the doctrine of the church of *England*. Nor can they help thinking, they say, but such a confession as this may be sufficient to all orthordox, charitable, and christian purposes.

As to the catechism, they make only these two queries, 1. Whether it may not be amended or improved as to some points, where it is thought to be defective, or to want a little explanation? And, 2. As this catechism was at first intended for young children only, and the church intended to have provided another for the instruction of youth and more adult persons, might not a *larger catechism*, compendiously exhibiting the chief points, and principal evidences, of the christian religion, be thought of eminent service in this respect?

And as to the collects and prayer for the parliament, they not only observe some general improprieties, but mention five particularly.

[*This abstract to be concluded in our next.*]

A Pamphlet having been publish'd in Answer to the Letter in the Westminster Journal, *of which we gave an Extract in our last*, p. 373, *we think ourselves obliged to give some Account of it, which we hope will not be unacceptible to our Readers; especially, as it contains some curious Memoirs in relation to the great Lord* Bacon.

FRANCIS *Bacon, the glory of his age*, was born in 1560, and was son of Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Knt. lord keeper of the great seal, who early passed the circle of the liberal arts in *Trinity* college, *Cambridge*, under the tuition of the renowned Dr. *Whitgift*, afterwards archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Q. *Elizabeth* took much delight in discoursing with him, and was so well satisfied

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fied with his anſwers, that ſhe often called him her *young lord keeper*; and among other queſtions, ſhe once aſked him, when a boy, how old he was? and he anſwered, *Two years younger than your majeſty's happy reign*; with which the queen was greatly pleaſed.

The Rev. doctor *Rawley*, his chaplain, who wrote his life, tells us, that when he was at the univerſity, and not above 16 years of age, his lordſhip firſt fell into a diſlike of the philoſophy of *Ariſtotle*, "not for the worthleſſneſs of the author, to whom he would ever aſcribe all high attributes, but for the unfruitfulneſs of the way, being a philoſophy (as his lordſhip uſed to ſay) only ſtrong for diſputations and contentions, but barren of the production of works for the benefit of the life of man;" in which mind he continued to his dying day.

From the univerſity he paſſed over to *Paris*, where he was ſome time; and after his return betook himſelf to the ſtudy of the common law in *Gray's-Inn*, where he ſoon gained a very extenſive knowledge therein, tho' he had made that, as he himſelf ſaid, as an acceſſory and not as his principal ſtudy. He had not been long called to the bar, before he was generally diſtinguiſhed both for his great learning and manner of addreſs, ſo that in a ſhort time he was made one of the queen's learned counſel; ſoon after which he built his elegant chambers in *Gray's-Inn*, commonly called, lord *Bacon's* lodgings.

The doctor ſays, "Tho' the queen cheared him with the bounty of her countenance, ſhe never cheared him with the bounty of her hand, ſave that of giving him the reverſion of the regiſter's office in the *Star-Chamber*, worth 1600*l.* a year;" which made his lordſhip ſay, as he waited near 20 years for it, "That it was like another man's ground abutting upon his houſe, which might mend his proſpect, but did not fill his barns."

The reaſon that Q. *Elizabeth* did no more for him, is in ſome meaſure accounted for by the doctor. "It was owing (ſays he) to the arts and policy of a great ſtateſman to ſuppreſs and keep him down, leſt, if he had riſen, he might have obſcured his glory."

Upon the coming in of K. *James* I. he was ſoon taken notice of; for his maſter raiſed and advanced him 9 times, ſix times in office, and thrice in dignity, which the doctor thus deſcribes; 1. One of his counſel learned in the law; 2. Solicitor-general; 3. Attorney-general; 4. Councellor of ſtate; 5. Lord keeper; 6. Lord high chancellor of *England*: And the dignities were theſe, 1. The honour of knighthood; 2. Created baron *Verulam*; 3. Viſcount *St. Alban's*.

Ben Johnſon, one of the famous poets of his time, thus addreſſed his lordſhip, upon one of his birth-days after he was made lord high chancellor,

Hail happy genius of this antient pile * *!*
How comes it all things ſo about thee ſmile?
The fire,—the wine,—the wit, and in the midſt
Thou ſtands, as if ſome myſtery thou didſt:
Pardon—I read it in thy face,—the day
For whoſe returns and many—all theſe pray.

And, as a further reward and encouragement to his real and genuine merit, he received from the regiſter and alienation offices to the amount of 1800*l.* a year, which, with the income of his own lands and poſſeſſions, that amounted to a third part of that ſum, he retained to his dying day. This ſhews, how much miſtaken our common hiſtorians and their copiers have been, when they aſſerted, that, after his lordſhip had loſt the great ſeal, he pined away, and died almoſt for want.

In the firſt part of his lordſhip's *life*, he enter'd into a married ſtate, but by his lady, who brought him an ample fortune, he had no children; upon which the Rev. doctor remarks, that he had other iſſue to perpetuate his name, that of his brain, in which he was ever happy and admired. How he acted in his office of lord chancellor, our hiſtorians, and particularly thoſe who have penn'd his life, have given a full relation, to whom I ſhall refer. It is certain his ſunſhine of fortune was followed by a cloud: —Tho' his fall, however ſevere it was to his own reflection, met with all the alleviation that could poſſibly attend it: For the king, tho' he could not preſerve him from cenſure, not only immediately releaſed him from his impriſonment, but remitted the fine, admitted him to court, and granted him a full pardon; and in the ſucceeding reign he was ſummoned to parliament.

Lord *Bacon*, being thus freed from his attendance at court, had leiſure to apply himſelf wholly to thoſe ſtudies, which were, even in the buſy part of his life, his chief delight; and the few remaining years, after he had loſt the ſeals, he ſpent in that philoſophical manner, which has ever been the ambition and wiſh of learned and good men; and there is extant a remarkable paſſage in his will, that fully ſhews his love of learning, —— "My name and memory, (ſays my lord) I leave to foreign nations, and my own countrymen; after ſome time be paſſed over:" And the time is come, agreeable to his lordſhip's prediction, for his name and memory is now as univerſally revered and reſpected at home †, as it was before his death in foreign parts; an

* *York-Houſe*.

† Vide *his works, lately publiſhed by an eminent hand.*

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an inſtance of the latter I ſhall juſt mention.——The marquis *D'Effiat*, who conducted the princeſs, wife to K. *Charles* I. to *England*, paid him a viſit, and made him this compliment: "That he was like the angels, of whom we hear much, but never ſee them." To which his lordſhip modeſtly replied, "That, if the charity of others compared him to an angel, his own infirmities taught him, that he was but a man." His lordſhip was carried off the ſtage of this life, *April* 9, 1626.

He was certainly equal to the greateſt men that have adorned the world, and perhaps ſurpaſſed by none. Learning is indebted to him for the nobleſt diſcoveries in modern philoſophy, to which he pointed the way, by forſaking the maze of the ſchools, and founding knowledge, not in ſpeculation only, but experiments. Nor was his lordſhip leſs a ſtateſman than a philoſopher. However his want of œconomy might hurt his own fortune, and involve him in publick cenſure; yet his failings will be forgot when his eminent virtues are remembered, and his name will be had in laſting veneration as long as truth and learning remain in the world.

Now as to the other noble lord, who had likewiſe the happineſs of being diſtinguiſhed, and moſt honourably preferred by two ſucceſſive ſovereign princes; he had not the ſame advantage of ſetting out in the world, with having, as the *letter-writer* truly ſays of lord *Bacon*, "a father almoſt 20 years lord keeper of the great ſeal, nor an uncle lord high treaſurer by the mother's ſide." But on the contrary, as *Shakeſpear* expreſſes it upon another occaſion,

He was not propt by anceſtry, whoſe grace
Chalks ſucceſſors their way; nor call'd upon
For high feats done to the crown; neither ally'd
To eminent aſſiſtance: But ſpider-like,
Out of his ſelf drawn web, that gives us note,
The force of his own merit made his way.

He was the ſon of a worthy private gentleman, who cauſed him to be educated ſuitable to the profeſſion he deſign'd him for; and at a proper age was placed in one of the inns of court, where he diſcovered a genius equally bright, quick and penetrating, and early made a conſiderable progreſs in his ſtudies, both in the common and ſtatute laws; and being thus qualified, he was called to the bar; and here he was ſoon taken notice of, not only for the knowledge he had acquired in his profeſſion, far beyond what could be expected from his experience and years, but alſo for his modeſt addreſs.

That was not all; for, during the time he pleaded at the bar with ſo much diſtinction, he made another uſeful branch part of his ſtudy, which was to be well acquainted with the conſtitution of his country, and the law of nations; and what he received by nature, he continued to cultivate and improve by uſeful learning, that gave a luſtre to his actions. No wonder, that a gentleman thus qualified was preferred; for we find him made ſolicitor-general, elected member of parliament, and the honour of knighthood conferred on him in a ſhort ſpace of time, and very early in life: He was then preferred to the office of attorney-general, which he ſuſtained upwards of eight years, and diſcharged himſelf therein with the utmoſt fidelity to the crown, and without oppreſſing in the leaſt any of his majeſty's ſubjects, that were ſo unfortunate as to labour under proſecutions: And it was then generally allowed, that his addreſs was eaſy, his aſpect gracious and manly, joined with a clear and ſonorous voice. So that, in reſpect to his conduct during this period, that might be juſtly applied to him that was ſaid of the late lord chancellor *Harcourt*, in the introduction to his patent for creating him a peer.

"His faculty of ſpeaking was ſo full of vivacity, that many doubted whether he was fitter to manage cauſes in the lower court, or to ſpeak before a full parliament: But it was unanimouſly confeſs'd by all, that among the lawyers he was the moſt eloquent orator, and among the orators the moſt able lawyer.----Whom therefore, furniſhed with ſuch great endowments of mind, it is not without reaſon, that all clients wiſh'd for to defend their cauſe."

His lordſhip, before he ſuſtained either of the laſt mentioned offices, intermarried with a lady, nearly related to one who had for a time filled the ſeat, with the higheſt honour, that lord *Bacon* once preſided in, and by this lady he is bleſs'd with ſix children, ſeveral of whom now make a great figure in life.

And ſuch was the honour of his lordſhip, upon a remarkable occaſion, when a proſecution was ſet on foot againſt a late chancellor, tho' he was propoſed to be one of the managers, and was then attorney-general, inſtead of accepting it, he publickly aknowledged the great obligation he was under to the unhappy lord, and begg'd leave to decline it, which was granted him; and I doubt not but all will allow, that that was a ſtrong evidence of the greatneſs of his mind, and the gratitude of his heart.

But, to follow this great man; another preferment he met with was that of being called to the degree of ſerjeant at law, and

placed in the higheſt ſeat of juſtice next the chancery, and likewiſe had the honour of being created a peer, about the time that another right Hon. and very eminent gentleman, his intimate and particular friend, was not only created a peer, but conſtituted lord high chancellor of *Great Britain*.

There this great perſonage preſided till the death of that noble lord, where he diſcharged his truſt, in the opinion of all, with the greateſt reputation; and, during the time he preſided there, he was univerſally eſteemed and honoured, as well for his great knowledge in the laws of his country, and the practice of the court, as for his polite behaviour to all whoſe affairs required their attendance upon his lordſhip either in publick or private: And, without derogating or diminiſhing the characters of any of his renowned predeceſſors, he ſhewed by his actions, that his great abilities were equal to any that had gone before him; and, when he was removed to ſuſtain a higher office, his loſs was generally regretted by the bar, the miniſters, officers, and ſuitors of the court, and nothing could alleviate their concern on the occaſion, but his majeſty's goodneſs in placing the preſent right Hon. gentleman in his ſtead: So likewiſe a very great concern was expreſſed by the whole nation for the death of the noble lord juſt ſpoke of; and what could have diſpelled the uneaſineſs of the people, or repaired that great loſs to the kingdom in general, except that of appointing ſo worthy a ſucceſſor, which gave much content and pleaſure to all honeſt men?

After his lordſhip was thus preferred to the higheſt office in the law, he earneſtly ſet about to reform ſuch abuſes as ſtill remain'd in the court, in which he had the happineſs in a great degree to ſucceed, and has all along acted in this eminent ſtation with integrity, moderation, candour, and the utmoſt diſintereſtedneſs; witneſs the decrees his lordſhip has made in ſome of the moſt intricate cauſes, wherein he has evidenced his maſterly abilities, ſtrong ſenſe, great penetration into nature, and uncommon judgment of the human heart. I ſay, *ſuch decrees alone* will ſtand laſting monuments of his worth and goodneſs, as long as juſtice and equity continue among us; and it may be further ſaid of his lordſhip, that he has daily diſpatched a multitude of ſuits in chancery, and removed, after the example of his worthy predeceſſor, many obſtacles that has delay'd judgment in that court; and, without vanity, it may be likewiſe ſaid, his lordſhip, by his actions, has fully demonſtrated, that he has all the qualifications Sir *John Davys* ſays are requiſite to make a good chancellor *, and that the lines in the *Dispenſary* may be very juſtly applied to him:

Whene'er he ſpeaks, heav'ns! how the liſt'ning throng
Dwells on the melting muſick of his tongue!
His arguments are th' emblems of his mien,
Mild, but not faint; and forcing, tho' ſerene;
And when the pow'r of eloquence, he'd try,
Here lightning ſtrikes you, there ſoft breezes ſigh.

The compliment paid to his lordſhip by a learned gentleman, after the nation had experienced his wiſe and equal adminiſtration, I apprehend to be extremely right, and therefore I ſhall here repeat it.

"The publick, my lord, has ſometimes lamented, that the higheſt offices of the law have been conferred on perſons in the decline of life, more out of regard to part ſervices than the expectation of future; but the vigour of your lordſhip's age and conſtitution promiſes a long continuance of the publick benefits, already derived from your adminiſtration; the happy effects of which have rendered it the conſtant prayer of all honeſt men, that you may long live in the enjoyment of your preſent dignity, with the ſame abilities and capacity to adorn it."

We next find his lordſhip ſuſtaining another ſupreme office, where, in the opinion of all (except thoſe of the *Letter-writer*'s ſtamp) he executed the great authority wherewith he was inveſted, with the utmoſt juſtice, humanity, and impartiality, inſomuch that there was not the leaſt objection to any part of his lordſhip's conduct, but on the contrary, his compaſſionate diſpoſition to the diſtreſſed more evidently appeared, as well upon the trials of the unhappy lords, as from the moving and eloquent ſpeeches he made to them at the time of paſſing ſentence: In ſhort, he behaved with

* *That, beſides his natural faculties and powers of mind, he ſhould be furniſhed with all learning that has any relation to the publick good; divinity, law, policy, morality, and eſpecially eloquence, to impart and communicate all the reſt; he ſhould have a long and univerſal experience in all the affairs of the commonwealth; he ſhould be accompliſhed and abſolute in all points of gravity, wiſdom, temperance, juſtice, piety, integrity, and all other virtues, fit for magiſtracy and government; yet ſo as the ſame be ſeaſoned and tempered with affability, gentleneſs, goodneſs, courteſy; however, without deſcending and diminiſhing himſelf, but ſtill retaining his dignity, ſtate, and honour. Briefly, he muſt be a perſon of ſuch virtue and worthineſs, as his life may be without cenſure, and his example a mirror to all other magiſtrates.*

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with ſo much grace, dignity and politeneſs upon thoſe melancholy occaſions, that it became a queſtion, whether his lordſhip adorned his high office, or his high office adorned him?

I ſhall not enter into an inquiry, touching his lordſhip's conduct either in parliament or as a ſtateſman; becauſe I apprehend A that a more proper work for hiſtory to enumerate, than a letter. However, for your preſent information, I refer you to his elegant ſpeeches, upon ſeveral important occaſions, which will much better ſpeak this noble lord's real ſentiments than any thing that I can relate. But thus far I muſt obſerve, that ſo much has his ſteady B behaviour, in every ſtation of life, gained the affection of the people, that the bare report ſome time ſince, of his lordſhip's removal from the high dignity he now enjoys, gave much concern to all who were beſt capable of knowing his true worth: And no ſooner was that report contradicted, than there appeared as much joy and ſatisfaction in every face, as before C of ſorrow and diſcontent. Surely, this fully demonſtrates the ſenſe the nation had of his lordſhip's great merit, and how fit he is to preſide in the ſacred ſeat of juſtice; and it is the hopes and wiſhes of all thinking men, that he will for many years ſo continue.

The *letter-writer* blames lord *Bacon* for D want of family œconomy, the other for avarice, who has uſed œconomy all his life-time, and yet lived ſuitable to his different ſtations in the world, but ſtill his lordſhip muſt be blamed; which puts me in mind of an article of impeachment once exhibited againſt a great miniſter, for F keeping too great a court in the king's abſence, which cauſed this remark: "If he had kept none, he would very likely have been impeached for being a *miſer*; ſo that, let great perſonages live ſplendid or cloſe, the cenſorious multitude will be always carping."

I take myſelf to be juſtified in what I have here laid before the publick, even from the opinion of the incomparable lord *Bacon*, E who allows, that obſervations upon great mens lives and characters, if penned as they ought to be, (which I do not preſume to ſay I have altogether done) are more beneficial and uſeful to a reader, than either chronolgy or narration: But his lordſhip, whilſt living, always deteſted drawing an imaginary contraſt of characters; and G the ſame indignation has been expreſſed againſt ſuch a wicked and ungenerous way of writing, by other moſt celebrated authors; particularly Sir *Richard Steel*, upon the like occaſion, expreſſes himſelf as follows: "The happieſt climate does not produce all things, and it was ſo ordered, that one part of the earth ſhould want the product of another, for the uniting mankind in a general correſpondence and good underſtanding. It is therefore want of good ſenſe, as well as of good nature, to ſay, *Simplicius* has a better judgment, but not ſo much wit as *Lattus*; for that theſe have not each others capacities is no more a diminution to either, than if you ſhould ſay, *Simplicius* is not *Lattus*, or *Lattus* is not *Simplicius*."

A PLAN *propoſed for the Recovery of the* Britiſh *Herring and Cod Fiſheries.*

1. THAT a ſum of money be raiſed by ſubſcription, not exceeding to be paid into the bank, in ſuch manner and on ſuch calls, as may be by the legiſlature directed, and that the ſame be made a capital fund, wherewith to carry on the *white* herring and *cod* fiſheries.----2. That for the conduct and management of the ſaid fund, and for the direction and application of the ſame, to the reviving and improving the ſaid fiſheries, there be a governor, preſident, vice-preſident, and 47 aſſiſtants.---3. That the government do grant and allow *per cent.* on all the money actually employed in the ſaid fiſheries, and *per cent.* on what ſhall be ſubſcribed into the ſtock and unemployed.----4. That the company be at liberty to purchaſe lands and tenements, to ſuch an amount in value, and of ſuch extent, as ſhall be purely convenient and neceſſary for the carrying on the ſaid fiſhery with ſucceſs.----5. That the company have power to make laws for the better government of the community living under them, in the nature of a royal peculiar, or exempt juriſdiction, ſo that the ſame laws be approved by ſuch perſons as his majeſty ſhall appoint, and be ratified by parliament.----6. That neither the company, their officers or ſervants, ſhall be ſubject or liable to any aſſize or inquiſition, or to be ſued, or anſwer in any other court than that of the company, in matters ſimply relative to the ſaid fiſhery. ----7. That as to all debts contracted within the ſaid juriſdiction, not exceeding the ſum of £. the ſame ſhall be adjuſted by a court of equity, in the nature of a court of conſcience. But as to all debts above the ſaid ſum, and in petty larcenies, the ſame to be tried by juries.----8. That for the ſpace of • years from the company's firſt entering on the fiſhing trade, no cuſtom inward or outward, impoſt or exciſe, be paid on ſalt eſpecially uſed for curing of fiſh, or on fiſh cured for either foreign or domeſtick markets, nor upon naval ſtores, or materials for the fiſhery. ----9. That white herring taken and im-

ported by foreigners, ſhall pay 5*s. per* barrel of thirty-two gallons, and all codling and other cured ſea-fiſh, wet or dry ſalted, 3*d.* each fiſh.----10. That a ſtaple ſhall be ſettled, where the company ſhall find moſt convenient, to the northward of the latitude of 57, either to the N. E. or N. W. of *Scotland*, or on the iſles of the ſame; and at ſuch ſtaple, or ſtaples, erect receptacles for all kind of naval ſtores, other foreign materials for the fiſhery, and ſalt; and ſuch ſtores, *&c.* to be under two locks, the key of one to be in cuſtody of a reſident officer in the cuſtoms or exciſe, the other in the cuſtody of an officer of the company, who ſhall ſeverally keep account of the receipts and iſſues; that thereby no ſtores may be iſſued free of duty, but ſuch as are apply'd to the uſe of the fiſhery.----11. That the chief officer which the company ſhall appoint, to govern the ſtaple or ſtaples, ſhall be veſted by law, with ample powers, by and with the advice and conſent of a council allotted him, to prevent all interruptions in the fiſhery by foreigners, in ſight of land, of any nation, and where neceſſary, to repel force by force: As likewiſe to puniſh on the ſpot, any miſbehaviour of the company's ſervants, committed on the ſea, during the fiſhery.----12. That no ſtaple be ſettled but where there is a very good harbour for building, repairing, and laying up the veſſels employed; and where there is convenience for entertaining the company's ſervants, and of employing them in all the ſeveral occupations requiſite to the more eaſy and cheap methods of carrying on and improving the fiſhery, and where they may be united and diſciplined.----13. That to prevent frauds in the importation of naval ſtores, and materials for the fiſheries free of duties, no veſſels ſhall be built, or nets made, after the firſt outſet, but where the company ſhall eſtabliſh their general ſtaple.----14. That any ſums not under may be ſubſcribed into this ſtock; but no perſon ſhall be intitled to be governor, preſident, or vice-preſident, that ſubſcribes leſs than 1000*l.* nor to be an aſſiſtant that ſubſcribes leſs than 500*l.*----15. That an exact and regular method be laid down, founded on the beſt information that can be procured, for the manner, order, and decorum of the fleet when fiſhing; for the beſt way of gutting, cleaning, ſorting, packing, ſhipping, and diſpatching of the fiſh to foreign markets, for the meaſure of the caſk, inſpection and marking; for the order and good government of the people employed in their reſpective avocations on ſhore, for the manner of laying up and preſerving the veſſels in the harbour, their rigging and ſea ſtores, and for the practice of religious and martial exerciſes, with what other matters ſhall appear, on due deliberation, to be for the better ſettling and regulating of a commercial community, on the moſt firm and durable principles.----16. That as plenty of proviſions, and cheapneſs of labour, are, when directed by ſkill and integrity, the probable means of producing a happy iſſue to this undertaking, it may not be amiſs to conſider, in the firſt purchaſing, or leaſing of lands, the nature of the ſoil for cultivation, and feeding of cattle, for producing roots and herbage, for raiſing of barley, beans and peaſe, or ſuch other grain, and pulſe, as may be neceſſary to the ſupport of the people on ſhore, and for the ſupplying of thoſe on the fiſheries with wholeſome food and liquors.----17. That for the ſake of cheapneſs, to prevent frauds in the duties, and that the ſalt may be always of equal goodneſs and purity, it ſeems requiſite, that the ſame ſhould be made on the ſpot, under the inſpection of his majeſty's cuſtom-houſe or exciſe officers.----18. That for the greater encouragement of the ſaid fiſhing, and as a particular mark of the parliament's approbation of it, and of their deſire to promote it, it is propoſed, that all ſuch perſons as ſhall ſubſcribe a ſtock towards the advancing of the ſaid fiſheries, and all ſuch as ſhall be employed for, or in the management thereof; or for purſuing ſuch directions and inſtructions about it, as ſhall any way be derived from his majeſty's authority in it, ſhall, whether natives or foreigners, with their ſhips, buſſes, boats, *&c.* be expreſly declared to be taken into the protection of the government.----19. And in order that ſuch protection may be complete, it is further propoſed, that whenever the ſtaple ſhall be eſtabliſhed, that the company be at liberty to fortify the place in ſuch manner, as to guard againſt any ſudden ſurprize; and that until the ſame be finiſhed, and the company's ſervants ſo well diſciplined, as to be in condition to defend it; as likewiſe at all times, when the greater part of the beſt men are at ſea, that his majeſty will be pleaſed to allow a ſufficient number of regular troops on ſhore, and ſuch men of war by ſea, as may appear competent for protection. Nor will this requeſt appear extraordinary, when all accounts unanimouſly agree, that one reaſon of the preſent melancholy ſtate of the *Britiſh* fiſheries, is the conduct of the *Dutch*, who, as our good friends and allies, have always treated us on our own coaſts, as if we had been publick enemies, which the honour of any other nation would hardly have permitted.----20. And, finally, as the whole ſeries of the preceding evidences and

and opinions have ſufficiently evinced, that without good ſalt, cheapneſs, induſtry, publick encouragement, and convenience of ſtation, it is impoſſible to carry a deſign of this important nature effectually into execution; ſo muſt all theſe matters be thoroughly conſidered and adjuſted, before it will be reaſonable to expect, that men of fortune will venture their money. Nor, in my humble opinion, can the great purpoſe in view be attained, without all the buſineſs being done by a collective body in one, or at moſt in two places, and thoſe to the northward of the latitude of 57; I mean independent of the chief direction, which, all agree, may be beſt executed at *London*.----I have only to obſerve on the above plan, that it is purely intended to amend ſome previous particulars, and to add to others, as conceiving that out of the whole, a complete ſcheme may be formed, when the legiſlature ſhall find it agreeable to paſs an act in favour of the fiſhery.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* SEPTEMBER, 1749.

An ODE *on a Gentleman's Birth Day, in the* Weſt.

AWake, great *Phœbus*, ſtrike the lyre,
And all my raptur'd ſoul inſpire
With gaiety and mirth;
With every brighteſt ray adorn
This joyful, this auſpicious morn,
That gave *Adraſtus* birth.

Haſte, bright *Eliza*, haſte, and bring
The incenſe of the breathing ſpring,
Let wreaths his temples grace;
Let ſmiles redoubling all thoſe charms,
Which gave *Adraſtus* to thy arms,
Thy grateful thoughts expreſs.

Fly far each cloud; ſleep every care;
Nor once let gravity appear
Within this ſweet retreat:
Adraſtus calls; come haſte away,
To mirth let's confecrate the day,
With mirth let's crown the night.

Come, every *Britain*'s true born ſon,
With muſick's every vot'ry join,
Nor ſeek a nobler theme;
Let inſtruments wake into voice,
And *Pæan*'s through the vaulted ſkies
This *Jubilee* proclaim.

Adraſtus, noble youth! attends
The call of bleeding *Albion*'s friends,
When *Albion*'s wrongs requir'd;
But finding vice triumphant reign,
And impious men their power regain,
He penſively retir'd.

Now ſee him, with his ſilvan band,
Far o'er their courſers heads extend,
And hail the bounding deer:
Now o'er th'impurpl'd plain they ſweep,
Now ſtraining up yon craggy ſteep,
Their panting ſteeds they chear.

'Tis thus, in innocence and eaſe,
In virtuous acts, with home felt peace,
Each day *Adraſtus* ſpends;
Phyſick in exerciſe he ſeeks,
And health from every flower extracts,
That nature's boſom lends.

Then, every bleſſing here below,
With health's uninterrupted flow,
To him each year be given:
And let his tender infant ſon,
His father's virtues make his own,
'Tis all I aſk of heaven.

Y. B.

The SURPRIZE.

TO *Sylvia*, long my vows I had conſeſt
With ſighs, might pierce an adamantine breaſt!
Yet ſtill my paſſion no returns could gain,
But ſcorns and frowns, with *never* and *in vain*.
At length I ſaw beneath a myrtle ſhade,
In floods of tears, the lovely cruel maid.
Amaz'd at what cou'd melt her frozen heart!
I gently preſs'd, ſhe wou'd the cauſe impart:
On that, her humid eyes began to move
Tow'rds me, *I own*, ſhe cry'd, at laſt, *I love*.
No more, ſaid I! the bleſſing is too great!
And ſtorms my breaſt like ſome ſtupendous fate;
Tumultuous raptures revel in my ſoul,
Too much for human nature to controul!
But when my vi'lent paſſions taking vent,
In extacy had all their vigour ſpent!
Fond youth, ſaid ſhe, you err; I love, 'tis true,
With ardour; but, alas! it is not you.
Now ſhew your love above your int'reſt wrought,
And let young *Strephon* to my arms be brought;
He'll hear his friend: You've ſuch a moving ſtrain,
Sure, when for me, you cannot move in vain!
If for yourſelf, you urg'd ſo well before,
You'll better plead for one you love far more!
Much more ſhe ſaid; but, ſtruck with the ſurprize!
Her words fled from my ears, her image from my eyes:
Sunk in death's cold embrace, and gloomy night;
But, ah! too ſoon again return'd to hated light.

The

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The CURE.

Myntas raging with the pains of love,
Retiring fought his frenzy to remove;
To a cool river's bank the ſwain repairs,
By ſtrength of reaſon to forget his cares.
But e'en amidſt the ſtreams his fever burns,
Nor all the water empty'd from the urns
Of river deities, cou'd cool his flame,
For ſtill he ſigh'd at dear *Liberia's* name;
Each wanton echo robb'd him of his eaſe,
And every ſporting *Nereid* ſooth'd his fond diſeaſe.
Thus whilſt he languiſh'd for a cure in vain,
And ſighs ſucceeding ſighs encreas'd his pain,
Immortal *Pallas* from her ſhining ſphere
Came down, to wipe away the ſwain's deſpair.
She told him, the fair ſex were all deceit;
Their vows were falſe, their very tears a cheat,
Shew'd him the danger of their practis'd wiles,
How certain ruin lay beneath their ſmiles.
As from a dream he wak'd with ſweet ſurprize,
Reſolv'd no more to fall love's ſacrifice,
Since none can be a lover, and be wiſe.

STREPHON.

Wrote Extempore on hearing the Character of a Lady lately deceas'd in the Iſle of Wight, *without mentioning her Name.*

THEN was there one to grace the human kind,
Of ſuch a pleaſing form, and heavenly mind!
Honour unſpotted, and a conſcience clear!
Whoſe looks were artleſs, and her word's ſincere! [deſire,
Who curb'd each paſſion, rais'd each low
And ſoar'd as high as virtue could require!
Supremely bleſt with all the affluent ſtore
Of good, which heav'n can give, or we implore!
Who never did an act ſhe wiſh'd undone!—
This muſt be virtue's ſelf, or — *Dillington!*

A SONG.

YE *modern belles*, who laugh at love,
And all the ſweets of virtuous joy,
Who idly take delight to rove,
And in vain follies live and die:
But, ah! what tranſient joys ye know!
How faint the pleaſures which ye feel!
Your greateſt joys are mix'd with woe;
And all your pleaſures wound like ſteel.
Then, *virtue*, now aſſume thy pow'r,
Thy conqueſt o'er each *fair* maintain:
And from this white auſpicious hour,
Begin to date thy gentle reign.
And ye, *Britannia's* blooming fair,
With joy ſubmit her ſway to own:
She'll guard you with maternal care,
And grant you joys till now unknown.

HYMN *for* SICKNESS.

YES, Lord! thy hand has ſunk me low!
Nor let one thought repine!
I'd rather preſs this bed of woe,
Than virtue's path decline!
What's beſt for *man*, *heav'n* beſt can ſee!
Health might have prov'd my ſnare!
Heav'n loves to let it's ſervants be
As bleſt as they can bear!
Affliction aſks the mourner's part;
And ſigh the ſufferer may:
When tortures wring the fainting heart,
What heart can then be gay?
Yet, that the patient's good's deſign'd,
(And faith believes it true)
Inſpires a conſtancy of mind,
Affliction can't ſubdue!
Perhaps the *woes*, that life ſupplies,
Give *raptures* power to pleaſe!
Then is the diſpenſation wiſe,
That fits for *thoſe* by *theſe*.
The ſofteſt calm a *ſtorm* foregoes;
Life's brighteſt hour, a *ſhade*:
Its richeſt charms, gay ſummer owes
To winter's ſcenes ſurvey'd.
Yet from th' experiment I ſhrink!—
All's *waſt*, and *final* there!—
Stand dauntleſs on *for-ever's* brink
What hardy hero dare!
Of two extremes, and which unknown,
One proves my endleſs doom!—
I riſe before th'eternal throne—
Or plunge to central gloom!—
I fix, if heaven with grace abound,
As beſt for *all* ſhall be!—
If right my little ſphere be found,
I fix as beſt for *me!*
O thou! whoſe favour more I prize
Than all beneath the ſky!
Say, "I am thine" it ſhall ſuffice,
And I can ſmile and die!

INVALID.

On Miſs CARTER *of* DEAL.

WHAT god of muſick will aſſiſt my lays, [praiſe?
And teach an artleſs youth to ſing thy
What patroneſs of verſe inſpire my ſong,
To paint thee brighteſt of the virgin throng?
No *Lydian goddeſs* tunes the ſtring like thee,
No ſylvan ſcene can charm to that degree,
No *Daphne's* glowing cheek and modeſty.
Laurinda, beauteous as the riſing morn,
Bright as the ſtreaming beams from *Cynthia's* horn;
Sweet as the vi'let, as the lily fair, [air.
Freſh as the roſe, when fann'd by ambient
By thee we learn to ſteer "*the golden mean*," [is ſeen;
And by thy outward dreſs, thy gentle mind
Pompous

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Pompous apparel, and the pride of ſtate,
Are not ſo much thy envy as thy hate.
Thy modeſt decency attracts our ſight,
And on thy form we gaze with fond delight:
Thy genteel air, neither too ſtiff nor free,
But juſt what true deportment ought to be.
But, ah! how faint, how dull theſe numbers are,
By far too weak to paint a matchleſs fair.
What tho' thy beauty emulates the roſe,
Thy lovely mind does brighter charms diſcloſe: [tains,
There *wiſdom* plens'd, her awful ſeat main-
There *wit* and *learning*, ſway'd by *judgment* reigns. [ſage,
Thou who with pleaſure read'ſt the moral
And with keen penetration ſcans each page:
O would thy ſex from thy example know,
That all but virtue's joys is vanity and woe *.
Would they with fond attention near ſome flood,
Hear thee diſcourſe of *perfect*, *fair* and *good**.
Thy *light* and *colours* † ſoon would charm their ſoul, [controul,
And each coquettiſh, wavering thought
Where wit and reaſon, exquiſitely join'd,
Pour renovating pleaſures on the mind:
In thy diſcourſe we find a heav'nly charm,
T'enliven marble, and cold anch'rites warm.
Go on, bright maid, purſue fair wiſdom's rules,
And ſcorn the idle vanities of fools; [taſk,
Thy guardian ‡ goddeſs will approve each
Nor will ſhe e'er refuſe what thou can'ſt aſk; [thine,
Senſe, reaſon, judgment, beauty, all are
And ſpeak thee favourite of a power divine.

The SURPRIZE.

Humbly inſcrib'd to Miſs —— of Glouceſter.

BY fortune led,
A lovely maid,
So caught my wan'dring ſight;
Ne'er did the like
My fancy ſtrike:
How great was my delight!
No nymph, I ſwear,
Can equal her;
All beauties in her ſhine:
And I of bliſs
Should never miſs,
Could I but call her —— mine!

ILL HABIT. *A* FABLE.

WE boaſt our *freedom* in debate;
Yet *live*—as tho' compell'd by *fate*:
For *habit* ſways, like ſecond nature,
In *man*, that *thinking*, *thoughtleſs* creature.
A *fox*, depreſs'd with *vicious age*,
Conſults *Hippocrates the ſage*,
('Twas in thoſe antient friendly times,
When *beaſts* with *men* convers'd in rhymes)
To know what *exerciſe*, what *diet*,
Would beſt *protract his life* in quiet.
The doctor felt the *feeble pulſe*,
And ſaw the *fibrous parts* convulſe;
Then thus his *patient*'s caſe declar'd:
"Sir, your *digeſtion* is impair'd:
"To you no *fleſh-meats* can be good;
"Uſe *milk*, and *farinaceous* food.
"With *roots*, and *herbs*, of texture ſoft;
"And *eaſy walks*, repeated oft."
Whether or not he took his *fee*,
Quacks aſk; but authors don't agree.
The *fox* reſolv'd, like any *man*,
He'd cloſe purſue this *healthful plan*.
No *blood* diſtain'd his tongue or gullet;
But ſoh! he ery'd, at ſight of *pullet*:
Grew mighty great with *kitchen Mary*;
Purloin'd from nothing—but the dairy;
And *thot*, in ſuch a thief as he,
Was thought *ſurprizing honeſty*.
Th' effects appear: His *qualms* are gone;
His *nerves* acquire a *briſker tone*;
With *firmer eaſe* he draws his *breath*.—
Thus far ſucceeds—*the fear of death*.
Confeſs, great *George*, in this one thing,
The *ſubject*'s equal to the *king*:
When *love of life* from danger wakes,
Each to his regimen betakes;
And *you*, in majeſty tho' high,
Bleed, *purge*, *abſtain*, as well as *I*.
To *me*—tho' *life* exiſts *alone*,
And marks *no annals* but my own,
Remote from *dignity* and *fame*,
'Tis *royal pleaſure*, that I *am*.
'Tis *virtue*, not th' *imperial flage*,
That gives my *ſovereign florid age*;
Exceſs the *ſcepter'd hand* will *ſhake*,
Tho' *crown'd*, the *heated head* will *ake*.
Ammon's great ſon was drown'd in *wine*:
But *temp'rance* lengthens *Brunſwick*'s line.
Here *choice* admits of no *appeal*;
And, when *for yeſterday* I feel,
Truth makes *my heart* acquit my *fate*;
The fault's in *me*, and not in *ſtate*.
But *kings* and *poets* now we quit,
Our *fox* had not this virtuous wit:
Old habit ſtrong in beaſts as men,
With *better health* returns agen.
Why *milk* and *roots*? He is not ſick:
And *hunger* recommends a *chick*.
The *hen-rooſt*, ſhambles of the *fox*,
Betrays anew the *want of locks*.
The feather'd *floor*, th'exhauſted *yolks*,
Alarm'd the farmer, and his *folks*.
Recourſe is had to *traps* and *gins*:
Who kills the *fox*, a capon wins.
Needleſs their cares: For ſhort the time,
Before, *ſelf-puniſh'd* for his crime,

The

* *Alluding to a nocturnal ode to* Wiſdom, *wrote by this lady.* † *Sir* Iſaac Newton's *dialogues explained for the uſe of the ladies, in five dialogues on light and colours, tranſlated by this ingenious Lady, from the* Italian *of* Signior Algarotti. ‡ Minerva.

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The *glutton*, *gorg'd* from day to day,
Was *lifeleſs found* amidſt *his prey*.
Hail, *health*, and *temperance* thy nurſe!
Birth, *honours*, *reputation*, *purſe*,
Without you, *happineſs* muſt miſs:
With you, ev'n *poverty* is *bliſs*.
But *habit*, devious ſtill from truth,
Neglects you both, in *age* and *youth*.
Fuller *, recover'd from the *phthiſic*,
Applauds, preſcribes *Gymnaſtick Phyſick*;
But weak in *act*, in *words* tho' wiſe,
Forgets his rules; *debauches*, *dies*.
Alas, how *peopled* is his ſchool!
We *read*, *reſolve*, and —— *play the fool*.
The *member* thus, of obvious note,
Self-conſcious of his *barter'd vote*,
When pleads the *patriot Britain's cauſe*,
Her *rights*, *immunities*, and *laws*;
What *ſhameful ſtains corruption* brings,
Not purg'd by *titles*, hid by *ſtrings*!
A while with *ſharp compunction* ſtung,
He *trembles*, bites his *venal tongue*;
And vows, when next *her int'reſts* call,
His country ſhall ingroſs him *all*.
But ſoon the *ſlight impreſſion* ends;
Emoluments, *engagements*, *friends*,
Before the *queſtion's* put, *ruſh in*;
He takes the *bribe*, repeats the *ſin*.
Look in the *liſt of names*, and tell 'em;
He rolls again with *P* *, and *P* *.
Yet not like *nature's* this relapſe:
The *member* gets a place, perhaps.
He *ſuffers*, to *himſelf* who ſins:
Who wrongs *his country*, *honour* wins.
One lives in *miſ'ry*, one *elate*:
Both *ſtink* indeed,—but this, *in ſtate*.
Fruitleſs and *vain* is either's plea;
The *man's* to blame, not deſtiny.
Let *virtue's empire* be confeſt,
Let *reſolution* guard the breaſt,
Habits in both ſhall wear away,
Reaſon ſhall fill her golden ray;
The *private* life with *healthful days*,
The *publick*, with his *country's praiſe*.

The WOLF *reform'd. A* FABLE.

A *Wolf* ſo far in butchery did go,
That all the country roſe upon its foe: [and noiſe,
Purſu'd by pitchforks, broomſticks, ſtones,
Dogs, ſhepherds, women, huſbandmen, and boys,
He thought 'twas beſt at preſent to ſecede;
So crav'd a truce with *mutton*.—'Twas agreed.
The ſavage beaſt retiring to the wood,
Lick'd clean his chaps, and vow'd a faſt from blood;
Fawning familiarly came oft in ſight,
By ſheep and ſhepherds ſeen without affright.
The ſurly dogs, leſs cautious not t' offend,
Were daily beat, for barking at *their friend*.
When *Iſgrim* ſees the neighbourhood thus quiet,
Nature returns; he longs for change of diet;
Leaps the neglected fence; invades the fold;
And what enſu'd—want *Britons* to be told?
E'er this diſaſter happen'd, all allow,
Æſop had warn'd the dupes,—as I do now.

The QUESTION. *A* SONG.

To Miſs ELIZABETH THOMAS.

MYRA, you forfeit me a kiſs,
Unleſs you tell me what it is,
That's woman's greateſt pleaſure!
Is it t'attend at plays, parades,
At opera's, balls, or maſquerades,
Coquetting without meaſure?
Or is it, when in beauty's pride,
Deſtin'd to be a happy bride,
You bleſs a faithful boy?
Or had you rather kill your hours,
With foppiſh, priggiſh paramours,
In empty *Je ne ſçay quoy*.
No; rather than from crowds of beaux
To have a huſband, I would chuſe
Ever to live unbleſt:
I ne'er could bear the rough controuls
Of wretched tranſmigrated ſouls,
Monkeys in modern dreſs.
Give me the man, with ſenſe and parts
To humanize the roughеſt hearts,
And ſooth the face of woe.
One like *Ardelio*, noble youth,
With virtue, honour, beauty, truth;
But not a ſenſeleſs beau.

Monſieur VOLTAIRE,
Of the NEWTONIAN PHILOSOPHY.
To the Marchioneſs DU CHATELET †.
Tranſlated by Mr. BANCKS.

IMmortal *Emily*, capacious mind,
Pallas of *France*, and glory of thy kind;
Surpaſſing age ev'n in thy bloom of youth,
The pupil, friend, of *Newton*, and of truth.
Thy fires tranſpierce me, and thy charms controul,
I feel the force, the brightneſs of thy ſoul;
To thee attracted, I renounce the bays,
Sought on the ſtage, while yet I liv'd on praiſe.
My wit, corrected, roves not as before,
Of vain applauſe idolatrous no more.
Let earth-born *Rufus* with reſentment rave,
And drag his ſenſeleſs fury to the grave,
In rhyme ſtill ſtraining—coldly to encloſe
Some trivial thought, that would depreciate proſe;
That harmleſs thunder let him hurl at me,
Which firſt his rage for others might decree.
To

* *Author of* Medicina Gymnaſtica. *After recovering from a moſt deplorable ſtate of health, chiefly by the uſe of* exerciſe, *he took again to drinking of* ſpirituous liquors, *which occaſioned a fatal relapſe.* † *The death of this lady, one of the moſt extraordinary women of her age, has been lately mention'd in the advices from* Paris.

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To blaſt my fame let pedant *Zoilus* ſeek,
And ſpread unmeaning malice once a week.
With me their envy withers in the bud:
I ſee no tracks imprinted in the mud.
Philoſophy, all charming, pow'rful queen,
Lifts the wiſe mind above corroding ſpleen.
Happy on high where *Newton* now remains,
Knows he on earth if enmity yet reigns?
Not more than he my enemies I know,
While *truth* auguſt invites me from below,
Already, ſee! She opes the gate of day,
The liſts I enter and purſue my way;
The maſſy whirlpools, heaving ſtill for place, [ſpace,
Heap'd without rule, and moving without
Thoſe learned phantoms vaniſh from my ſight, [light:
And day comes on me with her genuine
That vaſt expanſe, of being the abode,
Space which contains th'infinity of God,
Sees in her breaſt this bounded ſyſtem move,
Of planets, worlds, beneath us and above;
Whoſe whole extent, ſo wond'rous to our ſenſe,
Is but a point, an atom in th'immenſe.
God ſpeaks, and chaos at his voice ſubſides:
In various orbs the mighty maſs divides:
At once they gravitate, they ſtrive to fall,
One center ſeeking, which attracts them all.
That ſoul of nature, that all moving ſpring,
Lay long conceal'd an unregarded thing;
Till *Newton*'s compaſs, moving thro' the ſpace,
Meaſures all matter, all diſcover'd place;
Finds motion's cauſe; philoſophy unleavens;
Lifts up the veil, and open'd are the heavens. [robe,
His learned hand unfolds the glitt'ring
That clothes yon lucid, animated globe,
Who guides the ſeaſons, and who makes the day,
Mine eyes diſtinguiſh each emitted ray;
With purple, azure, emerald and roſe,
Th'immortal tiſſue of his habit glows.
Each emanation, in pure ſubſtance, bears
The various colours that all nature wears.
Theſe blended teints illuminate our eyes;
Give life to matter; fill th' expanded ſkies.
Eternal pow'rs, who, near the King of kings, [wings,
Burn with his fires, and cover with your
His throne; O tell us! viewing *Newton*'s plan, [man?
Were you not jealous of that wond'rous
The ſea too hears him. With ſtupendous dance
I ſee the humid element advance.
Tow'rds heav'n it riſes; heav'n attracts it high: [nigh,
But central power, more potent, as more
Each effort ſtops: The ſea recoils; it roars;
Sinks in its bed, and rolls againſt the ſhores.
Ye comets, dreaded like the bolts of *Jove*,
In vaſt ellipſes regularly rove.
Ceaſe with your motion mortals to affright;
Remount, deſcend near the great orb of light;
Elance your fires; fly, and, as each appears,
Reſtore the vigour of exhauſted ſpheres.
Thou, ſiſter of the ſun, who, in the ſkies,
Of dazzled ſages mock'd the feeble eyes,
Newton has mark'd the limits of thy race:
March on; illumine night; we know thy place.
Earth, change thy form; let the great law of matter,
The pole depreſſing, elevate th' equator;
Pole, fix'd to fight, avoid the frozen car,
The conſtellation of the *Northern Bear*;
Embrace in each of thy immenſe careers,
Near twenty thouſand centuries of years.
How beautiful theſe objects! how the mind [fin'd!
Flies to theſe truths, enlighten'd and re-
Yes, in the breaſt of God, from matter free,
It hears the voice of that eternal *He!*
Thou, whom that voice familiarly invites,
Say, ev'n in youth, the ſeaſon of delights,
How haſt thou dar'd, in ſpite of cuſtom's force,
To move ſo boldly thro' ſo vaſt a courſe?
To follow *Newton* in that boundleſs road,
Where nature's loſt, and ev'ry thing but God?
Purſuing thee, I venture to advance,
And bring home *truth*, that wanderer, to *France*.
Where *Algarotti*, ſure to pleaſe and teach,
Conducts the ſtranger to the *Latian* beach,
With native flow'rs adorns the beauteous maid,
And *Tyber* wonders at ſuch worth diſplay'd;
I graſp the compaſs, and the outlines trace,
And with coarſe crayons imitate her face;
Th'immortal fair, all ſimple, noble, grand,
Should I attempt it, my unſkilful hand
To her, as thee, no luſtre could impart,
Above all praiſe, and far above my art.

To Butcher GOFFE. *Extempore.*

I Find, old friend! I am miſtaken—
Pray, where's the ſtitch of well dry'd bacon,
Thou ſaidſt thou wouldſt tranſmit to me
By thy own waggon, carriage-free?
I tell thee, thou doſt ſeem afraid,
As if thou never ſhould'ſt be paid.
Of ſhillings twelve the ſum, tis true,
Already is thy lawful due:
And thou art ſenſible twelve more
Exactly make one pound and four;
The which I promiſe thee to pay,
Perhaps the latter end of *May*;
Or if it can't be quite ſo ſoon,
Thou ſhalt be ſure to ha't in *June*:
Then, prithee, ſend it in a trice
To thy obedient ſlave, *H. Price.*

Receiv'd this money of the poet,
Witneſs my hand, that all may know it.
Will. Coffe.

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Monthly Chronologer.

Extract of a Letter from Keſwick *in* Cumberland, Aug. 29.

ON the 22d inſtant, in the diviſion of *St. John's*, they had a moſt terrible thunder-ſhower, which laſted from ſix till ten that night. At *Armboth*, the family being in bed, were alarm'd with the noiſe of water in the houſe; and the landlord, on getting up to ſee what was the matter, ſtepp'd mid-thigh deep in water; and obſerving the water increaſe, he carry'd his wife up ſtairs on his back to the loft, and the reſt of his family into the barn: But ſuſpecting that the houſe would fall, the huſband and wife went waiſt-deep to the barn alſo; where they had not been long before the water obliged the whole family to remove from thence likewiſe, to the tops of the hay-mows, till it abated. One *Annas Dikinſon* had all the doors and door-cheeks of her houſe, barn, byre, *&c.* and ſix truſſes of hay in the barn, taken away by the water; which alſo drove down a large orchard wall, ſwept away all the trees, and left the ground quite bare. Three fields near the fell bottom are torn up, two of which can never be call'd arable land again. Mr. *Layth*'s mill was beat to pieces, excepting the door-end. One of the mill-ſtones cannot be found, and the other was carried off a good diſtance. Such a break of rocks was beat down upon the mill, that there are thouſands of cart-loads of ſtones about it. *Timothy Walker*'s houſe is ſo ſhatter'd, that he is removed from it, and *John Walker* had all his goods overſet by the water, and loſt a cheſt with 10*l.* in it. All the walls and hedges adjoining to the fell were waſh'd down. In our neighbourhood the river had over-run and ſpoil'd all our fields.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of undoubted Credit near Cockermouth *in* Cumberland, *dated* Sept. 3.

The eruption of the mountain of *St. John's*, near this place, is matter of great ſpeculation to all the virtuoſi in theſe parts: It happen'd in the night between the 22d and 23d paſt, in the midſt of the moſt terrible lightning and thunder that ever was ſeen or heard by the eldeſt man living; a large rock near the top of the mountain being entirely rent aſunder; out of which came ſo great a deluge of water, and that with ſuch violence and rapidity, as carried all before it, ſuch as ſolid ſtones of incredible weight, houſes, barns, mills, *&c.* and even erazed their very foundations, ſo that you cannot now tell where they ſtood; the mill-ſtones are carried ſome hundred yards from the mill, and toſs'd upon the rubbiſh and ſand, the quantity of which is ſo great, that it has laid waſte a large tract of arable and meadow land, which will for the future be for ever ſpoiled, being as deep in ſome places as the tops of trees.

It would ſurpaſs all credit to give you every particular circumſtance of this ſurprizing cataract, which ſtill continues to diſcharge a large quantity of water of ſuch a ſtrange nature as to tincture all the river *Derwent*, quite down to the ſea, which muſt be near 20 miles.——The damage done to the hay, corn, and proprietors of the neighbouring fields and houſes, is computed at near 4000*l.*

Extract of a Letter from Ratibor *in* Silefia, Sept. 6, *N. S.*

The locuſts made their appearance yeſterday in theſe parts, and this morning a ſwarm flew over this town, extending a mile in breadth, and taking up ſix hours in their paſſage: Their flight was directed towards *Leobſcutz* and *Coſel*. We have juſt receiv'd advice, that thoſe terrible inſects have entirely devoured, in the lordſhip of *Rubnig*, a great quantity of oats, barley and millet, which was not yet got in. Letters from *Creutſbourg* and ſeveral other diſtricts in *Silefia*, make mention of the like devaſtations; but it is in *Poland* that this dreadful plague falls heavieſt, particularly in the neighbourhood of *Wiclau*, where the inhabitants are reduced to the extremeſt miſery by theſe inſects.

Extract of a Letter from Prague, Sept. 13, *N. S.*

We have receiv'd advice that 4 great ſwarms of locuſts are ravaging the circle of *Piſſen* in this kingdom; and according to letters from *Budweis*, a prodigious quantity of thoſe inſects had infected all the country round about that city, the inhabitants of which, in conjunction with the peaſants and a detachment of the garriſon, who took with them 8 field-pieces, did at laſt drive away the locuſts, by firing upon them with thoſe pieces, making a hideous clutter with kettles, frying pans, *&c.* and ringing all the bells: But thoſe troubleſome gueſts did not

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not remove far; for within a league of the town they settled in such great numbers on the trees, that many of the branches broke down under the load. All the following night the people burnt straw under those trees, by which means they destroy'd as many of those insects as fill'd 160 sacks; but they might have spared themselves this labour, for it is next to attempting to drink up the sea. The next morning the same swarm came within half a league of the city, where they eat up two cart loads of hay in a trice, as one may say; after which they took their flight by *Frauenburg*, towards *Wodnian* and *Thein*.

Extract of a Letter from Ratisbon, Sept. 15, *N. S.*

We continue to receive from all quarters dismal news of the locusts, all the country round about us being overspread with them. *Bavaria* has a great share of the desolation; and we hear from *Aichach*, that a great swarm has pass'd by that place in 3 columns, each of which was 300 paces in breadth, and in the whole took up 3 hours in their passage. This army was preceded by a kind of van-guard or scouts, and took its flight by *Blumenthal*, darkening the air to such a degree that one could not see the sky. Another large swarm has been seen at *Ingolstadt*, whose passage by that city lasted an hour and a half, and they seem'd to direct their flight towards *Neubourg*.

Letters from *Francfort*, dated *Sept.* 20, N. S. inform us, that the locusts were come into *Swabia* and *Franconia*, making the same havock as they had already done elsewhere. [*See our* Mag. *for* 1748, p. 336, 384, 407; *and a curious figure of this surprizing creature*, p. 342.]

On *Aug.* 29, an order was made out to the exchequer for remitting to *Scotland* the money certified by the lords of sessions, due to the nobility and gentry, *&c.* on account of the heretable jurisdictions in that kingdom, abolish'd by act of parliament. (*See* Mag. *for* 1748, p. 189.)

The margrave of *Anspach*, on being invested with the order of the garter, presented to Sir *Charles Hanbury Williams* a magnificent ring set with a large brilliant; and to Mr. *Anstis* he made a present of 300 ducats, besides the gold-hilted sword his highness wore, and 100 ducats more for his cloaths, which belonged to the king of arms by virtue of his office. (*See p.* 252.)

SUNDAY, *Sept.* 3.

A terrible fire broke out at *Newport* in *Shropshire*, which in about 2 hours time consum'd near 20 houses.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a boat going from *Somerset-stairs* to *Cuper's-Gardens*, with 8 persons in it, was overset by a sudden squall of wind, and 5 of them, *viz.* 4 men and a boy were drowned.

THURSDAY, 7.

The parliament, which stood prorogu'd to *Sept.* 14, was order'd to be further prorogu'd to *Nov.* 16. (*See* p. 382.)

FRIDAY, 8.

Thomas Wallis, Esq; lately elected one of the sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, (*see* p. 382) having sworn off, and *Thomas Corbet*, Esq; the other sheriff elect, having been chosen under the denomination of salter, whereas it should have been, grocer, a new election came on this day; when *Stephen Theodore Janssen*, Esq; alderman and stationer, and a worthy representative in parliament of this city, and *Thomas Corbet*, Esq; citizen and grocer, were chosen by a majority of hands; but a poll was demanded and granted, in favour of *William Whitaker*, Esq; alderman and clothworker, against Mr. *Corbet*, which began the next day, and ended on the 16th, when Mr. alderman *Whitaker* was declar'd duly elected, the numbers for him being 659, and for Mr. *Corbet* 105.

SATURDAY, 9.

His excellency the earl of *Harrington*, lord lieutenant of *Ireland*, set out for *Chester*, in order to embark for that kingdom.

THURSDAY, 14.

Was held a general court of the governor and company of the *Bank of England*, when a dividend of 2 1-half *per cent.* for interest and profits for the half-year ending at *Michaelmas*, was agreed to: The warrants to be payable the 16th of *October* next.

The sessions ended at the *Old-Bailey*, when the following 19 criminals receiv'd sentence of death, *viz.* *John Wilson* and *Bosoman Penley*, for a riot in the *Strand*, (*see* p. 334.) *John Collison* and *George Aldridge*, for stealing a gelding and a mare, the property of *Thomas Baker*; *James Arnold*, for assaulting and robbing Mr. *William Whitebread* of a silver watch; *John Mooney*, for assaulting and robbing Mr. *Seymour Stocker* of a gold watch: *David Boyd*, for assaulting and robbing Mr. *Edward Neway* of his wig; *Cornelius Donnevan*, for assaulting and robbing *Thomas Bentley* of a coat, a pair of silver shoe buckles, and other things; *Thomas Robinson* and *John Cross*, for assaulting and robbing *Henry Thompson* and *Elizabeth Knop* upon the king's highway; *William Lacy*, on the oath of *Edward Anderson*, for being concerned with him in assaulting and robbing *Henry Applen*; *John Graham*, for robbing Mr. *Nelson* on *Tower-Hill*; *John Alford*, for robbing Mr. *Lillwall* on the highway; *William Cavenagh*, *Tho. Mynott*, and

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and *Thomas Haſſeate*, for robbing *Alexander Baily* of a ſilver watch, and other things; *James Maginaſs*, for aſſaulting and robbing *Paul Catchlo* on the highway; *Mary Dymer*, for robbing capt. *Harris* of a ſilver watch; and *Thomas Crawford*, for returning from tranſportation.

From the London Gazette, *Sept.* 26.

The king has been pleaſed to grant the dignities of a baron and earl of the kingdom of *Great Britain*, unto his grace *Algernon* duke of *Somerſet*, by the name, ſtyle, and title of baron *Warkworth*, in the county of *Northumberland*, and earl of *Northumberland*: To hold the ſame to him, and the heirs male of his body; and in default of ſuch iſſue, to Sir *Hugh Smithſon*, of *Stanwick* in the county of *York*, baronet, (ſon-in-law to the ſaid duke of *Somerſet*) and the heirs male of his body by the lady *Elizabeth Smithſon* his preſent wife, (daughter of the ſaid duke of *Somerſet*) and, in default of ſuch iſſue, the dignities of baroneſs *Warkworth*, of *Warkworth* caſtle, and counteſs of *Northumberland*, to the ſaid lady *Elizabeth Smithſon*, and the dignities of baron *Warkworth*, and earl of *Northumberland* to her heirs male.

His majeſty has alſo been pleaſed to grant unto his grace *Algernon* duke of *Somerſet*, the dignities of a baron and earl of the kingdom of *Great Britain*, by the name, ſtyle and title of baron of *Cockermouth* in the county of *Cumberland*, and earl of *Egremont* in the ſaid county of *Cumberland*; to hold the ſame to him, and the heirs male of his body; and, in default of ſuch iſſue, to Sir *Charles Wyndham*, of *Orchard-Wyndham* in the county of *Somerſet*, baronet, (nephew to the ſaid duke of *Somerſet*) and the heirs male of his body; and, in default of ſuch iſſue, to *Percy Wyndham Obrien*, of *Short Grove* in the county of *Eſſex*, Eſq; (brother to the ſaid Sir *Charles Wyndham*, and nephew to the ſaid duke of *Somerſet*) and the heirs male of his body.

THURSDAY, 28.

Stephen Theodore Janſſen, Eſq; alderman and ſtationer, and *William Whitaker*, Eſq; alderman and clothworker, were ſworn into the office of ſheriffs for *London* and *Middleſex* for the year enſuing, at *Guildhall*, and on *Saturday*, the 30th, they were ſworn in at *Weſtminſter*. (*See* p. 431.)

FRIDAY, 29.

Sir *Samuel Pennant*, Knt. alderman of *Biſhopſgate* ward, was unanimouſly elected lord mayor of *London* for the year enſuing.

A RECEIPT *for diſtemper'd Cattle.*

TAKE two quarts of crab-verjuice, and boil in it three cloves of garlick, being firſt bruiſed, with rue, ſtinging nettles, and gill-run-by-ground, of each a handful: When ſtrain'd and cool enough, put into it a penny-worth of oil of turpentine, and give it the beaſt.

N. B. It ſhould be given as ſoon as the beaſt ſinks of her milk, which is a certain ſymptom of the approach of the diſtemper; but it hath anſwered when the diſtemper has been far advanc'd. *W. F.*

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Aug. 26. REV. Mr. *Milner*, A. B. of *St. Edmund's Hall*, *Oxford*, to Miſs *Molly Walford*.

Hon. Mr. *Dawney*, uncle to lord viſc. *Downe*, to Miſs *Roundell*, of *Marſton* near *York*, a 30,000*l.* fortune.

Sept. 7. Rev. Mr. *Willes*, vicar of *St. Bride's*, to Miſs *Ladbroke*, ſiſter to Sir *Robert Ladbroke*.

William Buckland, Eſq; to Miſs *Prudence Biſhop*, of *New-ſtreet*, *Covent Garden*.

Dr. *Lawſield*, a phyſician in *Long-Acre*, to Mrs. *Engliſh*.

9. Mr. *Maſter*, ironmonger, of *Smithfield*, to Miſs *Aſgill*, of *Red-Lion-Street*, *Clerkenwell*.

Mr. *Sindney*, wine merchant, of *Crutched-Friars*, to Miſs *Maſter*, of *Smithfield*.

12. *Nicholas Matthews*, of *Lee* in *Kent*, Eſq; to Miſs *Iſabella Orom*, of the *Grange*, in *Southwark*.

15. Rt. Hon. *James* lord *Boyd*, eldeſt ſon to the late earl of *Kilmarnock*, to Miſs *Rebecca Lockhart*.

William Monſon, Eſq; to Miſs *Rowley*, a near relation to admiral *Rowley*.

28. Sir *Bouchier Wrey*, bart. member for *Barnſtaple*, to Miſs *Edwards*, daughter of *John Edwards*, Eſq; of the *Old Jewry*.

Aug. 29. The lady of Sir *Jeffery Archer*, deliver'd of a ſon and heir.

The lady of the Rev. Dr. *Egerton*, of a ſon and heir.

Her grace the dutcheſs of *Mancheſter*, wife of *Edward Huſſey*, Eſq; of a daughter, in *Ireland*.

Sept. 12. The lady of Sir *Francis Lawſon*, of a ſon and heir.

14. The lady of *John Lewis*, of *Landiloe*, in *Monmouthſhire*, of a ſon and heir.

20. The counteſs of *Berkeley*, of a daughter.

The lady of *Thomas Brand*, Eſq; memb. for *Taviſtock*, of a ſon.

21. The lady of Sir *George Wheate*, bart. of a ſon.

23. The lady of *William Baſil*, Eſq; of a ſon.

26. The lady of Sir *Willoughby Aſton*, bart. of *Wadley*, near *Farringdon*, *Berks*, ſiſter of *Henry Pye*, Eſq; knight of the ſhire for that county, of a ſon and heir.

The lady of the lord viſc. *Duncannon*, (one of the lords of the admiralty) and daughter to the duke of *Devonſhire*, of a ſon and heir.

DEATHS

DEATHS.

Aug. 25. THomas *Gatehouſe*, Eſq; at his ſeat at *Wallop* in *Hampſhire*, who had been ſteward to many of the nobility and gentry.

John Crewe, of *Crewe-Hall* in *Cheſhire*, Eſq; aged 68, great grandſon and heir of the Rt. Hon. Sir *Randolph Crewe*, knt. lord chief juſtice of *England* in the reign of K. *Charles* I. He repreſented the county of *Cheſter* in ſeveral parliaments, and his great eſtate of 15,000*l. per ann.* devolves to his eldeſt ſon *John Crewe*, Eſq; one of the repreſentatives in the preſent parliament for *Cheſter*.

27. The Rt. Hon. the lord *Carbery*, of the kingdom of *Ireland*.

Sept. 1. Rev. Dr. *Baker*, canon reſidentiary of St. *Paul's*, rector of St. *Michael's Cornhill*, and of *Barnes* in *Surrey*, and uncle to *William Baker*, Eſq; one of the aldermen of this city.

John Grover, Eſq; clerk of the committee of elections, and clerk of the ingroſſments to the Hon. houſe of commons.

2. Rt. Hon. the counteſs dowager of *Uxbridge*, aged near 100.

4. *John James Heidegger*, Eſq; who was a native of *Switzerland*, aged near 90.

Mr. *Barton*, mercer to his royal highneſs the prince of *Wales*, and one of the common-council for the ward of *Farringdon* without.

5. *Marmaduke Allington*, Eſq; barriſter of law, and one of the benchers of *Lincoln's Inn*.

12. Rt. Hon the counteſs dowager of *Pembroke*, relict of the late earl, and wife of the Hon. *John Mordaunt*, Eſq;

13. The lady of *Robert Bertie*, of *Uſſington* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq; one of the daughters of Dr. *Mead*.

14. The Rt. Hon. *Richard Temple*, lord viſcount and baron *Cobham*, col. of a reg. of dragoons, field-marſhal, and ranger of *Windſor* foreſt, and one of his majeſty's moſt Hon privy council. His lordſhip dying without iſſue, the dignities of viſcounteſs and baroneſs *Cobham* come to Mrs. *Grenville*, his lordſhip's ſecond ſiſter, and mother of *Richard Grenville*, Eſq; memb. of parliament for *Buckingham*.

19. Hon. *James Bruce*, Eſq; judge of the court of common pleas in *Barbadoes*.

21. *Robert Britiffe*, Eſq; at *Norwich*, in the 86th year of his age, an eminent counſellor at law, and formerly recorder of that city, which he repreſented in ſeveral parliaments.

23. Hon. lieutenant-general *Charles Frampton*, Eſq;

24. *Thomas Dummer*, Eſq; deputy maſter of the great wardrobe, and father of *Thomas Lee Dummer*, Eſq; member for *Newport* in the *Iſle of Wight*.

Sir *Watkin Williams Wynne*, of *Wynſtay* in *Denbighſhire*, bart. His death was occaſioned by a fall from his horſe, which fractur'd his ſkull, and he expired in two hours after.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

HEnry *Fidler*, M. A. preſented to the rectory of *Northſtoneham*, in *Hampſhire*.—Mr. *Walker*, choſen by the dean and chapter, a canon of *Wells* cathedral.——*Waters*, B. D. preſented to the rectory of *Syddington* in *Bucks*.—Mr. *Wintoun*, to the rectory of *All-Saints* in *Lincoln*.—Rev. Dr. *Hume*, to the rectory of *Barnes* in *Surry*, in the room of the late Dr. *Baker*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military*.

LIEUT. Col. *Howard*, made col. of the Reg. of foot, commanded by lieut. gen. Sir *Charles Howard* his father, who reſign'd in favour of his ſon.—Lieut. col. *George Walſh*, of *Powlet's* marines, reformed, made lieut. col. of the late *Barrell's* reg. of foot, in the room of lieut. col. *Robert Rich*, promoted to be col.—Capt. *James Thorne* made major of that regiment. — *Robert Payne*, Eſq; appointed agent for all the troops in *North-Britain*, as alſo deputy governor of *Stirling* caſtle.—Enſign *Robert Hairpton*, promoted to be lieut. in col. *Dejean's* reg of foot at *Minorca*.—Mr. *Robinſon*, choſen apothecary to *St. Bartholomew's* hoſpital.—*Benj. Robbins*, Eſq; appointed by the court of directors of the *Eaſt India* company, their chief engineer of all their forts, *&c.* in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Perſons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

ALexander *Gillenders*, of St. *John Wapping*, oilman.—*John Collick*, of *Itchenor*, in *Suſſex*, blackſmith.—*William Tookey*, late of *Uppingham* in *Rutlandſhire*, mercer.—*Ralph Liſter*, of *Gateſhead* in the county of *Durham*, merchant.—*George Parker*, late of *Newcaſtle* upon *Tyne*, brewer.—*Charles Giſſing*, of *Eye*, in *Suffolk*, grocer.—*William Jack*, of *Oakingham*, *Berks*, ſhopkeeper.—*John Special*, late of *Mile-end*, merchant.—*Nathan Tillotſon*, late of *Whitechapel*, hoſier, ſilverſmith, and dealer in bottles.—*Martin Hickey*, of St. *Martin in the Fields*, victualler.—*William Simmonds*, of *Holborn*, vintner.—*William Taylor*, of *London*, warehouſeman.—*David Taylor*, late of *Briſtol*, hair-merchant.—*John Hornby*, late of *Helmſley Blakemoor*, in *Yorkſhire*, grocer, woollen-draper, and dealer.—*Joſeph Fletcher*, of *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, cook.—*Richard Oakes*, of *Preſcot-ſtreet* cornfactor and dealer.—*William Lutin*, of the pariſh of St. *George*, *Hanover-Square*, goldſmith.—*William Mayne*, of the pariſh of St. *Bridget's*, otherwiſe *Bride's*, *London*, chinaman and glaſs-ſeller. *John Box*, late of *Ramſgate* in *Kent*, ſhopkeeper, and dealer.—*Joſeph Poole*, of *Tower-ſtreet*, oilman.—*John Frier*, of *Mildenhall* in *Suffolk*, innkeeper.

PRICES

PRICES *of* STOCKS *in* SEPTEMBER, BILL *of* MORTALITY, *&c.*

Day	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	4 *per* Cent. 1746.	4 *per* Cent. 1747.	Bank An. 1748.	3 *per* Cent. B. Annu.	India Bonds prem.	E. Cir. *for* *l. s. d.*	*Wind at*	*Weather*	London.
1	140 ¼	190 ⅜	117 ¼	108 107 ⅞	106 ⅛	104 ⅞	105⅛ 106	105 ⅞	100 ⅛ ¼	58s a 60	5 17 6	N. W.	fair	Christ. Males 721 } 1403
2			107 ⅞		106 ⅛	104 ⅞		105 ⅞	100 ¼ ⅜	59s a 60	5 15 0	W.	fair	Femal. 682 }
3	Sunday											S. W. hard	fair rain	Buried Males 1375 } 2729
4	140 ⅜		116 ½	107 ⅞	106 ⅝	104 ¾ ⅞	105 ¼ ⅛	105 ⅞ ⅞	100 ⅛ ⅜	59s a 60	5 17 6	W. S. W.	rain fair	Femal. 1354 }
5	140 ¼	190 ⅞	116 ½	107 ¼	106 ⅝			104 ¼ ¼	100 ⅛ ¼	59s a 62		S. W.	fair	Died under 2 Years old 1139
6	140 ⅛	190 ⅞	116 ¾	107 ⅛ ¼		104 ¾	105 ¼ ⅞	105 ¼	100 ⅛ ⅜	60s a 64		N. W. b W.	fair warm	Between 2 and 5 — 194
7	140	190 ⅞	116 ¼	107 ¼	106 ⅜	104 ⅞	105 ¼	105 ¼	100 ⅛ ⅜	63s a 64	6 0 0	N. N. W.	fair	5 and 10 — 59
8		190 ⅛		107 ¼ ⅛		104 ¼	106	105⅛ 106	100 ⅛	65s a 72	5 17 6	N. W.	fair cool	10 and 20 — 76
9					106 ½	104 ⅞	106	106	100 ⅜	72s a 74	5 17 6	S. E.	fair cool	20 and 30 — 224
10	Sunday											S. E.	fair	30 and 40 — 252
11		190 ¾		107 ⅝		104 ⅞ 105	106	106	100 ⅜ ⅝	74s a 76	5 17 6	S.	fair rain	40 and 50 — 269
12	140 139 ⅝	191	116 ¼ ¼	107 ⅜ ⅛	106 ½ ⅝	105	106 ⅛	106 ⅛	100 ⅜ ⅝	75s a 73	5 17 6	W.	much rain	50 and 60 — 196
13	139 ⅞	190 ⅛		107 ⅜ ⅛		105 ⅜	106 ¼	106 ⅛	100 ⅜ ⅝	70s a 73	5 17 6	W. N. W.	fair	60 and 70 — 162
14	139 ¼	190 ¼	116 ½	107 ⅜ ⅛	106 ½	105 ⅜ ¼	106 ⅛	106 ⅛	100 ⅜ ⅝			S. W.	fair rain	70 and 80 — 107
15	139 ⅜	191	116 ¼ 117	107 ¼ ⅜	106 ¼	105 ⅛		106 ⅜ ⅞	100 ⅜ ½	72s a 73		S. W.	fair	80 and 90 — 44
16		191	116 ¾		106 ½		106 ¼	106 ⅛ ⅛	100 ¼	73s a 74		S. W.	fair rain	90 and 100 — 7
17	Sunday											S. W.	fair windy	2729
18	140 139 ¼	190 ¾ 191			106 ⅝		106 ⅛	106 ⅛ ⅛	100 ¼	74s a 73		S. S. E.	cool fair	
19	139 ¾	190 ¼ ⅜	116 ¾	107 ⅞ 108	106 ⅝ ½		106	106 ⅛	100 ⅜ ⅝	72s a 74	5 17 6	S. E.	rain	Buried: Within the Walls 205
20	139 ¼	190 ¼	116 ¼	108			106 ⅛	106 ⅛	100 ⅛ ¼	73s a 74		S. W.	fair	Without the Walls 665
21	139 ¼	190 ¼	117 ¾	107 ⅞	106 ¼		106 ⅛	106 ⅛	100 ¼	73s a 74	5 17 6	N. N. E.	fair	In *Mid.* and *Surrey* 1242
22	139 ¼	190 ¼	117	107 ¼	106 ¼ ⅜		106 ⅛	106 ⅛	100 ¼	72s a 73	5 17 6	E.	fair rain	City & Sub. *Wgh.* 617
23		190 ½		107 ⅜ ⅛	106 ⅜	105 ¼	106 ¼	106 ⅛	100⅜ 101	74s a 75	5 17 6	N. E.	cloudy	2729
24	Sunday											N. E.	fair	
25	139 ¾	190 ⅞		107 ⅞ ¾		105 ¼ ⅛		106 ⅛	100 ⅞	74s a 75		N. N. E.	cloudy	Weekly *Aug.* 29 — 493
26		190 ⅞ ⅛	117		106 ⅛	105 ⅜ ¼	106 ¼ ⅜		100⅞ 101	74s a 75		N. N. E.	cloudy	*Sept.* 5 — 621
27	140 ¼	190 ¼ ⅛	117		106 ¼	105 ¼	106 ⅜	106 ¼	101 ⅛	74s a 80		E.	cloudy	12 — 552
28	140 ¼	191	117 ⅜		106 ¼ 107 ⅜	105 ¼ 106		107 ⅛	101 ⅛ ⅜	79s a 80		S. E.	cloudy	19 — 572
29	140 ⅜				106 ¼	105 ¼		107	101	78s a 79		E. S. E.	hazy	26 — 491
30			117		107	106		106 ¾	101 ½	79s a 80		S. E.	cloudy	2729

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1*s.* 10*d.*
Wheat 27*s.* to 30*s. per* Quar.

BY letters from *Bern* in *Switzerland*, of the 31ſt ult. N. S. we are informed, that the proceedings on account of the late conſpiracy were terminated by a ſentence of outlawry, which the great council had paſſed againſt five of the accomplices who had eſcaped, two of whom they have ſince executed in effigy; but not content with this ſhew of an execution, they have promiſed a reward of 1000 crowns to whomſoever ſhall produce them living, and 500 if dead, with an entire exemption from puniſhment, in caſe they kill them by any method or means whatſoever; and it is ſaid, that the regency will ſoon publiſh an authentick account of this whole affair. In the mean time ſeveral letters from abroad give a different turn to this affair, and one in particular, which ſeems to come from a friend of the conſpirators, has this remarkable concluſion, *viz.* 'Very conſiderable ſums are from time to time drawn from the publick treaſury, in order to augment the income of the bailliages; that is to ſay, to encreaſe the appointments of the lucrative poſts, which thoſe families (meaning thoſe that have the government in their hands) look upon as part of their patrimony. Provided that an employment be not altogether abject, large appointments are annexed to it, and it is reſerved for one of the 200. The management of the money which particular perſons of the canton have in *England*, was heretofore an advantage to a merchandizing burgher; but for ten years paſt this has been erected into a bailliage, in order to deprive the burghers of it. So that upon the whole, according to a moderate computation, the body call'd the 200, have actually beſtowed upon themſelves an income of the yearly value of a million of livers bernois, which divided in a juſt proportion would make every body eaſy. The employments which by their meanneſs are not ſought after by the people in power, amount to no more than 30,000 livres *per annum*. The advantages of commerce and manufactures the people are deprived of by the uncommon policy of the regency, and they cannot now, as heretofore, make their fortune by arms, for they are forbidden by a law of a new date to engage in any foreign ſervice, and there is no body promoted in their own but the princes of the blood, that is to ſay, the ſons, grandſons, and nephews, of the 200, (juſt as it was in *Holland* before the happy revolution there.')

Hague Sept. 2. The *Weſt India* company deliberated yeſterday, and agreed to the propoſal for conferring upon the prince ſtadtholder, the government and general direction of that company and of all the eſtabliſhments that belong to it, upon the ſame footing and with the ſame prerogatives which he enjoys as governor of the *Eaſt India* company.

There is a ſurmiſe in *Holland*, as if the *Dutch* colony in the iſland of *Batavia* in the *Eaſt Indies* had revolted, and ſet up a government of their own, independent of that their mother country.

Paris, Sept. 1. N. S. The 30th of laſt month we received letters from *Avignon*, adviſing, that the young pretender had ſuddenly made his appearance there again, whilſt they thought him to be yet on the frontiers of *Poland*. But if we may credit what is added in the ſaid letters, he will make no long ſtay at *Avignon*.——6. His majeſty has this day publiſhed an arret, whereby all private perſons are ſtrictly charged not to eſtabliſh any new religious foundations; nor even to leave any legacies or donations in favour of any of our convents, and moreover, that no religious ſociety or community whatſoever, ſhall have the privilege of making any new acquiſitions. All notaries likewiſe, are thereby prohibited, on ſevere penalties, to receive any free gifts or legacies in favour of any ſuch ſocieties.

From *Madrid* we have an account, publiſhed by authority, of a revolt in the *Carraccas* in *America*, headed by Don *John Francis de Leon*, a powerful and rich man in that country: That they have drove the company's factors out of the country, and obliged the *Spaniſh* governor to retire into the caſtle of *Guiaro*; and that they declare for a freedom of commerce.

By the way of *Liſbon* we have an account from *Algiers*, that commodore *Keppel* arrived there the 9th ult. with ſeven *Engliſh* men of war: That the next day he preſented a letter from his *Britannick* majeſty to the dey, and ſtrongly preſſed reſtitution of the effects taken on board the *Prince Frederick* packet boat; but after ſtaying ten days there, he return'd again to *Portmahon* without receiving any proper ſatisfaction. (*See* p. 394.)

And by the way of *Gibraltar* we have an account from *Tetuan*, that Mr. *Latton*, the *Britiſh* ambaſſador to the emperor of *Morocco*, is detained priſoner, on account of ſome deficiency in the payments, for the releaſe of the *Engliſh* captives by the late Mr. *Zolicofre*, who died a priſoner there on the ſame account.

From *Naples* we hear that four grenadiers of the regiment royal *Italian* having laſt month deſerted, and taken refuge in a country church within the diocefe of the biſhop of *Venabro*, the council of war ordered them directly to be taken out and put to death, which ſo enrag'd the biſhop, that he pronounced ſentence of excommunication

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on againſt all thoſe who ſign'd that order; but the king ſent him expreſs orders not only to annul his ſentence, but to burn it, and every other act he had made in conſequence of it. Soon after his majeſty had thus exerted his authority againſt that of the church, he had like to have been kidnapp'd by the *Algerines*, who appear'd upon that coaſt, and very near the capital, with a ſquadron of 11 ſhips, one of 40 guns with 500 men, four of 30 guns with 350 men each, and the other ſix from 18 to 24 guns with about 250 men each. By the maſter of an *Engliſh* ſhip that had been detained two days by theſe corſairs, they were informed, that the chief commander of the ſquadron had made uſe of his ſhip to reconnoitre in the night time the little iſland of *Procida*, in order to know whether the king was, or would be there, to take the diverſion of ſhooting pheaſants, as his majeſty is accuſtomed to do in that ſeaſon. But luckily for him, he had been there, and was return'd to *Naples* before this ſquadron arrived.

The king of *Denmark* has not only renewed his ſubſidy treaty with *France*, but alſo, if any credit is to be given to letters from *Hambourg*, has ſet up a claim to the iſlands of *Schetland* and to an excluſive right of fiſhing in the northern ſeas, eſpecially about thoſe iſlands.

The Monthly Catalogue *for* September, 1749.

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Eden's-Hill, Sept. 25, 1749. *J. R.*

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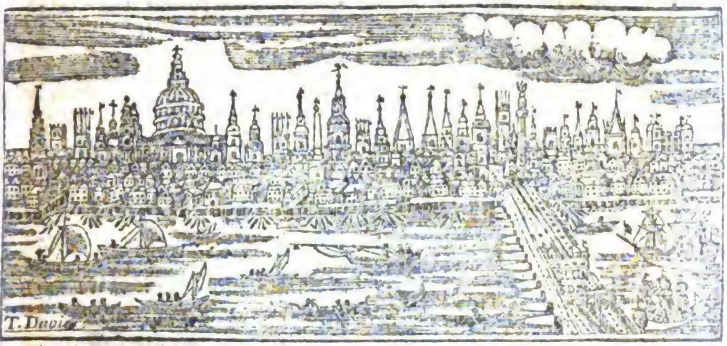

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1749.

The Subject of the following Letter seems of so much Moment, that we don't doubt of its being acceptable to most of our Readers.

Others may *traffick*, if they please:
Britain, fair daughter of the seas,
Is born for *trade*; to plough her field, the wave;
And reap the growth of every coast:
A speck of land; but let her boast,
Gods gave the world, when they the waters gave.
Trade once extinguish'd, *Britain*'s sun,
Is gone out too; his race is run;
He shines in vain; her isle's an isle indeed;
A spot too small to be o'ercome:
Ah dreadful safety! wretched doom!
No foe will conquer, what no foe can feed.

Dr. *Young*'s NAVAL LYRIC.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS the nation is oppress'd with a most heavy debt; still groaning under the weight of taxes; and our neighbours round are employing every artifice, and exerting their utmost endeavours, to rival *us* in our *trade* and *manufactures*; it is highly incumbent on *us*, if we have the least spark of wisdom left, to rouze all our faculties; and to attempt, not only to recover all such branches of our *long-envied commerce* as may be impair'd, but likewise to strike out any new tracks which may offer for that very salutary purpose; and have those in the greatest veneration, who devote their whole attention, and turn their most serious thoughts, to the finding out of such tracks. When a family is injured in point of fortune, prudence calls upon them to try every expedient which may contribute to retrieve it: 'Tis exactly the same with nations, as with individuals.

These reflections are by way of prelude to the commendation of a *pamphlet* just publish'd, entitled, *The wealth of* Great Britain *in the ocean, &c.* This pamphlet is not the motley offspring of a needy writer, or tricking schemist; nor suddenly huddled together at the solicitation of some mercenary bookseller, by all whom the publick are too often impos'd upon; but drawn up (as I am positively assur'd) from the materials of a well-known, and very intelligent gentleman concerned in *trade*, whose name implies *probity*, and whose noblest ambition is to serve his native country.

This gentleman being sensible, that in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, collected all the books, pamphlets, and MSS. possible, on the *herring and cod fisheries*. By means of his extracts from those several pieces, the curious reader is agreeably entertain'd with the history of the *herring fishery*, from the earliest lights which cou'd be procur'd, down to the present time. It appears in the course of these most interesting researches, that our immortal *Edward* III. seems to have been the first *English* prince, who fram'd the wisest and most copious laws with regard to the *herring fishery*, the famous *statute of herrings* being enacted under that monarch: And a remarkable circumstance is, the sagacious institutions laid down by him, in that particular, were the ground-work whereon the *Dutch*, so many years after, built their renown'd *herring fishery*; and from which they have reap'd no less pecuniary profit, and infinitely greater solid advantages, than the *Spaniards* from their boasted *Peruvian* mines.

But as it was not sufficient, barely to give a history of this *fishery*, with the many revolutions it has undergone among *us*, in

in different ages; the encouragement (by charters pecuniary grants, &c.) it has met with at intervals, from the crown or legiſlature; and the certain *cauſe of our miſcarriage*, hitherto, in ſo very important a *trade*; this gentleman has alſo been vaſtly diligent and accurate in his inquiries, with regard to the moſt proper methods of carrying on this branch of commerce, to the greateſt advantage. Here then we are inform'd of every eſſential particular concerning the *fiſhing veſſels*; the *ſeaſons* when, and the *parts of the ocean where*, this *fiſhery* is undertaken with moſt ſucceſs; the beſt way of curing herrings, and the countries which are the fitteſt markets, for vending what may be catch'd. As the *Dutch* have the greateſt experience in this *fiſhery*, they therefore are propoſed as our chief models. But as it may not be proper for us to quarrel with that people, ſtrong reaſons are generouſly offer'd, (by way of introduction to the *pamphlet*) why we ſhou'd rather divide this *fiſhery* with that nation of *bees*.

I muſt farther obſerve, that the account of this *fiſhery* and the manner of carrying it on, was not collected merely from books; the gentleman in queſtion, who is indefatigable in his purſuit after every thing uſeful, having alſo procur'd many living witneſſes, of undoubted veracity and conſummate experience in theſe matters; ſome of whom appear'd laſt ſeſſions before a committee of the *Houſe of Commons*; and the reſult of the *informations* given in by thoſe witneſſes, is alſo inſerted in this pamphlet.

Previous to the examination of thoſe witneſſes, is exhibited an exact ſtate of the *Dutch herring-fiſhery*, and the manner of conducting it laſt year, [1728.] Next comes a *petition*, which was ſigned by a very conſiderable number of merchants of the greateſt figure in *London*; and preſented the 31th of laſt *May*, to parliament. This was follow'd by a *bill*, which went ſo far in the *Houſe of Commons* laſt ſeſſions, as to be committed. (*See* p. 409, 410.) Both the *petition* and *bill* are introduced in the *pamphlet*. The reader is then entertain'd with ſome particulars concerning this *fiſhery* as carried on by the *French*; after which comes a general account of this *fiſhery*, with various other curious and intereſting matters, relative to that ſubject; the whole concluding with a *plan*, for recovering the *Britiſh herring and cod fiſhery*; (*which ſee*, p. 423.)

What I have here given is a faint and imperfect ſketch, of the numberleſs intereſting particulars contained in this *pamphlet*, which has this peculiar merit, that the greateſt part of it was thought worthy the moſt ſerious deliberation of ſome members of the *Houſe of Commons*, in their legiſlative capacity, laſt winter. The world has, indeed, been ſo frequently miſled by knaviſh or chimerical *projectors*, that 'tis no wonder it ſhou'd be on its guard, when ever any thing of this kind is ſtarted; but to argue againſt all *projects* in general, (becauſe great numbers have been ſtupid or fallacious) would be equally unjuſt, as to affirm that there is no ſuch thing as *true religion*, merely becauſe too many enthuſiaſts or impoſtors, have abuſed that firſt gift of heaven.

That this *project* has nothing romantick or *Utopian* in it; nothing allied to the reſearches after that bubble the *philoſopher's-ſtone*, or any of its airy brethren, is further evident from the ſubſtantial, the prodigious advantages which the *Dutch* have gain'd, and ſtill gain by it. Juſtly has it been conſider'd by many, as the grand column on which their induſtrious ſtate is fix'd: And, a circumſtance we ought to bluſh at, is; this *herring-fiſhery*, which brings in almoſt incredible ſums (Sir *Walter Raleigh* making the yearly amount above two millions *Sterling*; and ſome writers more) is carried on by foreigners on our own coaſts. No one is ignorant of the great fertility of our iſland; but every one is not appriz'd of the vaſt fruitfulneſs of the liquid (if I may be allow'd this epithet) *Garden*, which providence has thrown round *us*. Strongly to excite our countrymen, not to neglect (ſo ſhamefully,) any longer, the uſe which ought to be made of this mighty bleſſing, is the ſole end in publiſhing this remarkable *performance*.

This branch of *commerce* deſerves more immediately our regard, as it compriſes every advantage which could be wiſh'd for by a trading kingdom. Many articles of trade are the deſtruction of the individuals who conſtitute the bulk of it, and prove fatal to the nation by whom it is carried on; ſuch as the rich *Spaniſh* mines in *America*, and the nation to whom the produce of them is contign'd; the rulers of which kingdom enſlave the common people, and enrich other countries only, (if we except what they themſelves exhort:) Whereas from the *herring and cod fiſheries*, ariſe every benefit which a ſagacious people could be ſolicitous for, ſuch as health, protection, glory, and riches, the moſt deſirable of all ſublunary enjoyments.

But from all that has been related above, the reader, (as was hinted,) will have only a very imperfect idea of the numberleſs emoluments which muſt neceſſarily accrue to the *Britiſh iſlands*, from a proper purſuit of this *trade*. The peruſal of this *pamphlet* muſt therefore fire every true lover of his country with ardor; and make him anxious till the ſcheme propoſed in it takes place.

(*).—The

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—" The main bulk and maſs of herrings (ſays the *pamphlet*, (1) pag. 20, 21) from whence the *Dutch* raiſe ſo many millions yearly, which enrich ſo many other countries, and likewiſe their own people, proceedeth from our ſeas and iſlands; and the return of the commodities and coin, they bring home, in exchange for *fiſh*, and other things, are ſo huge, as wou'd require a large diſcourſe apart; and all the amends they make *us*, is, they beat us out of our trade, in all parts, with our own *commodities*." The ſame great author had before declared in the *pamphlet*, (2) " That *fiſhermen* are of the greateſt uſe to a country, 1. For taking God's bleſſing out of the ſea, to enrich the realm, which otherwiſe we loſe. 2. For ſetting all kinds of people (the young, the old, the lame, *&c.*) to work. 3. For making plenty and cheapneſs in the realm. 4. For increaſing ſhips to make the land powerful. 5. For a continual nurſery for breeding mariners. 6. For enriching the royal coffers, by means of merchandizes, in return for *herring* and other *fiſh*." Sir *Walter Raleigh* gives us afterwards the very remarkable words following: " To our ſea-coaſts only, God has ſent and given theſe great bleſſings, and multitude of riches for *us* to take, howſoever it has been neglected, to the hurt of theſe kingdoms, that any nation ſhould carry thereout, ſuch *great maſſes of money yearly*, for *fiſh* taken *in our ſeas*; and part of them ſold again *to us*, which muſt needs be a great diſhonour to this nation."

Another moſt ſagacious writer, quoted alſo in our *pamphlet* (3) ſays that: " According to the valuation of the produce of the *herring fiſhery*, [three millions of pounds *ſterling per annum*,] this fiſhery alone amounts to more, than either the whole manufactures and commodities of *England* apart; or the whole manufactures of *France* apart, and conſequently to more than the whole *plate*, and annual production of *Spain* conſider'd apart.—The *fiſhing* therefore being added to all the reſt of the manufactures of *Holland*, both woollen and linen, and to the greatneſs of its *Eaſt-India* trade, doth unavoidably cauſe a ſuper-balance upon *Holland*, more than upon any ſtate of *Europe* beſides, nay even near to the double; and by this means, a ſuper-balance alſo of ſtock and ſtrength at ſea proportionably." Hence this writer concludes, that the *fiſhing* is the very *goal* or *prize* of *trade*, and the very prize of the *dominion of the ſea*; and that thing ſingly, *which whoſoever gains makes himſelf* maſter *of both* theſe."

This pamphlet contains alſo ſome very judicious obſervations, made by one Mr. *Andrew Yarrington*. " In his opinion there (4) ought to be a ſea-faring or *fiſhing city*, eſtabliſhed ſomewhere, and endowed with great immunities; becauſe this will draw numbers of inhabitants, and is rightly calculated for the enterprize of *fiſhing*." Another intelligent writer, (Sir *John Eurroughs*) (5) who has favour'd *us* with his thoughts on this important ſubject, employs the remarkable words following:—" It maketh much to the ſhame and ignominy of this nation, that God and nature offering *us* ſo great a treaſure, even at our own doors, we do notwithſtanding neglect the benefit thereof, and by paying money to ſtrangers, for the fiſh of our own ſeas, impoveriſh ourſelves to make them rich; inſomuch that, for want of care and induſtry in this particular, 225 *fiſher-towns* are decay'd, and reduced to extreme poverty:" (6) He ſays afterwards, —" Conſidering therefore, that the kings of *England*, by immemorial preſcription, continual uſage and poſſeſſion, the acknowledgment of all our neighbour ſtates, and the municipal laws of the kingdom, have ever held the ſovereign lordſhip of the ſeas of *England*; and that unto his majeſty, by reaſon of ſuch ſovereignity, the ſupreme command and juriſdiction over the paſſage, and fiſhing in the ſame rightfully appertaineth: Conſidering alſo the natural ſite of thoſe our ſeas, which interpoſe themſelves between the great nothern commerce, and of the eaſt, weſt and ſouthern climes; and withal the infinite commodities which, by *fiſhing*, in the ſame is daily made, it cannot be doubted but that his majeſty, by means of his own wiſdom and virtue, and by the induſtry of his own ſubjects, may eaſily without injuſtice to any prince or perſon whatſoever, be made *the greateſt monarch for command and wealth; and his people the moſt opulent and flouriſhing nation in the world.*" (7)

But as the gentleman to whom we owe this pamphlet, did not think the greateſt private authorities ſufficient, he alſo takes notice, of the ſtrong light in which *parliaments* have conſider'd this *fiſhery*; and gives us the preamble to one of the acts, (8) for eſtabliſhing a *royal fiſhery* in this kingdom, which runs thus:—*Whereas the publick* honour, wealth, *and* ſafety *of this realm, as well in the maintenance of* trade, *and ſupport of* navigation, *as in many other reſpects,*

(1) *From Sir* Walter Raleigh. (2) *Page* 18, 19. (3) *The* pamphlet, *p.* 22, 23. *This writer is Dr.* Benjamin Worſley, *ſecretary to the council of trade and plantations, under* Charles II. *(I believe.)* (4) *The* pamphlet, *p.* 25. (5) *Suppoſ'd a naval officer, and to have writ in the laſt century.* (6) *The* pamphlet, *p.* 32. (7) *The* pamphlet, *p.* 34. (8) *The* 15 *and* 14 *of* Charles II.

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reſpects, doth in a high degree depend upon the improvement, and encouragement of the fiſhery, *be it therefore enacted,* (9) *&c.*

But the numberleſs benefits which will ariſe to this nation, from the due eſtabliſhment of this *fiſhery*, cannot be more emphatically ſet forth, than in the *petition* of the *London* merchants hinted at above: *The* Britiſh *herring and* (10) *iſland cod fiſheries*, —ſay the petitioners, *if ſtabliſhed on right principles, conducted with ſkill and integrity, and powerfully ſupported, is capable of anſwering every beneficial purpoſe that can be propoſed by any new ſcheme of commerce. The civilizing his majeſty's* Highland *ſubjects, the encreaſing the vent of our ſtaple manufactures, the multiplying of ſeamen, the employing a vaſt number of induſtrious, and otherwiſe helpleſs poor, leſſening the parochial incumbrances, eaſing the publick taxes, and improving the national wealth.* (11)

That therefore the great *plan* here propoſed, may take place as ſpeedily as poſſible, is the ardent wiſh of,

SIR,

Yarum, Sept. 27, 1749. *Your humble Servant,*

PISCATOR.

EPIGRAM, *to the Author of the* SURPRIZE, *inſcribed to Miſs* ——— *of* Glouceſter, *inſerted in the* LONDON MAGAZINE *of laſt Month*, p. 427.

A Nymph unequall'd! ſurely, Sir, you ſport, or —
But hold! —— Your pardon, —— *I forgot Miſs* P——r.

Glouceſter, Oct. 23.

A DESCRIPTION *of the County of* CORNWALL. *(See the New and Correct* MAP *annexed.)*

CORNWALL, anciently *Cornubia*, ſo call'd from its growing ſmaller and ſmaller, in the form of a horn, and ſo thruſting itſelf into the ſea, has part of the *Atlantick* on the W. the *Britiſh Channel* on the S. *Briſtol Channel* on the N. and *Devonſhire* on the E. from which it is divided by the river *Tamer*. As in all other parts it is waſh'd by the ſea, it may not improperly be deem'd a peninſula. It is about 70 miles long from E. to W. and its greateſt breadth on the borders of *Devonſhire*, is about 40 miles: From thence it grows narrower and narrower, being indented much by the ſea, ſo that the narroweſt part is not above 4 or 5; but its circumference, by reaſon of its ſeveral promontories, makes about 230 miles. It is divided into 9 hundreds, contains about 960,000 acres, and above 25,000 houſes, has 171 pariſhes, and 27 market-towns, 21 of which ſend each 2 members to parliament, *viz. Launceſton, Leſkard, Leſtwithiel, Truro, Bodmin, Helſton, Saltaſh, Camelford, Weſtlow, Grampound, Eaſtlow, Penryn, Tregony, Boſſiney, St. Ives, Fowey, St. Germans, St. Michael, Newport, St. Mawes*, and *Kellington*; ſo that, with the 2 knights of the ſhire, this county ſends 44 members to parliament, which are more than are ſent by any other county. It has 6 caſtles, 9 parks and 22 bridges. The air of this county is ſharp, but healthful; the ground generally hilly, and more inclin'd to barrenneſs than fertility; but the valleys, and parts adjacent to the ſea, and the incloſures near the towns, are more fertile, producing good crops of corn, and grazing large numbers of cattle. There is great ſtore of game, both for the hawk, and the hound; and the ſeas and rivers are plentifully ſtock'd with many ſorts of fiſh and fowl. Their chief fiſh are pilchards, of which they make great profit. The manner of curing them, *&c.* ſhall be in our next. Here are quarries of ſtone and ſlate, and ſeveral ſorts of marble, which yield the inhabitants conſiderable profit. Here are alſo found tranſparent ſtones, call'd *Corniſh* diamonds; they are found in cluſters, all riſing to a point. *Cornwall* abounds alſo with copper and tin ore, and here is a mineral call'd mundick, from which ſome pretend the copper is drawn; but that is a miſtake, they being two diſtinct things. Copper is an ore of itſelf, and has been ſometimes found malleable: Several attempts have been made to fix mundick into a body, and all to no effect. But what this county is chiefly famous for, is its tin, to encourage and promote the working of which, the tinners have been for many ages incorporated under ancient laws and great privileges, in four diviſions, in each of which ſtannary courts are held; and upon extraordinary emergencies, parliaments of the whole ſociety are aſſembled under the lord-warden of the ſtannaries. Of the progreſs of tin, from the ore to the black, we ſhall give ſome account in our next. The eldeſt ſons of our kings, are dukes of *Cornwall* by birth. The boroughs, market-towns, and other places of note are as follows.

1. The *Lands-End*, the moſt weſtern part of the county, a famous promontory, ſuppoſed anciently to have reached farther into the ſea. Veins of lead and copper appear at low water in the rocks.

2. *St. Buriens*, 5 miles E. from the *Land's-End*, an independent deanery, held in *Commendam* by the biſhop of *Exeter*, from whom there lies no appeal but to the king

(9) *The* pamphlet, *p.* 35. (10) Iceland. (11) *The* pamphlet, *p.* 42.

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king directly. The pariſhes of *Sennan* and *St. Leven* are under its juriſdiction.

3. *Biſcawo-woune*, or *Boſcawen*, not far from *St. Buriens*, where 19 ſtones ſtand in a circle, about 12 foot from one another, and a much larger one in the center, ſuppos'd to be an ancient ſepulchral monument.

4. *Penzance*, N. E. of *St. Buriens*, a ſmall town with a market on *Thurſdays*, and a good trade. Near this place was the remarkable ſtone *Maen-Amber*, or the ſtone of *Ambroſius*, being a great rock upon ſome leſſer, and ſo equally poiſed, that it might be moved with one's finger: It was thrown down in the late civil war, but not without great labour. *St. Maderns-Well's* are in this pariſh, whoſe waters, by drinking and bathing, have perform'd great cures.

5. *Mount's-Bay*, lying S. of *Penzance*, ſo call'd from a high rock in it, named *St. Michael's Mount*, which is encompaſſed by the ſea when the tide is in. In the rocks along this coaſt build the *Corniſh* choughs, with red bills and feet: They are very thieviſh when tame, and ſometimes ſet houſes on fire.

6. *Mouſehole*, a little market town on *Mount's-bay*.

7. *Market-Jew*, 4 miles E. of *Penzance*, has a market on *Thurſdays*.

8. *Godolcan*, now *Godolphin*, E. of *Market-Jew*, a hill famous for tin mines, and giving name to the antient and noble family of *Godolphin*, who were lords of it in the conqueror's time.

9. *Heſſton*, 10 miles S. E. of *Market-Jew*, is govern'd by a mayor, 4 aldermen, *&c.* and has a market on *Saturdays*. Here is a large church, with a high ſteeple that ſerves as a ſea mark, a ſpacious market-houſe, and a *Guild-hall*. Near this place is a large body of freſh water, call'd the *Looe-Pool*, which ſometimes riſes ſo prodigiouſly after a wet ſeaſon, that it ſtops the mills of *Heſſton* from working; but then to remedy this inconvenience, the mayor of this town has a right, upon carrying 3 half pence to the proprietor of *Penroſe*, the lands adjoining, to demand that the bar of ſand between the *Looe-Pool* and the ſea may be cut thro' for draining it off into the ocean; which done, the bar is preſently fill'd up again. In this pool are found great quantities of exceeding fine trout, and in the proper ſeaſons are taken out of it great numbers of teal, mallards, ducks, *&c.*

10. *Falmouth*, about 9 miles N. E. of *Heſſton*, the moſt populous town in the county, and noted for an excellent harbour, large enough to contain the royal navy, and ſafe againſt all winds by its creeks. At the entrance there's on one ſide a high rock with the caſtle of *Pendennis*, one of the largeſt in *England*, which has always a gariſon: On the other ſide it is guarded by the caſtle of St. *Mawes*. *Falmouth* is a corporation by itſelf, with a market on *Thurſdays*, and gives title of viſcount to the family of *Boſcawen*. Adjoining to the town is *Arwinnack*, the ſeat of the late *Killigrews*, belonging to which is a very pleaſant walk, now made a rope-walk of, and is undoubtedly the beſt and moſt agreeable of the kind in *England*.

11. *St. Mawes*, an antient borough, ſituate within the harbour of *Falmouth*, and oppoſite to it. It has a caſtle well mounted with guns, drives a good trade in fiſh, is govern'd by a portreeve, and has a great market or fair on the *Friday* after St. *Luke's* day.

12. *Tregony*, 10 miles N. E. of *Falmouth*, a ſmall corporation town, govern'd by a mayor, recorder, and 8 capital burgeſſes; it trades chiefly in making ſerges, and has a market on *Saturdays*.

13. *Grampound*, 4 miles N. of *Tregony*, is a borough by preſcription, and of great antiquity, govern'd by a mayor, recorder, *&c.* and has a market on *Tueſdays*.

14. *Truro*, 6 miles W. of *Tregony*, is very antient, and one of the beſt built towns in the county, govern'd by a mayor, recorder, and 24 capital burgeſſes. It is large, and has markets on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*. 'Tis almoſt encompaſſed with two ſtreams, that run into *Falmouth* haven, after joining at the end of the town, where there's a good key for veſſels of a conſiderable burden.

15. *Redruth*, a market town, about 8 miles S. W. of *Truro*. Near it is an old caſtle, under whoſe walls have been found ſome gold coins, but the impreſſion ſo imperfect, that 'tis uncertain to whom we ſhould aſcribe them.

16. *St. Michael*, 8 miles N. of *Truro*, a borough by preſcription, and one of the oldeſt in the county, once conſiderable, but now a mean village, and yet continues to ſend 2 members to parliament.

17. *Penryn*, about 4 miles N. W. of *Falmouth*, an antient borough by preſcription, govern'd by a mayor, recorder, *&c.* and has markets on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*. It is large, well built, and ſo mix'd with gardens and orchards, that it looks as if it ſtood in a wood. 'Tis well water'd with rivulets, and has an arm of the ſea on each ſide, with a good cuſtom-houſe, and key, to which veſſels of 100 ton come up. Their chief trade is in pilchard fiſhing.

18. *Fowey*, about 12 miles N. E. of *Grampound*, an antient borough by preſcription, govern'd

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govern'd by a mayor, *&c.* with a market on *Saturdays*. 'Tis rich and populous, and enjoys a good trade; and the harbour is commodious, capable of the largeſt ſhips, and commanded by 2 caſtles.

19. *Leſtwithiel*, about 7 miles N. of *Fowey*, ſituate on an eaſy deſcent among hills, in a good ſoil, watered with the *Tay*, abounding with fiſh, which brought up ſmall veſſels from *Fowey* till it was choaked with ſand. The lord warden of the ſtanaries has a court, priſon and officers here for ſtamping of tin. Its chief trade is the woollen manufacture, and it has a market on *Fridays*.

20. *Leſtard*, about 11 miles N. E. of *Leſtwithiel*, a very antient borough, govern'd by a mayor, recorder, 8 aldermen, a town-clerk, *&c.* It is large and populous, ſtands on a hill, and has a good trade, eſpecially in yarn, boots, ſhoes, and other leathern wares, and a conſiderable market on *Saturdays*. It is encompaſs'd with woods, and commons, that feed multitudes of ſheep, and are much uſed for horſe-races.

21. *Bodmin*, 6 miles N. W. of *Leſtwithiel*, has a mayor, town-clerk, 10 aldermen, 24 common-council men, and a plentiful market on *Saturday*. It is near a mile long, pleaſantly ſituate between 2 hills, and in an air ſo wholeſome, that the inhabitants generally live to a great age. There are certain ſtones near it, call'd *Wring-Cheeſe* and the *Hurlers*, ſuppoſed to be trophies, or rather the funeral monuments of the antient *Britons*.

22. *Weſtloe*, ſo called from the river *Loe*, on which it ſtands, about 8 miles E. of *Fowey*, is govern'd by a mayor and burgeſſes, and has a market on *Saturdays*.

23. *Eaſtloe*, on the other ſide of the river, join'd to *Weſtloe* by a bridge of 15 arches. The river is navigable for veſſels of 100 ton. This town is alſo govern'd by a mayor and burgeſſes, and ſends 2 members to parliament, as *Weſtloe* likewiſe does, and has alſo a market on *Saturdays*.

24. *St. Germans*, about 6 miles E. conſiſting now only of a few fiſhermens cottages, and yet is govern'd by a portreeve, ſends 2 members to parliament, and has a ſmall market on *Fridays*. It has a large handſome church, and is the biggeſt parſh in the county, being ſeveral miles round, and containing 10 hamlets.

25. *Saltaſh*, about 4 miles E. of *St. Germans*, pleaſantly ſituate on a riſing hill, with a market on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*. 'Tis one of the moſt antient boroughs in the county, and has a mayor, recorder and 10 aldermen. It enjoys ſeveral royalties, holds an admiralty court, and the inhabitants trade much in malt and beer.

26. *Kellington*, about 9 miles N. of *Saltaſh*, ſituate in a fruitful country, is a borough by preſcription, govern'd by a mayor, has a market on *Wedneſdays*, and trades in the woollen-manufacture.

27. *St. Ives*, about 8 miles N. E. of *Penzance*, a neat corporation town, and the people wealthy by ſhipping and the pilchard trade: It has markets on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*.

28. *St. Colombs*, a little town, about the ſame diſtance N. E. of *St. Michael*, with a market on *Saturdays*.

29. *Padſtow*, 8 miles N. from *St. Colombs*, a ſmall corporation, with a market on *Saturdays*, and a harbour convenient for trade with *Ireland*,

30. *Warebridge*, a market-town, a little S. E. of *Padſtow*.

31. *Camelford*, about 12 miles N. E. from *Padſtow*, a ſmall but ancient borough by preſcription, govern'd by a mayor and capital burgeſſes, with a market on *Fridays*.

32. *Boſſiney*, alias *Tintagel*, a little N. of the former, a ſmall but very ancient borough near the *Briſtol Channel*. 'Tis noted for the birth-place of king *Arthur*, and the remains of his caſtle.

33. *Stratton* lies far to the N. between the *Briſtol Channel* and the river *Tamer*, is a ſmall town, and has a market on *Tueſdays*.

34. *Launceſton*, about 14 miles E. of *Camelford*, reckoned the chief town of the county, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of the ſmall river *Kenſey*, 2 miles from its fall into the *Tamer*, on the deſcent of a hill, is populous, drives a good trade, and has a market on *Thurſdays* and *Saturdays*. The county goal is kept and the aſſizes uſually held here. It was anciently wall'd and had a ſtrong caſtle, but now gone to ruin. It is govern'd by a mayor, recorder, 8 aldermen, *&c.* and has ſent 2 members to parliament ever ſince the 23d. of *Edward* I. It has a church with a handſome high tower, and a fine ſtatue of *Mary Magdalen*, to whom it is dedicated.

35. *Newport*, oppoſite to *Launceſton*, on the other ſide of the *Kenſey*, and ſituate on the ſide of a hill, being part of the king's demeſnes claim'd a right of ſending members to parliament in the reign of *Edward* VI. and has ſent 2 ever ſince that time.

Near the *Manacles* on the coaſt, are taken large quantities of conger eels, which, when waſh'd and ſplit, are hung up on ſtages erected for that purpoſe, without any ſalt, in the ſun to dry, and are chiefly exported to *Spain*.

[*We ſhall give ſome account of the* Scilly *iſles in our next.*]

JOURNAL

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 405.

The next Speech I ſhall give you in the Debate begun in your laſt, was that made by C. Livius Salinator, *which was in Subſtance as follows:*

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

IF the Hon. gentleman deſpaired of ſucceſs in his oppoſition to the addreſs moved for, it was not becauſe he thought his oppoſition could not be ſupported by ſufficient reaſons, but becauſe he had good ground to believe, it would not be ſupported by ſufficient numbers; for tho' all queſtions muſt, in this houſe, be determined by numbers, and I ſhall at all times be ready to ſubmit to the opinion of the majority, yet I cannot ſay, that reaſon and numbers are always of the ſame ſide of the queſtion in this aſſembly, nor, I believe, in any other. I ſhall agree with the Hon. and learned gentleman who anſwered him, that we are not foreclоſed by any thing we can ſay in our addreſs upon this occaſion; but for the ſake of the dignity of the houſe, we ſhould take care not to give a ſeeming approbation in our addreſs to any meaſure, which, we have reaſon to believe, will deſerve our cenſure, when we come afterwards to inquire into it more particularly; and this, I am convinced, will be the caſe, with reſpect to the treaty of peace ſo often mentioned in this debate.

As to that treaty, Sir, I ſhall allow, that every thing that has been ſaid either for or againſt it, is againſt order, becauſe the treaty itſelf has not yet been laid before us; but if in this we have tranſgreſſed our orders, the gentlemen who moved and ſeconded the addreſs are to anſwer for it, becauſe, if they had not propoſed the treaty's being mentioned with ſuch encomiums in our addreſs, I am perſuaded, no gentleman would have thought it worth his while to take any notice of it upon this occaſion. For my own part, Sir, I ſhall freely own, I know nothing of it, and therefore ſhall not pretend to paſs any judgment relating to it; but I have ſeen a pamphlet, which is ſaid to contain a true copy of all the articles of that treaty, and if that pamphlet be genuine, I will aver, that there is not one *Britiſh* article in it, and that it is the moſt ruinous and the moſt diſhonourable treaty we ever made. Inſtead of being a diſnitive treaty, I foreſee, that, like what the learned gentleman called anti-oratory, it will produce an effect quite contrary to what was intended: I mean, if the makers of it on our ſide had any intention except that of getting any how a peace; for I am apt to ſuſpect, that this was their only intention, and I ſhall preſently give good reaſons for my ſuſpicion.

But firſt, Sir, I muſt examine ſome of the arguments made uſe of by the learned gentleman for proving, that this treaty was not only honourable but neceſſary, and much better than could well be expected. In order to ſettle this point, we ſhould conſider what each ſide had to hope for, and what they had to fear, from a continuance of the war; and firſt, with regard to the *French* and their allies. As to the *French* themſelves, they could not ſo much as hope for any addition of territory upon the ſide of *Holland*; for if they had puſhed their conqueſts much farther on that ſide, and thereby raiſed a ſuſpicion, that they deſigned to appropriate the whole provinces of the *Netherlands* to themſelves, it would have united the *Germanick* body in a

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find any gold or silver, or logwood, or in short any merchandize that may be said to be the produce of the *Spanish* dominions in *America*.

It is, therefore, evident, Sir, that with regard to this nation the late treaty of peace was not only dishonourable, but ruinous; and as to its being necessary, I have shewn, that according to the then situation of the affairs of *Europe*, a peace was more necessary for the *French* and their allies, than for us and our allies; but, says the learned gentleman, an immediate peace was necessary for us, because our publick credit was in danger of being entirely blown up. Sir, if the publick credit had been blown up, it was entirely owing to some of our ministers endeavouring to make a jobb of subscription for the benefit of themselves, their tools and favourites. As every former subscription had sold for a premium, they imagined the last would do the same; therefore they resolved to ingross the greatest part of this new subscription to themselves and favourites, tho' many of them had hardly credit enough to borrow money to make the first payment upon the large sums they were allowed to subscribe for. This made our real moneyed men keep back, because they resolved not to be imposed on by this piece of ministerial jobbwork, and because they foresaw, that the subscription must fall to a very great discount. It was not therefore the publick credit of the nation, but the private credit of most of these jobbing subscribers, that was in danger of being entirely blown up; and this, I believe, would really have been the consequence, if a peace had not been suddenly clapt up.

I am far, Sir, from accusing all our ministers of being concerned in this peice of jobb-work, but too many of them, I am afraid, were; and to save themselves and their friends from this impending ruin, was their sole intention, and the sole cause of their making use of all their interest, and all their address, to get a peace agreed to, which the nation ought to have rejected with disdain, and which both the empress-queen and the king of *Sardinia* would have rejected, if the *Dutch* and we had not compelled them to agree to it.

Upon the whole, Sir, from all the knowledge I have, or can have, of the late treaty, I have reason to think, that when it is laid before us, and properly taken into consideration, it will deserve a most severe censure, and consequently for decency's sake we should avoid saying any thing in praise of the treaty, or of the conduct of the treaty-makers, in our address upon this occasion. And as to the reducing of the publick expence, we may for compliment's sake say, that it has been done with dispatch; but I think we cannot say with unusual dispatch, unless we had examined what was done upon the conclusion of the peace of *Ryswick*, and that of *Utrecht*, which I confess I have not; for the word, *unusual*, in our address must be understood to relate to what has been done in this kingdom, and not to what has been done in any other.

Then, Sir, as to the word, *œconomy*, the learned and ingenious gentleman has been at great pains to shew, that it may relate to our conduct in raising, as well as to the conduct of the ministers in managing the publick revenue; but with all his ingeniousness he will have difficulty to make a common reader think, that improvement means œconomy; and as his majesty has not made use of the word œconomy in his speech, I think we should not make use of it in our address; for it will look a little odd in us to applaud his majesty's wisdom in recommending to us what no common reader can find he has recommended.

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As to what my Hon. friend propoſed to be added to our encomium upon the bravery of our troops, and which the learned gentleman ſaid would look like a remonſtrance, I am ſure, Sir, he underſtands the nature of a remonſtrance better than to form any ſuch opinion of it. An inquiry can never be a remonſtrance, much leſs can our ſaying that we will inquire be called a remonſtrance, tho' an inquiry may, and has often been a foundation for a remonſtrance; and as his majeſty has in his ſpeech inſinuated, that the events were not anſwerable to the bravery of our troops, what my Hon. friend has propoſed will certainly be a proper rerurn to that part of his majeſty's ſpeech. But whether we agree to what he has propoſed or no, I hope, we ſhall inquire before this ſeſſion be at an end. In duty to the royal commander, we are bound to inquire, that we may remove all blame from him, who, I am convinced, is blameleſs; and if the blame lies at the door of our allies, as has been inſinuated in this debate, our miniſters ought, for their own ſakes, to promote ſuch an inquiry.

Laſtly, Sir, with regard to our promiſing to preſerve the honour of the nation, by making good its engagements; I think, we ſhould either leave out theſe laſt words, or we ſhould add, *that have been already laid before us*; for if I were to make a general promiſe in writing, which I intended ſhould be limited, I ſhould not like to have the limitation depend upon any words in a ſeparate and diſtinct writing; and when I am promiſing in the name of another, which is the caſe of every gentleman here, I ſhould be at leaſt as cautious as I could be, when I promiſe upon my own account.

I ſhall conclude, Sir, with taking ſome notice of the argument made uſe of by the learned gentleman, for inducing us not to be leſs full or leſs dutiful in our acknowledgments to his majeſty upon this occaſion, than upon any former; for, ſaid he, we have ſeveral points of the utmoſt conſequence to this nation ſtill to ſettle, both with *France* and *Spain*, and if we ſhould now be leſs dutiful in our addreſs than uſual, it would argue a diſunion between his majeſty and his parliament, which would prevent our being able to obtain any ſatisfaction as to thoſe points, becauſe neither *France* nor *Spain* would be afraid of any menaces our miniſters could make uſe of. This argument, Sir, has always been made uſe of, for all the ſycophant addreſſes ever made by parliament to the crown; but I muſt deny the principle upon which it is founded. If we ſhould now be a little more ſhy in our compliments than uſual, it would argue no diſunion between his majeſty and his parliament: It would, indeed, ſhew, that the parliament did not approve of the conduct of our pacifick miniſters; and for this very reaſon I am for our being as ſhy as poſſible in our compliments upon this occaſion.

This, Sir, may, to ſome, look like a paradox, but it is eaſily explained. Both *France* and *Spain* know, that we are again got under the ſame adminiſtration that for *twenty* years ſubmitted to all the inſults and indignities that they, eſpecially the latter, could put upon us: An adminiſtration that by their blundering negotiations laid the foundation for that claim which *Spain* ſet up, of a right to ſearch and ſeize our ſhips on account of contraband goods, without ever once inſiſting, that there can be no ſuch things as contraband goods, except in time of war: And an adminiſtration that often threatned, but never durſt venture to begin hoſtilities, or even reprizals, till they were forced to it by parliament; Can we expect, that the threats of ſuch an adminiſtration will be regarded, or that we can gain ſatisfac-

tion,

tion as to any point by their menaces? No, Sir: But the *French* and *Spaniards* will expect, that they may, as they did heretofore, continue to negotiate, and in the mean time to plunder our merchants, and incroach upon our rights. The Hon. gentleman says, we can expect no satisfaction by favour, but by fear: In this I entirely agree with him; but considering the nature of the administration we are now under, I say, the only way to impress this notion of fear, is for the parliament to shew, that it will not be subservient to the will of our ministers, but that it will compel them, as it did formerly, to recommence hostilities, if we do not receive immediate satisfaction, as to the points remaining in dispute; for, notwithstanding this boasted definitive treaty, it must be allowed, that every point relating to this nation, still remains in dispute, except that of our giving up *Cape-Breton*; and I shall join with the learned gentleman in saying, that they are points of the utmost consequence to our trade and plantations. Nay, I will go further; I will say, that they are points that cannot admit of a long discussion; and to prevent such a discussion, we cannot do better, than to shew, by our present address, that we do not altogether approve of the conduct of our present pacifick administration.

This, Sir, is my opinion, but I shall not trouble you with any motion; for, with regard to the success of any opposition, I believe, I must wait with regret, till the distresses of my country have operated a little more than they do at present; and I am afraid, they will soon operate more than any arguments that can be made use of by me, or by any man breathing.

The last Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was that made by Servilius Priscus, *which was to this Effect:*

Mr. President,

SIR,

I HOPE no gentleman is of opinion, that we ought not to present any address to his majesty upon this occasion; and as those who do not seem pleased with what my noble friend has proposed, have neither offered any thing in lieu of it, nor moved for any amendment to the address proposed by him, I shall not at present take up much of your time; for, I think, the best advice that can be given, upon this occasion, is that of a very famous poet,

——Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti: si non, his utere mecum.

But as much oratory, or anti-oratory, call it which you will, has been used in this debate, to put us out of humour with what has been always deemed a very good thing, I shall, I hope, do a service to some gentlemen present, by endeavouring to send them home in a better humour. Peace, I think, is generally deem'd a desirable thing for a nation, especially a nation that subsists chiefly by trade and commerce; and it must certainly be a bad peace indeed, if it be worse than a successless war. In this light we should examine the peace lately concluded, for with regard to the war thereby put an end to, I believe, every gentleman will allow, that on our side, by land at least, it was not only successless, but very unfortunate; and with regard to what might have happened afterwards, if the war had been continued, gentlemen may, if they please, build castles, and imagine great things, but I am afraid, the event would have shewn, that they had imagined vain things; for let gentlemen say what they will, no oratory can persuade me, that of two parties engaged in war, that side has not the most to fear, that has been oftenest defeated.

The

The Hon. and learned gentleman, Sir, who ſpoke laſt, and who was at ſo much pains to ſhew, that the *French* and their allies had more to fear from a continuance of the war, than we had, founded the whole of what he ſaid upon a ſuppoſition, that the *Ruſſian* troops might have arrived at our army, before the *French* could have penetrated into *Holland*, or forced the *Dutch* to agree to a ſeparate peace; but this, I think, is a poſtulatum which no one will grant, who conſiders the ſituation of affairs at that time, and the terms offered by *France*, even as they appeared from our publick *Gazettes*; for as we have no other authorities now before us, we can ſpeak from them only; and as thoſe we had in this country were generally too favourable to our own ſide of the queſtion, we may, with theſe allowances, reckon, that the *French* would have been maſters of *Maeſtricht* by the middle of *May*, and that we could not have expected the *Ruſſians*, who had not reached *Sileſia* at the time the preliminaries were ſigned, before the end of *July*; ſo that after the reduction of *Maeſtricht*, the *French* would have had *ten* weeks to make their way into *Holland*, before we could have had an army ſufficient to riſk a battle.

Let us next conſider, Sir, what obſtructions the *French* had in their way to the *Hague*: The little towns of *Stevenſwaert*, *Roermont*, *Venlo*, and the *Greeve*, were the only fortreſſes they had in their way; for as to the city of *Nimeguen*, the fortifications were ſo much out of repair, and it would have required ſuch a numerous garriſon, that it would have been madneſs to have thought of defending it, becauſe the garriſon muſt ſoon have been made priſoners of war, and conſequently would have been ſo many men loſt to our army. The *French* had, therefore, only the four little towns, I have mentioned, to make themſelves maſters of; and from the fate of *Menin* in *Flanders* we may judge, how long they could have held out. *Menin*, Sir, was one of the ſtrongeſt little towns in *Flanders*, and as well fortified as any of the four I have mentioned, yet the *French* took it in *ſix* days open trenches; and, indeed, they had ſuch a numerous train of artillery, and both their battering cannon and mortars of ſuch a prodigious large *calibre*, that no ramparts could ſtand againſt them. We may, therefore, reaſonably ſuppoſe, that in *ſix* weeks time at moſt, they would have made themſelves maſters of theſe four towns; and ſurely they might have been at the *Hague* in leſs than four weeks more; for from the *Greeve* to the *Hague* is not above 70 miles, even by the way of *Utrecht*.

We may, therefore, Sir, from our common news papers conclude, that before the *Ruſſians* could have joined our army, the *French* muſt have forced the *Dutch* to agree to a neutrality, or they muſt have made themſelves maſters of the *Hague*, which is the *Dutch* ſeat of government; and this they might have done without giving an alarm to any prince in *Europe*, becauſe the moment they entered the *Dutch* provinces, they would certainly have publiſhed a manifeſto, declaring, that they had no intention to conquer and keep any of the *Dutch* territories, but that their deſign was only to reſtore the commonwealth, and to prevent the liberties of the *Dutch* from being oppreſs'd by the ſtadtholder, and his party, ſupported by the *Engliſh*; in which caſe they would have got a great and powerful party among the *Dutch* to have declared for them; and that party, as ſoon as they had got themſelves reinſtated in the government of their country, would probably have joined the *French* againſt us.

In either of theſe caſes, Sir, what advantage could we have reaped by the

the arrival of the *Ruſſians*? If the *Dutch* had agreed to a neutrality, which was the leaſt of the two impending evils, they muſt have withdrawn their troops from our army, which would have made it as much inferior to the *French*, after the arrival of the *Ruſſians*, as it was before. Nay, they muſt have given our army notice to depart their territories, and where it muſt have gone I am at a loſs to determine; for I doubt much if any of the princes of *Weſtphalia* or the *Lower Palatinate* would have given it leave to ſojourn any time in their dominions; ſo that it would have been reduced to a moſt unfortunate ſituation, and yet this ſituation it would, in my opinion, have been certainly reduced to very ſoon, if the preliminaries had not been agreed to; for conſidering the terms offered by *France*, I am fully convinced, that if they had not been accepted of, even the then government of *Holland* would have agreed to a neutrality, and would have pleaded for their excuſe, the obſtinacy of the queen of *Hungary* in refuſing to deliver up, but for one life only, the little dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, and the obſtinacy of this nation in refuſing to reſtore the barren and uſeleſs iſland of *Cape-Breton*. I ſay, barren and uſeleſs; for in its own nature it is barren, and to us it can never be of any ſervice, tho' it will always be of great uſe to the *French*, as long as they are poſſeſſed of *Canada*, or have any fiſheries upon the coaſts *Newfoundland*,

I hope, gentlemen are now convinced, Sir, that conſidering the ſituation of affairs at the time the preliminaries were concluded, the terms of peace are as good, or rather better than could be expected; and I believe, the *French* were extremely ſorry at their being accepted; for if they had been rejected by us, the *Dutch*, for their own preſervation, would have enter'd into a ſeparate treaty, and upon getting their own territories reſtored, and ſome additional parts of *Flanders* and *Brabant* made over to them, by way of a barrier, they would have agreed to leave the *French* in poſſeſſion of all the reſt of the *Auſtrian Netherlands*. If the *Dutch* had agreed to this, I believe, it would not have been poſſible for us, with the aſſiſtance of the houſe of *Auſtria* alone, to drive the *French* out of *Flanders*; and how dangerous would it have been for this nation, to leave the *French* in quiet poſſeſſion of the whole coaſt over againſt the ſouthern and ſouth-eaſt part of this iſland, from the *Thames* mouth to the *Land's-End* in *Cornwall*.

I can, therefore, ſee no reaſon why gentlemen ſhould raiſe ſo many objections againſt the very general expreſſions propoſed to be in our addreſs, relating to the late peace: and if ever the Hon. and learned gentleman ſhould be in my place, which it is probable he may ſoon be, he will then find how difficult it is to procure money for ſupporting ſuch a war, or to give a general ſatisfaction by any terms of peace; for few men know, and fewer conſider the circumſtances and views of foreign nations; but every one that does will allow, that conjunctures may happen, when it may be prudent for this, or any other nation, rather to ſubmit to bad terms of a peace, than to begin or obſtinately perſiſt in an unequal war; for as circumſtances are daily changing and ſhifting, a new conjuncture may happen, when the injured nation may begin a war with advantage, or procure a redreſs of all its wrongs without the riſk of a war.

As to our talking of an inquiry into the cauſes, that rendered the events of the war ſo little anſwerable to the bravery of our troops; whether it might deſerve the name of a remonſtrance or no, I am ſure, Sir, it would be very improper in an addreſs upon this occaſion; and

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as we have at preſent no lights before us, it would be contrary to all methods of proceeding in this houſe, to determine the queſtion, whether ſuch an inquiry be neceſſary or no; for no inquiry ſhould ever be entered into, by this houſe, without ſome neceſſity. I ſhall readily acknowledge, Sir, that we owe a great deal to the royal commander of our armies: To him we owe our being this day aſſembled in this houſe: To him the nation owes its liberties, its religion, and every thing that can be dear to a people; but no duty we owe to him can require our entering into ſuch an inquiry as has been mentioned; becauſe no man either abroad or at home, ever blamed, or ſo much as ſuſpected his conduct. The cauſe of our misfortunes is pretty well known; almoſt every man that knows any thing, knows, that they were ſolely owing to our troops being overpowered by the multitude of our enemies; and every man knows, that the cauſe of this is not to be aſcribed to any neglect or deficiency in this nation; for upon every occaſion we furniſhed more than our quota of troops, of money, and, in ſhort, of every thing that was requiſite for commanding victory. Therefore, I cannot ſee what purpoſe it would ſerve, for this houſe to enter into any ſuch inquiry; but at preſent I ſhall ſay no more of it, becauſe if a motion ſhould hereafter be made for ſuch an inquiry, I ſhall then have an opportunity to enlarge more properly upon the ſubject.

As to the other amendments, Sir, that have been talked of, tho' not moved for, they are rather criticiſms than objections; and as I do not like to deal in criticiſm, and am very indifferent whether they be agreed to or not, I ſhall give the houſe no trouble about them. But before I ſit down, I muſt take ſome notice of the learned gentleman's paradox, and the diſtinction he made between the king and his miniſters, as if there might be a diſunion between the parliament and the miniſters, without any diſunion between the king and his parliament. According to this doctrine, Sir, there could never be a diſunion between the king and his parliament; for the parliament never expreſſes any diſunion with the king: Even in king *Charles* Iſt's time, the parliament always expreſſed a great regard for their ſovereign, tho' at laſt, when properly modelled for the purpoſe, they ſevered his head from his body. Therefore all foreign nations, when they ſee a diſunion between the parliament and the king's miniſters, will ſuppoſe it to be a diſunion between him and his parliament, and will treat both him and the nation accordingly; for they have the greateſt authority to ſuppoſe, that a kingdom divided againſt itſelf cannot ſtand.

For this reaſon, Sir, we ſhould be at all times extremely cautious of giving foreign courts any reaſon to think that there is, or is like to be a diſunion between us and the king's miniſters. Whilſt a cordial union ſeems to ſubſiſt, I believe every foreign court in *Europe* will be cautious of doing us a real injury. Tho' the court of *Spain* may not, perhaps, be prevailed on to give up, in expreſs terms, their pretended right to ſearch and ſeize all ſhips they ſuſpect of having carried on an illicit trade upon their coaſts in *America*, no more than we would give up our right to ſearch and ſeize all ſhips upon our own coaſts, which we ſuſpect of being concerned in the unlawful exportation of our wool; yet, while we are united amongſt ourſelves, I am convinced, the court of *Spain* will take care not to allow their *Guarda Coſta's* to make any unjuſt uſe of this right. If they ſhould do otherwiſe, whatever may have happened under any former adminiſtration, I believe, the nation will

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will find, that under the preſent, they will not be permitted to do ſo with impunity; and till the contrary appears, I think, the parliament, ought not to teſtify any diſunion even with the king's miniſters; for which reaſon, I hope, the addreſs now propoſed will be agreed to.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

A Summary *of the moſt important Affairs, that happen'd laſt Seſſion of Parliament. Continued from* p. 412, *and concluded.*

WHAT now remains is to give ſome account of thoſe affairs wherein no bill ſeemed to be deſigned, the firſt of which happened *Jan.* 17, when a motion was made in the houſe of commons, That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions for laying before the houſe, copies of the inſtructions given to the governors of *Barbadoes*, for *ten* years laſt paſt, ſo far as the ſame relate to the iſlands of St. *Lucia*, *Dominico*, St. *Vincent*, and *Tobago*; but this motion being oppoſed by the court members, and the previous queſtion propoſed, after ſome debate, it paſſed in the negative; which made people ſuſpect, that proper inſtructions had not been given, for driving away the *French*, who of late years have made ſettlements in thoſe iſlands.

As an order had been made on *Dec.* 6, that the houſe ſhould be called over on *Tueſday*, *Jan.* 17, as ſoon as the former affair was thus determined, the ſaid order of the day was read, and a motion made, that the houſe be now called over; but this being likewiſe oppoſed by the court members, after ſome debate, the queſtion was put, and upon a diviſion carried in the negative by 205 to 184; after which the call was adjourned till that day fortnight, when it was adjourned till that day ſe'nnight, on which day a motion was made by the court members, to adjourn it for two months, and carried in the affirmative upon a diviſion, by 170 to 121. On that day, *viz. April* 4, it was again adjourned by the ſame intereſt for a fortnight, and then for two months; ſo that the whole ſeſſion paſſed over without any call, a thing not very uſual.

As it was neceſſary, before either houſe of parliament could examine or form any opinion of the utility or neceſſity of the treaty of peace lately concluded, to have laid before them all former negotiations for that purpoſe, therefore on *Jan.* 31, the L—d *D——le* moved, That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions for laying before the houſe, copies of all propoſals of peace or accommodation, made or communicated on the part of the late emperor *Charles* VII. to his majeſty; and a copy of the treaty agreed upon at *Hanau* in *July* 1743, together with copies of all the letters and papers relating thereto, that were ſent to the lords juſtices, or his majeſty's miniſters in *Great Britain*; and of all letters and papers that were ſent to his majeſty, or his miniſters, by the orders of the lords juſtices, or by his majeſty's miniſters in *Great Britain*, in anſwer to the communication of the ſaid treaty, letters, and papers.

This motion being ſeconded by Mr. *W——es*, there enſued a long debate, in which, beſide the two gentlemen above mentioned, the principal ſpeakers for the motion were, *R——t N——t*, Eſq; *T——s P——r*, Eſq; the E—l of *E——t*, and the L—d *S——ge*; and the principal ſpeakers againſt it were *H——y P——m*, Eſq; Mr, S——r G——l, *H——o W——le*, ſenior, Eſq; and Sir *W——m Y——ge*. But upon a diviſion the queſtion was carried in the negative by 288 to 138.

Feb.

Feb. 7, The E—l of *E——t*, for the reaſon before mentioned, moved, That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions for laying before the houſe, copies of all propoſals of peace or accommodation, made or communicated on the part of his majeſty to the *French* king, or on the part of the *French* king to his majeſty, in the year 1744, together with copies of all the letters and papers relating thereto. And he repeated the ſame motion for the years 1745, and 1746; after which he moved, That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions for laying before the houſe, copies of the overtures for a general pacification mentioned by his majeſty in his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, upon *Nov.* 12, 1747, to have been then lately made to his majeſty on the part of *France*, and tho' ſome of the terms propoſed were ſuch as could not be approved, a congreſs was actually agreed to be held at *Aix la Chapelle*, whither the ſeveral miniſters did ſoon repair *; and alſo copies of all other propoſals of peace or accommodation, made or communicated on the part of the *French* king to his majeſty, or on the part of his majeſty to the *French* king, in the year 1747, together with copies of all letters and papers, ſo far as they relate to the ſaid overtures and propoſals, and the intereſt of *Great Britain*, and her allies at that time.

Upon theſe motions there were long debates, in which the chief ſpeakers for the motions were, beſides his lordſhip, Sir *J—n C—t*, bart. who ſeconded his lordſhip, Sir *F——s D——d*, bart. *D——l B——ne*, Eſq; *T——s P——ſe*, Eſq; Sir *E——d T——s*, bart. *H——y B——t* Eſq; *T——s P——r*, Eſq; *R——t N——t*, Eſq; Sir *J—n H—d C——n*, bart. and *T——s P—t*, Eſq; and the chief ſpeakers againſt the motion were *H——y F—x*, Eſq; Mr. A——y G——l, *W——re E—s*, Eſq; *R——t T—cy*, Eſq; G——l *M——t*, *R——d A——th*, Eſq; *W——m P—t*, Eſq; *H——y P——m*, Eſq; Mr. S——r G——l, *J——s O——d*, Eſq; *H——o W——le*, ſenior, Eſq; and *W——m D——ll*, Eſq; but upon putting the queſtion, it was upon every one carried in the negative, and upon the laſt the diviſion was, noes 281, yeas 120.

As all theſe motions were carried in the negative by ſo great a majority, this perhaps was the reaſon that, during laſt ſeſſion, no motion was made for taking the late treaty of peace into conſideration, tho' it was laid before the houſe on *Jan.* 17, and appeared to be the ſame with that publiſhed in our *Magazine* for laſt year, page 503.

Altho' the following two petitions would have required a clauſe or clauſes in ſome bill, yet as neither of them required a particular bill, we deferred mentioning them till now. They were both preſented by *Charles Erſkine*, Eſq; ſince deceaſed, on *Feb.* 9, and the firſt was, a petition of *Robert Lang*, and partners, merchants in *Glaſgow*, which ſet forth, That on the weſtern coaſt of *Scotland* (the moſt populous part of that kingdom) great quantities of ſalt are uſed in the herring, and other fiſheries, as well as for home conſumption, which ſalt being then clandeſtinely run from *Ireland*, to avoid paying the duty, and the ſame, by reaſon of its mixture with rock-ſalt, being not only preferable in quality to what is made in *Scotland*, at the ſalt-works along the *Forth*, but alſo cheaper, for the reaſon before mentioned, as well as others, the ſame greatly diſcourages the erecting ſalt-pans upon the ſaid weſtern coaſt, for the making of white ſalt for the aforeſaid purpoſes; but that the petitioners, notwithſtanding theſe

* *See our* Magazine *for* 1747, p. 516.

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difficulties, were willing to erect ſalt-pans at *Port-Glaſgow*, provided liberty was given them to bring rock-ſalt from *England* to be refined there, chargeable with the ſame duties as were then paid, and under ſuch reſtrictions and regulations for ſecuring the payment thereof, as ſhould be thought neceſſary; by which means, not only his majeſty's revenue would be much increaſed, but great advantages accrue to the publick; but that by the laws then in being, rock-ſalt could not be carried above *ten* miles diſtant from the pit; and therefore praying the houſe to grant them the liberty of carrying rock-ſalt to *Port-Glaſgow*, or ſuch relief in the premiſes, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

The other was a petition of *George Buchanan* and *John Crawford*, agents for ſeveral manufacturers of *Britiſh* ſailcloth, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, which ſet forth, That, among the ſeveral proviſions which by divers acts of parliament had from time to time been made, for encouraging and extending the manufacture of *Britiſh* ſailcloth, it was enacted, that an additional duty of *one penny per ell*, ſhould be laid upon all foreign made ſails or ſailcloth, imported into *Great Britain* by way of merchandize, over and above all other duties before chargeable thereon; and that out of the monies ariſing by the ſaid additional duty, there ſhould be allowed a reward of *two pence* for every ell of *Britiſh* made ſailcloth or canvas, fit for or made into ſails, which ſhould be exported by way of merchandize; that by a clauſe in an act made in the *tenth* year of his majeſty's reign, reciting, that in many ports of this kingdom, from which *Britiſh* ſailcloth was exported, there was not ſo much money received for the ſaid additional duty, as was ſufficient to pay the ſaid reward, it was enacted, that if the collector of the cuſtoms in any port of this kingdom, ſhould not have ſufficient money in his hands, ariſing by the ſaid additional duty, to ſatisfy and pay ſuch reward as was, or ſhould be due to any exporter of *Britiſh* made ſailcloth, or ſails, that then ſuch collector ſhould give to the perſon intitled to ſuch reward, a certificate atteſted by the comptroller, of what was due to ſuch perſon, for ſuch *Britiſh* ſailcloth or ſails ſo exported, certifying to the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms at *London* or *Edinburgh*, reſpectively, that he had not money in his hands, on the branch aforeſaid, ſufficient to pay the ſame, which certificate being produced to the ſaid reſpective commiſſioners, they were to cauſe the monies thereby due to be paid in *three* months by the reſpective receivers general, or caſhiers of the cuſtoms, out of ſuch monies as were or ſhould be in their hands, ariſing by the ſaid additional duty; that the amount of the duty on foreign made ſailcloth, imported into *England*, greatly exceeded the amount of the reward allowed on the exportation of ſuch ſailcloth as was manufactured there; but that very little or no foreign made ſailcloth or ſails, was, or were, at that time imported into *Scotland*, for which reaſon there was not any fund then in that part of the united kingdom, to pay the reward which the legiſlature intended to allow, on the exportation of *Britiſh* ſailcloth from *Scotland*, as well as from *England*; and altho' the ſailcloth manufacture in *Scotland* was then very conſiderable, and employed great numbers of poor, yet the ſame muſt inevitably decline, unleſs the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms at *London* were authorized to pay the ſame reward to the exporters in *Scotland*, as they were impowered to do by the laſt recited act, with reſpect to the like exportations from the out-ports of *England*; and therefore praying the houſe, to take the premiſes into conſideration, and that ſuch proviſion

vision might be made for the purpose before mentioned, or that the petitioners might have such other relief, as to the house should seem meet.

Tho' the prayers of both these petitions evidently tended towards increasing our manufactures, yet they were both ordered to lie on the table, and no farther notice taken of them last session; and, indeed, notwithstanding the many propositions offered last session for increasing our trade and commerce, no one was brought to the perfection of a law, except that of granting an additional bounty to ships employed in the whale-fishery, as before mentioned *: Whether this proceeded from the ill digesting of these propositions, or the multiplicity of more important affairs, we cannot determine.

Feb. 24, The house was moved, that an act made in the 10th year of the reign of his present majesty, intitled, *An act for the more effectual preventing the unlawful playing of interludes, within the precincts of the two universities*, &c. might be read; and the same being read accordingly, a motion was made, that a committee be appointed to consider of the laws in being to prevent the common playing of interludes, and to report their opinion to the house, which of them were fit to be repealed; but upon the question's being put, it was carried in the negative.

March 3, It was ordered, That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order the further sum of 5000*l.* to be advanc'd towards defraying the expence of printing the journals of that house; and to assure his majesty, that the house would make good the same; which address being accordingly presented, Mr. Comptroller, by his majesty's command, acquainted the house, that he would give directions accordingly.

March 15, A motion was made, That the account of the extraordinary expences incurred in *Flanders*, in *North Britain*, and *America*, and of other services in the year 1748, not provided for by parliament, presented to the house upon the 10th of the same month, be referred to a select committee; and that they do examine the same, and report the facts, with their opinion thereupon, to the house. Upon this, there was a debate, but upon the question's being put, it was carried in the negative; after which a motion was made, That the account of the expenditure of the 500,000*l.* granted the then last session of parliament, for enabling his majesty to carry on the war with vigour during the year 1748, presented to the house upon the 7th of the same month, be referred to a select committee; and that they do examine the same, and report the facts, with their opinion thereupon, to the house. Upon his motion there was likewise a debate, but upon putting the question it had the same fate with the former.

Having thus finished our account of the most remarkable proceedings in both houses of parliament during last session, we shall only add, that upon *June* 13, his majesty put an end to the session by a most gracious speech from the throne, which see in our *Magazine* for *June* last, p. 280.

Occasioned by A Letter from a Person of Distinction (*supposed to be* H—— W—— *Esq; to the Right Hon.* J—— *E*—— *of* Eg—t.

WHEN Or—d dy'd, we thought the soul [tinct:
That warm'd the W——rs, was ex-
Yet H——ck creeps from out his hole,
An advocate be-penn'd and ink'd.
Fix'd in corruption's thriving scheme,
A busy, prating, puzzling elf;
The *B*——*rs* still his favourite theme,
As erst, when one of them *himself*.
His race, partaking of the mule,
One road perversely will pursue:
Without their chief they *cannot rule*!
So *bear the loads* of those who *do*.

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* *See our* Mag. *for last month*, p. 410.

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A STATE *of the* NATIONAL DEBT, *provided or unprovided for by Parliament, as it ſtood* Dec. 31, 1747, *and* Dec. 31, 1748.

	Amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1747.			*Increaſed between* Dec. 31, 1747, *and* Dec. 31, 1748.	*Paid off within* ſ*battime*	*Amount of the national debt on* Dec. 31, 1748.		
EXCHEQUER.	L.	*s.*	*d.*	L.	L.	L.	*s.*	*d.*
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original ſum contributed and unſubſcribed to the *South Sea* company	1836275	17	10 ½			1836275	17	10 ½
Ditto for lives, with the benefit of ſurvivorſhip, being the original ſum contributed	108100					108100		
Do for 2 and 3 lives, being the ſum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	99747	8	2 ½		1400	98347	8	2 ½
Ditto on plate act 6 *George* I.	312000					312000		
Ditto for *Nevis* and St. *Chriſtopher* debentures, at 3*l. p. cent. p. ann.*	37821	5	1 ½			37821	5	1 ½
Ditto at 3*l.* 10*s. per cent.* 1731	400000					400000		
Ditto at 3*l. per cent.* 1736, charged on the ſinking fund	600000					600000		
Ditto 1738, charged on ditto	300000					300000		
Duties on ſalt continued 1741	609050				182000	427050		
Duties further continued 1745	1000000					1000000		
Exchequer bills made out for intereſt of old bills	2200					2200		
The land tax and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account; nor the 1,000,000*l.* charged on the deductions of 6*d. p.* pound on penſions.								
EAST-INDIA Company.								
By 2 acts of parliament 9 *Will.* 3. and 2 other acts 6 and 9 *Annæ*	3200000					3200000		
Annuities at 3*l. per cent.* 1744, charged on the ſurplus of the additional duties on low wines, *&c.*	1000000					1000000		
BANK of ENGLAND.								
On their original fund at 3 *per cent.* from *Auguſt* 1, 1746.	3200000					3200000		
For cancelling Exchequer bills 3 *G.* I.	500000					500000		
Purchaſed of the *S. S.* company	4000000					4000000		
Exchequer bills charged on the duties on ſweets 1737	499600					499600		
Ann. at 4 *per cent.* on the duties on coals, *&c.* ſince *Lady-Day* 1719	1750000					1750000		
Ditto charged on the ſurplus of the funds for lottery 1714	1250000					1250000		
Ditto at 3*l. per cent.* for lottery 1732	800000					800000		
Ditto 3*l. per cent.* 1742, charged on the ſinking fund	800000					800000		
Do at 3*l. p. c.* 1743, on additional duties on low wines, ſpirits, *&c.*	1800000					1800000		
Ditto at 3*l. per cent.* 1744, charged on the ſurplus of ditto	1800000					1800000		
Do at 3 *p. cent.* 1745, charged on additional duties on all wines imported ſince *Lady Day* 1745	2000000					2000000		
Ditto at 4*l.* 1746, charged on duties on glaſs and additional duties on ſpirituous liquors ſince *Lady-Day* 1746.	3000000					3000000		
Ditto at 4*l. per cent.* 1746, charged on duties on licenſes for retailing ſpirituous liquors ſince ditto	986800					986800		
Ditto at 4*l. p. cent.* for lottery 1747, charged on duties on coaches, *&c.*	1000000					1000000		
Ditto at 4*l. per cent.* 1747, charged on the duties on houſes, *&c.*	4400000					4400000		
Ditto at 4*l. per cent.* for lottery and annuities 1748, charged on additional ſubſidy on poundage, *&c.* ſince *March* 1, 1747				6930000		6930000		
SOUTH-SEA Company.								
On their cap. ſtock and ann. 9 *G.* I.	27302203	6	3			27302203	5	6 ½
	64593797	16	9 ½	6930000	1834001	71140307	16	0 ½

Memorandum. The ſubſcribers of 100*l.* to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life of 9*l.* a ticket, which amounts to 22,500*l.* and the ſubſcribers of 100*l.* to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18*l.* a ticket, which amounts to 45,000*l.* which annuities are an increaſe of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the ſame.

An ACCOUNT *of the produce of the sinking fund in the year* 1748 *and to the payment of what debts contracted before* Dec. 25, 1716, *the said fund has been applied.*

Dr.	L.	s.	d.	q.
To cash on the sinking fund on *Dec.* 31, 1747	177432	2	11	½
To the produce of the S. fund between *Dec.* 31, 1747, and *Decem.* 31, 1748, *viz.*				
Surplus of the aggregate fund.	635241	1	1	¾
General fund.	542797	1		¼
S. Sea comp. fund.	56091	15	11	
	1234129	18	1	½
	1411562	1	1	

Per contra Cr.	L.	s.	d.	q.
By money issued between *Dec.* 31, 1747, and *Dec.* 31, 1748. *viz.*				
In full of one million granted for the service of the year 1747	335746	8	1	¼
In part of one million granted for the service of the year 1748	777525	11	8	
To pay annuities at 3*l. per cent.* on 600,000*l.* granted 1736, for one year due at *Chr.* 1748	18000			
To pay ann. at 3*l. p. cent.* on 300,000*l* granted 1738, for one year due at *Michaelmas* 1748	9000			
To the Usher of the Exchequer for neceſſaries delivered for the ſervice of the ſaid annuities.	79			⅝
To pay annuities at 3*l. per cent.* on 800,000*l.* granted 1742, for one year due at *Chriſt.* 1748	24450			
To pay intereſt on loans charged on the duties on ſalt further contin. 1745, for 12 months intereſt due at *Mic.* 1748	35000			
To make good the deficiency of annu. 1720, on the plate act at *Lady-Day* 1748	3932	6	2	⅗
To make good the deficiency of the lottery annu. 1731, at *Chriſt.* 1747	7180	5	8	
To the Bank of *England* to make good the premiums or rewards for circulating Exchequer bills charged on the duties on ſweets, granted 1737, to *July* 24, 1748	13827	12	6	
To make good the deficiency of the duties on licenſes for retailing ſpirituous liquors at *Lady-Day* 1748	9380	7	4	
To make good the deficiency of the duties on glaſs, and additional duties on ſpirituous liquors ſince *Lady-Day* 1746, at *Midſ.* 1748	33804	13	1	½
To make good the deficiency of the duty on houſes, &c. at *Michaelmas* 1748.	28268	15	5	¼
To make good the deficiency of the additional duties on all wines imported ſince *Lady-Day* 1745, at *Midſ.* 1748	15297	11	5	½
	1311420	11	7	
Balance *Dec.* 31, 1748	100141	9	6	
	1411562	1	1	

Note, *In our laſt year's* Magazine, *p.* 196, *our readers will find a ſtate of the national debt as it ſtood* Dec. 31, 1747.

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Abſtract of the Book, intitled, Free and Candid Diſquiſitions, &c. *concluded.* (*See our* Magazine *for laſt Month*, p. 417.)

Sect. 7. *Queries and obſervations relating to the ſeveral offices*, &c.—In this ſection they examine the *litany*, the *communion* office, the office of *confirmation*, of *matrimony*, of *viſiting the ſick*, of *churching of women*, of *infant baptiſm*, the *burial* office, and the *commination* office; and they propoſe amendments to every one of them.

Sect. 8. *Queries and obſervations touching a further ſupply of* occaſional offices *and* prayers. *Alſo relating to the* calendar *and* rubricks.—The new offices they here propoſe are, an office for *excluding* unworthy members out of the church. One for their *re-admiſſion*. One for receiving *proſelytes*. One for *re-ordination* of diſſenting miniſters. One for *priſoners for debt*, and another for *criminals*. A preparatory office for the *Lord's day*, and for the *Lord's ſupper*. And ſome proper forms of family worſhip. As to *occaſional prayers*, they ſay, more than we have might be of conſiderable ſervice; but they forbear ſpecifying any till a more ſeaſonable opportunity. They then proceed to make ſome remarks, particularly one, That our biſhops ſhould be more at liberty than they are, to compoſe forms of prayer for their reſpective dioceſes, upon emergent occaſions. Would it not, ſay they, be reaſonable, biſhops ſhould be allow'd this chriſtian liberty, to provide for the flock, over which the Holy Ghoſt hath made them overſeers, with ſo ſolemn a charge, and with ſuch a plenitude of commiſſion, &c? Afterwards they propoſe a prayer for the *convocation* during its ſeſſion, ſome more thankſgivings, a prayer *before ſermon*, one for *women with child*, and one for the *ſick*. And they conclude with propoſing a reviſal of the *calendar*, and of the *rubricks*.

Sect. 9. *Some* objections *conſidered*. Correct Printing *of the* bible *and* liturgy, &c.—After anſwering two immaterial objections, they complain heavily of the little care taken in printing the bible and liturgy: And of our almanacks preſuming to ſettle *Eaſter-day*, &c. and the *times prohibiting marriage*.

Sect. 10. *Queries and obſervations relating to* articles, ſubſcriptions, homilies, catechizing, canons, oaths *of* church wardens—As to the 39 articles of religion, they aſk, Would it be impoſſible, or very difficult to compile a ſyſtem of divine truths, more agreeable to ſcripture, and leſs burthenſome to the conſcience of ſincere inquirers? And they obſerve, that there are inſtances to be found in the *Chriſtian* world, of churches, which require no teſts of this kind, and yet maintain ſuch an harmony of belief in things eſſential to the chriſtian religion, as is experienced to be a ſolid foundation for peace and unity, and prevent much diſpute and controverſy, by greatly removing the occaſion.— With regard to *forms of ſubſcription* upon admiſſion into the miniſtry, they ſay, It hath been thought by many, not to be altogether ſo reaſonable, nor indeed ſo expedient, to require an implicit ſubſcription to ſo great a variety of particulars as are comprehended in our common prayer, homilies, articles, ordinal, &c.—As to the book of *homilies*, they aſk, whether that book is, either for matter or language, ſo calculated for the exigence of the times *we* live in, as that another may not be drawn up, which ſhall be better ſuited to our preſent occaſions?—As to *catechiſing*, they think, it doth highly concern thoſe who preſide over our eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment, to make it one principal part of their care, that this neceſſary duty be conſcientiouſly fulfilled in all the churches of their reſpective dioceſes.—As to the *canons*, they aſk, if theſe we have at preſent, are

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are the beſt calculated with regard to the preſent ſtate of the church? And as to the oath enjoined by the canons to be taken by *church wardens*, they wiſh, the thing could be ſet upon a better footing than the preſent.

Sect. 11. *Queries and obſervations relating to certain* grievances *generally complained of in the church.*—The grievances they take notice of are, 1. With reſpect to our *eccleſiaſtical courts*, as to which they aſk; Would it be a detriment to our church, as chriſtian, to be either without ſuch courts, or to have them at leaſt reformed?—2. Our want of *diſcipline*, as to which they recommend excommunication, and that alone, without its being attended with any civil puniſhment, becauſe it is the only diſcipline preſcribed by our Saviour in *Matt.* xviii.—They likewiſe mention *Pluraliſties, non-reſidence, ſimoniacal contracts*, &c. and ſeem to think the proviſion for miniſters by *tythes* incommodious.

Sect. 12. The application; *relating to a review in general, as before propoſed; humbly preſſing it upon farther motives, and fairly conſidering the ſuppoſed difficulties*, &c.—In this ſection they firſt examine the expediency and feaſibleneſs of making the alterations propoſed; then they give the ſentiments of thoſe who deſpair of ſucceſs, as well as thoſe who do not. The former, they ſay, thought, that to apply to the governors of the church for this purpoſe, was to begin at the wrong end, and that if ever men deſired to ſucceed, there was a much ſhorter and more effectual way. But the latter, they ſay, think, there needs no more to be done, than that the national ſynod ſhould, by a ſpecial committee, properly authoriſed, draw up ſuch emendations, as they ſhall ſee neceſſary: Which being agreed upon, and legally confirmed, ſhould be ſent, in one or more ſheets, as forms of prayer for publick occaſions uſually are, to all churches and chapels in the kingdom; the miniſters of each being left to their liberty, either to uſe them or not, according to their diſcretion. For this method they produce ſeveral precedents at the time of the reformation, with reſpect to auricular confeſſion, extreme unction, kneeling, croſſing, holding up the hands, knocking upon the breaſt, and other ceremonies; as to which, people were left at liberty, to uſe them or not, as they pleaſed.—They next ſuppoſe, that many worthy clergymen have ſeveral very conſiderable and very juſt ſcruples relating to the *baptiſmal and burial offices*; therefore they propoſe, that theſe authoriſed ſheets, ſent to every pariſh, ſhould contain one new office for *baptiſm*, and another for *burial*.—Laſtly, they anſwer two objections, 1. That of its being a time of war, therefore not ſeaſonable for entering upon conſultations about affairs of the church. And, 2. That what is propoſed lies wholly in the breaſt of the ſtate, and is not in the power of the governors of the church. The firſt they anſwer, by obſerving, that even the reformation itſelf was begun and carried on in a time of war; and as to the ſecond, they preſume, that the ſtate has a concern for the welfare of the church; and that the governors of the church may, and will petition the ſtate, for leave to do their duty, if they find they are under any reſtraint from doing it for want of ſuch leave.

Sect 13. *The* CONCLUSION; *wherein ſome further conſiderations are urged in ſupport of this addreſs; and particularly with regard to its being made at this time.*—As to the preſent being a ſeaſonable time, they give many reaſons for it; among others, when looſeneſs of principles, and debauchery of morals, are ſpreading in the land; when the ſtricteſt obſervations are made upon the belief and devotions, as well as lives and

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morals of the clergy; when men of all denominations, united in the proteſtant ſcheme and in loyalty, ſeem earneſtly deſirous of meeting in a happy coalition; and when, on the oppoſite ſide, we have adverſaries in almoſt every ſhape, both to our government as revolutional, and to our religion as proteſtant, yea, and even as chriſtian.—And as to the manner of offering this addreſs, they ſay, it is not tendered with the undiſcerning zeal, or unchriſtian virulence, of a bigotted and party ſpirit, but with a ſeaſonable and becoming privacy, with a ſincere eſteem for their perſons, (meaning the governors of our church) for their dignity, for their office: And this by men, who are ſedate and ſerious, thoughtful and ſtudious, humble and conformable, quiet and peaceable, *&c.*

Poſtſcript. *Containing ſome occaſional obſervations, occurring upon a review of the whole.* Addreſſed to the publick in general.—In this addreſs they firſt requeſt, that we may have no unfriendly debates upon the argument; nor by our unhandſome treatment of each other, give occaſion to our common adverſaries to heighten a contention, which they will be but too eager to puſh forward, when they can hope to make their advantage of it, from the imprudence of thoſe who engage in it. And next they aſk forgiveneſs, 1. As to any errors they may have fallen into. 2. As to any expreſſions that may be judged leſs proper or agreeable. 3. As to any little improprieties of ſtyle, verbal inaccuracies, unneceſſary redundancies, or ſimilar obſervations. And, 4. As to obſervations that may be leſs neceſſary, or arguments that may be thought leſs concluſive.

Tho' the authors have in the foregoing work ſubjoined many references to the writings of learned men, yet they have added an appendix, *ſetting forth the concurring judgment and declarations of ſeveral learned men of the church of* England, *relating to ſome of the principal points contained in the foregoing diſquiſitions; with references to the obſervations of many other learned perſons of the ſame church.*—This appendix has a ſort of introduction, which begins with the following previous obſervations, 1. That they lay no farther ſtreſs upon *authority*, than they find it to be rational and juſt. 2. That they think it ſufficient to give *direct* teſtimonies; and that a plain declaration in their favour is enough, tho' it ſhould be found to be afterwards qualified. 3. That they have taken the liberty to contract and connect the reaſonings of ſome authors. And, 4. That ſeveral very material obſervations muſt neceſſarily be paſſed over, for want of room to exhibit them.

And the *introduction* concludes with juſt mentioning the ſeveral points, which they think might be eaſily made out from the beſt authorities. The points are, 1. That the *reformation* of our church was never brought to that perfection, which the firſt undertakers and promoters of it intended. 2. That the making of *alterations* in an eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment is often expedient, and ſometimes neceſſary. 3. That our own conſtitution *allows* of ſuch alterations. 4. That *abſolute uniformity* is not ſtrictly neceſſary. And, 5. That ſome *ceremonies* at leaſt might very well be diſpenſed with, in order to a greater good.

After this they go through moſt of the heads they have mentioned in their diſquiſitions, and ſhew the concurring opinion of ſome of our moſt learned and famous writers as to every one.

Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar, *dated* Aug. 15, 1749.

GEneral *Bland* is at laſt arrived, and happily ſettled amongſt us. To pleaſe the *Spaniards*, or to avoid the

the plague now raging on the oppoſite ſhore, or both, he has ordered all communication to be cut off between us and the *Moors*. On the other ſide, the *Spaniards* have cut off all communication with *Gibraltar*; and thus it happens, that we no ſooner get a new governor, and a free market, but inſtantly we become deſtitute of all kinds of freſh proviſions; and I fancy our ruling *Spaniſh* neighbours muſt be admitted to ſhare in the common plunder, as perhaps was previouſly accuſtomed, or we muſt live as well as we can, or be drove to implore the aid of the higher powers, to make our preſent ſituation another good reaſon for giving up the place.

The *Spaniards* are uncommonly ſtrict in their preſent prohibition; have thrown all the people into priſon they can get at, who uſed to ſupply us; and have lately arreſted 4 *Portugueze* veſſels at *Malaga*, that were to have been freighted with wines, and confin'd their reſpective crews. They have likewiſe the precaution to make every maſter of a veſſel, bound weſtward, find ſecurity for not delivering any part of their cargo at *Gibraltar*, which ſecurity is not to be releas'd until he produces a certificate of conformity from the port of delivery.

The wine at preſent in the town, and the people who retail it, are under an entire new regulation; the licences about ten times as much as before; and the duty on each butt of wine, imported by a *Britiſh* ſubject, or *Berkſhire* man, is fixed at ten dollars; by a foreigner, at 15. The duties thus improv'd anſwer two excellent purpoſes; the one is to keep the ſoldiers ſober, the other to pay off the debts of the civil-liſt, ſubject to the inquiſition of parliament, the governor having declared publickly, that he did not come there to make money for himſelf; and tho' the abovementioned application is only conjectural, yet it is highly probable, and diſcours'd of here, as a matter of certainty, and I hope is very true.

The modeſty of general *Bland* has ſomething in it very ſingular and uncommon; he condeſcends to dine with whomſoever invites him; and he has not diſdain'd to grace, with his company, the tables of the *Jews*, which may be the means of creating a friendly union and commerce amongſt us; for, the gariſon excepted, we have here infinitely more *Jews* than *Gentiles*. But we hope this will be no longer the caſe than while ſome means can be found to procure us freſh proviſions at an eaſy rate: At preſent the beef is at fix, the mutton 12 pence *per* pound; and two rials *per* gallon is laid on all ſpirituous liquors.

I am afraid theſe high duties on liquors will not gain this governor much eſteem amongſt the tipplers; they begin to remark already, that his honour is very paſſionate, but reflect, with ſome degree of drollery, that the warm climate will ſoon ſweat off all ill-humours.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN return for many hours of uſeful and agreeable amuſement, which your ingenious labours have afforded me, I have long, in the gratefulneſs of my heart, intended you a ſmall preſent, which I now at laſt ſit down to tranſmit unto you. I have for many years made it my buſineſs to collect ſuch epitaphs and inſcriptions as ſtruck my fancy either for their *wit*, *humour*, or *ſentiment*; and I alſo find from my papers, that I have taken down many for no other reaſon but their being *ridiculous*. I have therefore divided my collection into theſe three parts, *viz.* 1. Humorous or merry. 2. Serious. 3. Ridiculous. Thoſe which compoſe the preſent packet, ſome of them innocent, and ſome not, are ſuch as I look upon to be humorous or merry; which, tho' death be truly a ſerious ſubject, I ſend you, to ſhew the odd and vicious taſte of ſome people.

If, as ſuch, you give them a place in your *Magazine*, you may introduce them with the following piece of humour, by way of motto.

On EPITAPHS.

Poſt funera virtus.

A Monſter in a courſe of vice grown old,
Leaves to his gaping heir his ill-gain'd gold:
Strait breathes his buſt; ſtrait are his virtues ſhown;
Their date commencing with the ſculptur'd ſtone.
If on this ſpecious marble we rely,
Pity a worth like his ſhould ever die!
If credit to his real life we give,
Pity a wretch like him ſhould ever live!

Splendidè mendax.

PART I.

A Collection of Humorous or Merry Epitaphs.

1. *On a Nobleman's Tombſtone at* Woodford-Wells.

I Dreamt that, bury'd in my fellow clay,
Cloſe by a common beggar's ſide I lay;
And as ſo mean a neighbour ſhock'd my pride,
Thus (like a corpſe of quality) I cry'd;
"Away! thou ſcoundrel! henceforth touch me not;
"More manners learn, and at a diſtance rot."
"Thou ſcoundrel! in a louder tone, cry'd he,
"Proud lump of dirt, I ſcorn thy words and thee;

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" We're equal now, I'll not an inch resign:
" This is my dunghill, and the next is thine."

2. *On King* Charles II. *By Lord* Rochester.

Here lies our sovereign lord the king,
Whose word no man relies on;
Who never said a foolish thing,
Nor ever did a wise one.

3. *On a large fat Physician.*

Take heed, O good traveller, and do not tread hard,
For here lies Dr. *Stratford*—in *all* this church-yard.

4. *On Mr.* Thomas Hearne, *the Antiquirian.*

Pox on't, says *Time* to *Thomas Hearne*,
Whatever I forget, you learn.

5. Prior's. *By himself.*

Courtiers and heralds, by your leave,
Here lie the bones of *Matthew Prior*,
A son of *Adam* and of *Eve*,
Let *Bourbon* or *Nassau* go higher.

6. *From a Tomb-Stone in* Scotland.

Johnnie Carregie lies here,
Descended of *Adam* and *Eve*;
If any can gang higher,
He willingly give him leave.

7. *From a Tomb-Stone in* Warwickshire.

Here old *John Randal* lies,
Who telling of his tale,
Liv'd threescore years and ten,
Such virtue was in ale.
Ale was his meat, ale was his drink,
Ale did his heart revive:
And if he could have drunk his ale,
He still had been alive.

8. *On* Nell Bachelor, *the Pye Woman at* Oxford.

Beneath in the dust,
The old mouldy crust
Of *Nell Bachelor* lately was shoven;
Who was skill'd in the arts
Of pyes, custards, and tarts,
And knew every use of the oven.
When she'd liv'd long enough,
She made her last puff,
A puff by her husband much prais'd;
Now here does she lie,
And makes a dirt pye,
In hopes that her crust will be rais'd.

9. *On the Earl of* Kildare.

Who kill'd *Kildare*? Who dar'd *Kildare* to kill?
Death kill'd *Kildare*, who dare kill whom he will.

10. *In* Rippon *Church-yard.*

Hic jacet vir, perpendiculariter honestus.

Thus translated.

Here lies P. C. believe it who can,
An upright, downright honest man.

11. *On a Black-Smith.*

My sledge and hammer both declin'd,
My bellows too have lost their wind;
My fire's extinct, my forge decay'd,
And in the dust my vice is laid;
My coal is spent, my iron's gone,
My nails are drove, my work is done.

12. *On* John Langton.

Musicus & medicus *Langton* jacet hicce *Johannes*,
Organa namque loqui fecerat ille quasi.

Thus English'd.

Musician and physician eke,
John Langton lyeth here;
Who made the organs for to speak,
As it, or as it were.

13. *When the late Duchess of* Marlborough *offer'd a considerable Reward to him that should write the best Epitaph on the Duke; Dr.* Evans *of* Oxford, *by Way of Humour, sent her the following Lines.*

Here lies *John* duke of *Marlborough*,
Who run the *French* thorough and thorough;
He marry'd *Sarah Jennins*, spinster,
Dy'd at St. *James*'s, bury'd at *Westminster*.

14. *On* Richard Dyke, *a Grave-digger.*

Hic jacet in fossâ, fossæ qui nomen habebat,
Et tumulum, multos qui tumulavit, habet.

Translated thus.

Here lies in a dyke,
Whose name was the like,
Who deposited many a brother:
Now *Dick*'s turn's come round
To lie snug in the ground;
One good office merits another.

15. *In* Wells *Church-yard.*

Here lie I must,
Quite choak'd with dust,
And destin'd to be sober;
Tom Webb, take care
How thou com'st here,
For, faith, here's no *October*.

16. *In* Glasgow *Church-yard, in* Scotland.

Here lies *Mess Andrew Gray*,
Of whom ne muckle good can I say;
He was ne quaker, for he had ne spirit;
He was ne papist, for he had ne merit;
He was ne *Turk*, for he drank muckle wine;
He was ne *Jew*, for he eat muckle swine:
Full forty years he preach'd, and lee'd;
For which God dom'd him when he dee'd.

17.

Here lies the body of Sir *John Guise*,
No body laughs, and nobody cries;
Where his soul is, and how it fares,
No body knows, and no body cares.

18. *On the Parſon of the Pariſh.*

Come, let us rejoice, merry boys, at his fall,
For, ſure, if he'd lived, he had bury'd, [us all.

19. *On a Collar-maker's Wife.*

Here lies *Anne Carter*,
Wife of *John Carter*;
Who ſlipt her neck out of the collar,
Menſis Maii 6, *Anno* 1728.

20. *On* Stephen, *the Fidler.*

Old *Time* and *Stephen* now are even,
Stephen beat *Time*, and *Time* has beat *Stephen*.

21.

Here lies the wife of maiſter *Ford*,
I hope her ſoul is with the Lord;
But if for hell ſhe's chang'd this life,
'Tis better ſo than *John Ford's* wife.

22.

Here lies *John Pye*;
O ho! does he ſo?
There let him lie.

23.

God works wonders now and then,
Here lies a lawyer, an honeſt man.

24. *On* Peter Randolph.

Here lies *Randolph Peter*
Of *Oriel*, the eater;
Whoe'er you are, tread ſoftly, I entreat you;
For if he chance to wake, be ſure he'll eat you.

25. *On Sir* John Vanburgh.

Lie heavy on him, earth, for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee.

26.

Here lies the body of *Thomas Small*,
Spittle-Fields weaver, and that's all.

27. *On a Miſer.*

Here lies father *Sparget*,
Who dy'd to ſave charges.

28. *Another. By* Shakeſpear.

Ten in the hundred lies here ingrav'd,
'Tis a hundred to ten his ſoul is not ſav'd:
If any man aſk, who lies in this tomb?
O ho! quoth the devil, 'tis my *John a Combe*.

29. *On a Bailiff.*

Here lies *John Trott*, by trade a bum;
When he dy'd, the devil cry'd,
Come, *John*, come.

30.

Here lies the collier, *Jenkin Daſhes*,
By whom death nothing gain'd, he ſwore;
For living he was duſt and aſhes,
And dead he was no more.

31. *On one deaf and blind.*

Here lies old *Thomas Freeman*,
Who could neither hear nor ſee man.

32.

Here lies Dr. *Evans*,
Who dy'd as he liv'd, at ſixes and ſevens.

33.

The Lord ſaw good,
I was lopping of wood,
And down fell from the tree;
I met with a check,
And broke my neck,
And ſo death lopp'd off me.

34.

Here lies my wife, and there let her lie;
She is at reſt, and ſo am I.

35. *On* P. P. *the famous Pariſh Clerk.*

O reader, if that thou canſt read,
Look down upon this ſtone;
Death is a man, do what we can,
That never ſpareth none.

36. *On Sir* Tho. Parkins, *the great Wreſtler.*

Death throws me here beneath this ſtone,
The firſt time I was ever thrown;
But when Chriſt comes, tho' now full low,
I ſhall give death the * riſing blow.

* *Reſurgam.*

37.

Here *Cornlay* lies, in cold clay clad,
Who dy'd for want of what he had.

38.

Here lies *John Brown*, a man of few words,
Who killed himſelf with eating of curds;
But had he been rul'd by *Joan* his wife,
He might have liv'd all the days of his life.

39. *On* Ben Johnſon *the Poet.*

O rare *Ben Johnſon!*

40. *On Dr.* Walker, *Author of a Book on the* Engliſh *Particles.*

Here lies *Walker's* particles.

41. *On Dr.* Fuller.

Here lies *Fuller's* earth.

42. *On the Founder of a College at* Cambridge.

Fui Caius.

43. *In* Stow Gardens.

To the memory
of
SIGNOR FIDO;
An *Italian* of good extraction:

Who

Who came into *England*,
Not to bite us, like moſt of his country,
But to gain an honeſt livelihood.
He hunted not after fame,
Yet acquired it:
Regardleſs of the praiſe of his friends,
But moſt ſenſible of their love.
Tho' he liv'd among the great,
He neither learned nor flatter'd any vice.
He was no bigot,
Nor doubted of any of the 39 articles.
And if to follow nature,
And to reſpect the laws of ſociety,
Be philoſophy,
He was a perfect philoſopher.
A faithful friend,
An agreeable companion,
A loving huſband:
And, tho' an *Italian*,
Was diſtinguiſhed by a numerous offspring,
All which he lived to ſee take good courſes.
In his old age he return'd
To the houſe of a clergyman in the country,
Where he finiſh'd his earthly race,
And dy'd an honour and example to the whole ſpecies.

Reader,
This ſtone is guiltleſs of flattery;
For he, to whom it is inſcribed,
Was not a man,
But a
Greyhound.

A great deal having been ſaid pro and con in relation to our Seamen being ill ſerved with putrid or unwholeſome Proviſions, during the War; we ſhall here give an Extract from the printed Caſe of Mr. Charles Moore, *ſometime Maſter-Cooper of the* Victualling-Office, *who being the Rectifier of the Abuſe, is the propereſt Perſon to prove the Cauſe of it. From* p. 5, *he goes on thus.*

SOON after I came into my office, I diſcovered and prevented the pernicious practice of ſeaſoning caſks for the uſe of the navy with ſtinking and corrupt water, with which the ſeaſoning houſe-coopers were ſupplied, out of the great ciſtern in the yard, in which were conſtantly ſoaking great quantities of hoops and twigs, *&c.* for the uſe of the cooperidge, as appears by my letter to the V—ll—g B——d, of *Aug.* 9, 1745: But this moſt abominable, careleſs practice, to ſay no worſe of it, had produced very bad effects for ſeveral years together; ſuch as the juſt and frequent complaints of *muſty* beer, *bad* water, and *damaged* proviſions, and the moſt dreadful conſequences enſuing therefrom, ſickneſs in the fleet! For if caſks are ſeaſoned with ſtinking, hot water, ſuch water will penetrate, and convey its pernicious quality into the ſubſtance of the timber; and thoſe caſks will retain that ſtinking and corrupt infection ſo receiv'd, and conſequently the proviſions they contain muſt be damaged thereby.

Many were the complaints, ſoon after I was admitted into my office, from maſters of tranſports, and likewiſe from men of war, concerning the unaccountable badneſs of their water; particularly a meſſage from the *Granada* ſloop of war, *Aug.* 31, 1745, complaining that their water ſtunk ſo bad, that it made the meat ſtink they boil'd in it; that the ſhip's crew had got the flux; and that the ſurgeon of the ſhip imputed their diſorder to the badneſs of the water.

Another inſtance of the evil quality that caſks retain, when ſeaſon'd with ſtinking and corrupt water, appear'd very evident; the *Sally* tranſport, *Iſaac Lane*, maſter, with ſeveral other ſhips, being freighted about *May*, 1745, from the V—l—l——g O——e, with proviſions for the *Weſt-Indies*; but miſſing their convoy put into *Portſmouth*, where they lay many months, in which time a diſcovery was made, that the proviſions were bad; complaint thereof being made, 3 puncheons of beer were ſent up, by order, to the V—ll—g O——e, as a ſample of the whole; and a ſurvey being had upon them, without being able to give an account of the cauſe, the caſks being full of pickle, which was tainted and corrupt, therefore the B——d came to this concluſion, that there muſt have been a great remiſſneſs in the branch; and tho' they could not account for the cauſe, they ſent for the clerk of the curting-houſe, and acquainted him that the B——d was come to a reſolution to ſuſpend him; but upon his remonſtrance, and afterwards *reminding* the B——d of *my letter* of *Aug.* 9, 1745, they alter'd their purpoſe.

But wiſely conſidering, that a complaint of that nature required ſome atonement, ſome ſacrifice muſt be offered up, to avert that juſtice and judgment that ſeemed to threaten the guilty; they therefore, very judiciouſly, diſmiſſed the four pickle-yard coopers, who could not poſſibly know any thing of the matter.

All theſe cauſes of complaints, with their moſt direful conſequences, conſiſtently with my duty, I did immediately remove: But alas! ſo far was I from receiving the commendation of any one of the C——rs for what I did, that one of them expreſs'd himſelf at the B——d, to an officer, whom they at that time ſent for, to conſult with about a back to be made, purpoſely for the ſoaking of hoops, twigs, *&c.* for the uſe of the cooperidge, in this extraordinary manner: It is a thing of no ſignification; but we have got a new officer, and he has a mind to ſhew himſelf.

But,

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But, with humble ſubmiſſion to this B——d, it is a matter of great concern to me, as it muſt be to every good ſubject to his majeſty, and lover of his country, that a C——r of the V——ll——g B——d ſhould think, the preſerving the lives and healths of his majeſty's ſailors in general, of no ſignification.

And I humbly appeal, and ſubmit it A to the venerable body of phyſicians, whether caſks, ſeaſoned with ſtinking water, wherein hoops and oſier twigs, are conſtantly ſoaked in great quantities, will not retain the bad qualities of ſuch putrified water? And whether the proviſions, therein contained, will not be infected thereby? And whether the ſailors, being obliged to live on ſuch unwholeſome diet, a general diſtemper in the fleet, might not have been the direful conſequence, and proved the deſtruction of the royal navy, if I had not, as it was my indiſpenſable duty to do, prevented it as ſoon as it occurred to my knowledge?

Mr. *Moore* (ſays the *Gazetteer*, from C whom this extract is taken) complains, that for theſe, and other ſimilar ſervices, he was diſmiſſed his office; that is to ſay, amongſt other things, for preventing the poiſoning of the ſeamen, and ruining the royal navy, at that critical conjuncture.

In confirmation of this, I remember ſomething more than a report, that one Mr *Guy*, a perſon who is particularly ſkill'd D in preſerving fleſh in pickle, and is, for that reaſon, employ'd by the *Eaſt-India* company, offered his ſervice to ſome perſons in the naval direction; but being whiſper'd in the ear, that he muſt divide the profits of the contract, he refuſed and was therefore rejected; ſo that *India* directors are at laſt the honeſter men.

I wiſh I had room to recite all that Mr. E *Moore* has ſaid, in his *Pamphlet*, on this, and various other heads, but it is perhaps better, that I recommend the reader to the original, which, I hope, may ſufficiently evince, that what we formerly remark'd on the ſame ſubject, is there confirmed by undeniable evidence. And if each under officer, in their reſpective departments, F at the N—y and V—ll—g B—ds, would, as Mr. *Moore* has done, give the beſt lights in their power, I doubt not but they would, together, furniſh out a very handſome folio, big with matter, as curious as entertaining.

Of WITCHCRAFT.

DECEIT and falſhood have ever been G too many for truth, and followed and admired by the majority of mankind. If we enquire after the reaſon of this, we ſhall find it in our own imaginations, which are amuſed and entertained with the perpetual novelty and variety that fiction affords, but find no manner of delight in the uniform ſimplicity of homely truth, which is a daily gueſt, and always the ſame.

He, therefore, that would gain our hearts, muſt make his court to our fancy, which being ſovereign controller of the paſſions, lets them looſe, and enflames them more or leſs, in proportion to the force and operation of the firſt cauſe, which is ever the more powerful, the more new it is. Thus, in mathematical demonſtrations themſelves, tho' they ſeem to aim at pure B truth and inſtruction, and to be addreſſed to our reaſon alone, yet I think it is pretty plain, that our underſtanding is only made a drudge to gratify our invention and curioſity, and we are pleaſed, not ſo much becauſe our diſcoveries *are certain*, as becauſe they *are new*.

I do not deny, but the world is ſtill pleaſed with things, that pleaſed it many ages ago; but I beg it may, at the ſame time, be remembered, that human kind has from the beginning been ſo much of a logician, as to diſtinguiſh, in this caſe, between matters that are plain and eaſy, and matters that are hard and inconceivable; what we underſtand, we overlook and deſpiſe; and what we know no- D thing of, we hug and delight in. Thus there are ſuch things as perpetual novelties; for we are pleaſed no longer than we are amazed, and nothing ſo much contents us, as that which confounds us.

This weakneſs in human nature, gave occaſion to a party of men to make ſuch gainful markets as they have done of our credulity. All objects and facts whatever now ceaſed to be what they had been for ever before, and received what make and meaning it were found convenient to put upon them: What people eat, and drank, and ſaw, was not what they eat, and drank, and ſaw *, but ſomething farther, which they were fond of, becauſe they were ignorant of it. In ſhort, nothing was itſelf, but ſomething beyond itſelf; and by theſe artifices, forgeries, and amuſements, the heads of the world were ſo turned and intoxicated, that, at laſt, there was ſcarce a ſound ſet of brains left in it.

In this ſtate of giddineſs and infatuation it was no very hard taſk to perſuade the already deluded, that there was an actual ſociety and communion between human creatures and ſpiritual dæmons. And when they had thus put people into the power and clutches of the devil, none but *they alone*

* *Alluding to the popiſh doctrine of tranſubſtantiation.*

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alone could have either skill or strength to bring the prisoners back again *.

But so far did they carry this dreadful drollery, and so fond were they of it, that to maintain it and themselves in profitable repute, they literally sacrificed for it, and made impious victims of numberless old women, and other miserable persons, who either thro' ignorance could not say what they were bid to say; or thro' madness, said what they should not have said. Fear and stupidity made them incapable of defending themselves, and frenzy and infatuation made them confess *guilty impossibilities*, which produced cruel sentences, and then inhuman executions.

Some of these wretched mortals finding themselves either hateful or terrible to all, and befriended by none, and, perhaps, wanting the common necessaries of life, came at last, to abhor themselves as much as they were abhorred by others, and grew willing to be burnt or hanged out of a world, which was no other to them than a scene of persecution and anguish.

Others of strong imaginations and little understandings, were by positive and repeated charges against them, of committing mischievous and supernatural facts and villanies, *deluded* to judge of themselves by the judgment of their enemies, whose weakness or malice prompted them to be accusers. And many have been condemned as witches and dealers with the devil, for no other reason but their knowing more than those who accused, tried, and passed sentence upon them.

In these cases, credulity is a much greater error than infidelity, and it is safer to believe nothing than too much. A man that believes little or nothing of witchcraft, will destroy nobody for being under the imputation of it; and so far he certainly acts with humanity to others, and safety to himself: But he that credits all, or too much, upon that article, is obliged, if he acts consistently with his persuasion, to kill all those whom he takes to be the killers of mankind; and such are witches. It would be a jest and a contradiction to say, that he is for sparing them who are harmless of that tribe, since the received notion of their supposed contract with the devil, implies, that they are engaged by covenant and inclination to do all the mischief they possibly can.

I have heard many stories of witches, and read many accusations against them, but I do not remember any that would have induced me to have consigned over to the halter or the flame, any of those deplorable wretches, who as they share our likeness and nature, ought to share our compassion, as persons cruelly accused of impossibilities.

But we love to delude ourselves, and often fancy or forge an effect, and then set ourselves as gravely as ridiculously to find out the cause. Thus, for example, when a dream or the hyp has given us false terrors or imaginary pains, we immediately conclude, that the infernal tyrant owes us a spite, and inflicts his wrath and stripes upon us, by the hands of some of his sworn servants amongst us. For this end an old woman is promoted to a seat in *Satan*'s privy council, and appointed his executioner in chief within her district. So ready and civil are we to allow the devil the dominion over us, and even to provide him with butchers and hangmen of our own make and nature.

I have often wondered why we did not, in chusing our proper officers for *Belzebub*, lay the lot rather upon men than women, the former being more bold and robust, and more equal to that bloody service; but, upon enquiry, I find it has been so ordered for two reasons; first, the men having the whole direction of this affair, are wise enough to slip their own necks out of the collar; and, secondly, an old woman is grown by custom the most avoided and most unpitied creature under the sun, the very name carrying contempt and satyr in it. And so far, indeed, we pay but an uncourtly sort of respect to *Satan* in sacrificing to him nothing but the dry sticks of human nature.

We have a *wondering quality* within us, which finds huge gratification when we see strange feats done, and cannot at the same time see the doer, or the cause. Such actions are sure to be attributed to some witch or dæmon; for if we come to find they are slily performed by artists of our own species, and by causes purely natural, our delight dies with our amazement.

It is therefore one of the most unthankful offices in the world, to go about to expose the mistaken notions of witchcraft and spirits, It is robbing mankind of a valuable imagination, and of the privilege of being deceived. Those who at any time undertook the task, have always met with rough treatment and ill language for their pains, and seldom escaped the imputation of atheism, because they would not allow the devil to be too powerful for the Almighty. For my part, I am so much a heretick as to believe, that God Almighty, and not the devil, governs the world.

If we enquire what are the common marks and symptoms by which witches are discovered to be such, we shall see how reasonably and mercifully those poor creatures

* *Alluding to the popish exorcism.*

tures were burnt and hanged, who unhappily fell under that name.

In the first place, the old woman must be prodigious ugly; her eyes hollow and red, her face shrivelled; she goes double, and her voice trembles. It frequently happens, that this rueful figure frightens a child into the palpitation of the heart: Home he runs, and tells his mamma, that goody such a one looked at him, and he is very ill. The good woman cries out, her dear baby is bewitched, and sends for the parson and the constable

It is moreover necessary, that she be very poor. It is true, her master *Satan* has mines and hidden treasures in his gift; but no matter, she is for all that very poor, and lives on alms. She goes to *Sisly* the cook maid for a dish of broth, or the heel of a loaf, and *Sisly* denies them to her. The old woman goes away muttering, and, perhaps, in less than a month's time *Sisly* hears the voice of a cat, and strains her ancles, which are certain signs that she is bewitched.

A farmer sees his cattle die of the murrain, and the sheep of the rot, and poor goody is forced to be the cause of their death, because she was seen talking to herself the evening before such a ewe departed, and had been gathering sticks at the side of the wood where such a cow run mad.

The old woman has always for her companion an old grey cat, which is a disguised devil too, and confederate with goody in works of darkness. They frequently go journeys into *Egypt* upon a broom-staff, in half an hour's time, and now and then goody and her cat change shapes. The neighbours often over-hear them in deep and solemn discourse together, plotting some dreadful mischief, you may be sure.

There is a famous way of trying witches, recommended by king *James* I. The old woman is tied hand and foot, and thrown into the river, and if she swims she is guilty, and taken out and burnt; but if she is innocent she sinks and is *only* drowned.

The witches are said to meet their master frequently in churches and church-yards. I wonder at the boldness of *Satan* and his congregation, in revelling and playing mountebank farces on consecrated ground; and I have as often wondered at the oversight and ill policy of some people in allowing it possible.

It would have been both dangerous and impious to have treated this subject at one certain time in this ludicrous manner. It used to be managed with all possible gravity, and even terror; and indeed it was made a tragedy in all its parts, and thousands were sacrificed, or rather murdered, by such evidence and colours, as, God be thanked, we are at this day ashamed of. An old woman may be *miserable now*, and not be *hang'd* for it. [*See our* Magazine *for* 1736. p. 157. *for* 1744. p. 558. *A curious letter about the trial of a witch, in* 1737, p. 395. *And a judicious dissertation on this subject, with the tragical affair of* New-England, *and the remarkable case of* Urban Grandier *in* France, *in our* Mag. *for* 1745, p. 35—37.]

October, 1749.

CONTENTS *of the* PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, N°. 486, *for* February *and* March, 1748.

I. AN abstract of the remarkable case and cure of a woman, from whom a *fœtus* was extracted, that had been lodged 13 years in one of the *Fallopian tubes*.

II. The motion of *projectiles* near the earth's surface consider'd, independent of the properties of the *conick sections*.

III. The case of *Henry Axford*, of the *Devizes* in *Wiltshire*, who after 4 years absolute dumbness, occasioned by what seem'd no other than a common cold, beginning with a hoarseness (which yet went off as usual) recover'd the use of his tongue in the following manner: In *July*, 1741, being at *Stoke*, in the said county, he got so much in liquor (tho' not used to drink hard) that upon his return home at night, he fell from his horse 3 or 4 times, and was at last taken up by a neighbour, and put to bed in a house upon the road: He soon fell asleep, when dreaming that he was fallen into a furnace of boiling wort, it put him into so great a fright, that, struggling with all his might to call out for help, he actually did call out aloud, and recovered the use of his tongue from that moment, as effectually as ever he had it in his life.

IV. Extract of a letter from Mr. *William Arderon*, F. R. S. concerning the *hearing of fish*; wherein, from several curious experiments, he concludes that fish, meaning our common river fish, do not hear, but that the want of this sense is supplied by the exquisite quickness of their sight and feeling. He does not deny but fishes of the cetaceous kind may probably hear, as well as some other kinds produced in the sea, that have parts in common with land animals.

V. The substance of some experiments of planting seeds in moss.

VI. A continuation of an account of an essay towards a *natural history* of *Carolina* and the *Bahama islands*: Containing a description of several birds, beasts, fishes, insects, and plants; of which we shall give some extracts in our next.

VII. The inscription upon a *Roman* altar found near *Stanhope* in the bishoprick of *Durham*.

VIII. A letter from Mr. *Henry Baker*, F. R. S. to the *President*, concerning an extraordinary *fish*, called in *Ruſſia quab*, and concerning the ſtones call'd *crabs eyes*. Theſe accounts were ſent to Mr *Baker* by Dr. *James Mounſey*, one of the phyſicians to the *Czarina*'s armies. As to the *quab*, which ſome report to be firſt a tadpole, then a frog, and at laſt a fiſh, he believes theſe changes to be entirely fabulous, and that ſuch repreſentations are only pieces of art, made of wax, and kept in ſpirits to amuſe the world; the idea being taken from the reſemblance of the head of this fiſh to that of a frog. As to the *crabs-eyes*, he ſays, they are concretions found in the bodies of cray-fiſh: Each fiſh annually produces two, one on either ſide of the anterior and inferior part of the ſtomach, and each is generated about a point lying between the coats thereof. In the concluſion Mr. *Baker* ſays, theſe productions are frequently preſcrib'd in medicine: Their price, we find, is extremely low in the countries where they are gather'd; notwithſtanding which, fictitious bodies, made of chalk, tobacco-pipe clay, or other ſuch like materials, caſt in moulds, ſo as to repreſent real crabs-eyes, are often ſubſtituted inſtead thereof.

IX. A *Latin* treatiſe, being a ſhort natural hiſtory of the *Alpine Mouſe*.

X. Part of a letter from abbe *Nollet*, of the royal academy of ſciences at *Paris*, and F. R. S. concerning electricity.

XI. Several eſſays towards diſcovering the laws of electricity, with a number of experiments, from whence are drawn the following concluſions, 1. That the remarkable phænomena of electricity, are produced by means of *effluvia*, which in exciting the electrical body, are put into motion and ſeparated from it. 2. That the particles compoſing theſe *effluvia* ſtrongly repel each other. 3. That there is a mutual attraction between theſe particles, and all other bodies whatſoever. 4. that the light, or fire, is owing to the velocity and denſity of theſe particles. To which are added the following obſervations, to ſhew that the appearance of light is ſo far from proving that the *effluvia* come out of the non-electrick at whoſe point they are viſible, that from thence it cannot be concluded the body has any of the electrical matter reſiding in. 1. That however replete any bodies may be with the electrick matter, none of theſe phænomena are ever produced, unleſs the *effluvia* are firſt excited in ſome particular body, and put in motion, either by rubbing, or ſome ſuch like operation. 2. That the *effluvia* are not to be equally excited in all bodies, but much ſtronger in ſome than in others; and that in particular they are not capable of being at all excited in metals by friction. 3. The attractive and repulſive property will be ſtronger or weaker in any body, in proportion to the quantity of excited *effluvia*, wherewith it is impregnated. 4. That thoſe bodies which are moſt eaſily excited by friction, will receive the leaſt quantity of the electrical *effluvia* from any other excited body; and on the contrary, metals, or thoſe bodies, in which they cannot be excited by friction, will receive the moſt.

XII. A brief account of a *Roman Teſſera*, dug up ſome time ſince at *Market-Street* in *Bedfordſhire*, which lies in the *Roman* road call'd *Watling-Street*. By Mr. *John Ward*, F. R. S and prof. rhetor. Greſh.

XIII. An account of the Rev. Mr. *Henry Wharton*, chaplain to abp. *Sancroft*, who was born with two tongues, of the ſame ſhape and ſize. The women and midwife were for cutting out the under one, but the mother would not conſent. However, it by degrees withered away of itſelf, and ſhrank to about the bigneſs of a pea, as it remained ever after: The upper tongue grew to its proper ſize, only mark'd with ſeveral long and deep furrows, which grew with the tongue, and never cloſed.

XIV. Upon the ſounds and hearing of fiſhes; wherein the author endeavours to prove the falſity of any aſſertion, that all fiſh are entirely mute and deaf.

XV. An account of the poiſonous root, lately found mixt among the *Gentian*.

XVI. An account of large *ſubterraneous cavernæ*, in the chalk hills near *Norwich*. N. B. A terrible thunder-ſtorm, *June* 12, 1748, ſhook the earth to ſuch a degree, as to throw down theſe chalk vaults.

XVII. An account of ſome obſervations and experiments made in *Siberia*.

XVIII. Electricity uſeful in phyſick, a *Latin* treatiſe by *John Henry Winckler*, profeſſor at *Leipſick* and F. R. S.

XIX. A letter from Mr. *Henry Baker*, F. R. S. to the Preſident, concerning ſeveral medical experiments of electricity. In which is an account ſent him by Dr. *Joſeph Bruni*, one of the principal phyſicians at *Turin*, and F. R. S. and lately receiv'd by the ſaid Dr. *Bruni*, of experiments made at *Rome* and *Bologna*, as follows.

A man, who had been for a whole twelvemonth deaf of one ear, with a continual noiſe in it like the running of water, attended with moſt violent pain whenever he lay with that ear uppermoſt, coming to Dr. *Veratti* for advice, the doctor electrified him, bringing out abundance of fiery ſparks around the diſtempered ear; which, in about 5 minutes that the electrification was continued, became as red

as if a bliſtering plaiſter had been applied to it. But the redneſs diſappeared in a few minutes after, the patient paſſed the night with leſs pain and noiſe, and was perfectly cured of his diſorder.

A footman belonging to the ſaid doctor, being taken ſuddenly ill of a violent pain in the head which continued many hours, he was thereupon electrified, the doctor cauſing the ſparks of fire to iſſue from the temple wherein the pain was felt. The part appeared red, the pain abated; in three hours it was intirely gone, and has never returned ſince.

A woman that nurſed one of the doctor's children, having had a moſt grievous diſorder in her eyes for ſome months, with a continual running of water from one of them, and a conſtant pain over the eye-lid, came to the doctor for advice; who immediately electrified her, bringing out the fiery ſparks about the eye and eye-lid, whereby the eye appeared very much blood-ſhot; but that went off in 7 or 8 minutes. The woman felt leſs pain the following night, and opened her eye in the morning more eaſily, and without being obliged to wipe it, as ſhe did before: The watry humour and pain were much diminiſhed; and the doctor hoped, that, by repeating the operation twice more, he ſhould be able to cure her quite.

Dr. *Bruni* gives next his information from *Rome*; which is, that a gentleman there cover'd the internal ſurface of a cylinder of glaſs (which ſome uſe inſtead of a globe) with a purgative medicine; and that a man, electrified therewith, ſound on the ſpot the ſame effects as if he had ſwallowed the medicine.

A ſhort DESCRIPTION *of the Iſland of* RATTAN, *extracted from* The Syſtem of Geography, *Vol. II. p.* 604.

RUATAN, or *Rattan*, is an iſland in the bay of *Honduras*, which was deſart, and only the reſort of pirates, till a few years ago, when the *Engliſh* began a ſettlement on it. It lies 8 leagues from the *Moſquito* ſhore, and about 200 leagues weſt by ſouth from *Jamaica*. It is about 30 miles long, and 13 broad; naturally fortified with rocks and ſhoals, except the entrance of it, ſo narrow that only a ſingle ſhip can paſs it at a time, which was to be guarded by two forts. The view of this ſettlement was *not only* to ſecure a great trade in the log-wood, but to traffick with the *Spaniards* at *Guatimala*, for cochineal, indico, *&c.* For this purpoſe 300 land-forces, under major *Canfield*, ſail'd from *Jamaica* the 13th of *Auguſt*, 1742, under convoy of the *Litchfield*, and five other men of war, and on the 23d arriv'd at *Port Royal* harbour, in this iſland, *one of the fineſt in the world, where 500 ſail of ſhips may always ride ſafe.* The iſland is over-grown with wood, but remarkably healthful, and not near ſo hot as *Jamaica*, there being ſtrong eaſterly winds here commonly to cool it.

It has plenty of excellent water, a great number of wild hogs and deer, ducks, teal, pigeons, and parrots; and the ſea abounds with fiſh of all kinds, particularly crab-fiſh and wild turtle. Here are cocoa-nuts, wild-figs and vines, *&c.*

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Chebucto *in* Nova Scotia, *to his Father, dated Auguſt* 19.

THIS place, tho' lonely at firſt, is now become popular, for ſchooners and ſloops from *New-England* come in daily, like a ſwarm of bees, with all ſorts of things; what people may think in *England* of this ſettlement, I know not; but ſo far I can ſay in its favour, without partiality, that it will be, in a very few years, a flouriſhing place; for there are all the allurements in the world for inhabitants to come and ſettle here. The climate is healthful, and more ſo than in *England*. The ſoil is fertile and capable of producing all manner of grain and roots, and here is freſh water and rivers in the greateſt abundance. (*See* p. 412.)

I was highly entertained the other day with the ſight of ſome *Indian* chiefs from *St. John*'s.—They are quite different from the *Indian* tribe about this part of the continent.—I believe you have read of *Hottentots* about the *Cape of Good Hope*; they are in manners and dreſs not inferior to them; their faces are rubbed over with vermillion, and a-croſs their noſe and forehead are regularly drawn black lines, to beautify themſelves the more: Their ears are bored full of holes, and adorned with tobacco pipes, and ribbons of different colours; their cloaths are of the right homeſpun-grey, but intolerably ragged: The *French* ſupply them with thoſe articles: Their ſquaws or women dreſs equally as gay as the men: They are entire drunkards, and never ceaſe drinking ſpirituous liquors as long as they can get it. They came on board to the governor in great form, and ratified a treaty of peace ſigned by their predeceſſors in 1726: After that was done, preſents were made in ample form, and they went on board the man of war, where they ſolaced themſelves with ſinging and dancing; as to their ſongs, it is one continued bellowing and noiſe: Upon their coming off, the man of war gave them a ſalute of 17 guns, as likewiſe did the ſame upon their going on board: They

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expreſſed a great deal of ſatisfaction by their odd geſtures at the honour done them; ſo they were diſcharged, and ſent in one of Col. *Gorcham*'s ſloops to *St. John*'s, with preſents to the reſt of their tribes.

From the Remembrancer, Oct. 14.

THEMISTOCLES diſdain'd to vie with the triflers of *Athens* in thoſe inſignificancies which they were pleaſed to call accompliſhments: *But*, ſaid he, *put a poor and languid city under my care, and I will render it rich and thriving.* And, indeed, it is this kind of ability, and a ſuitable application of it, that alone conſtitutes a great and able politician, whether miniſter or patriot.

I have ſtated theſe characters as oppoſites, in conformity to modern acceptation; but there is no neceſſity they ſhould be ſuch: To be a patriot of the firſt rank, a man ought to have power and authority, as well as underſtanding and purpoſe: To complain, without being able to effectuate, may argue a good head, and a good heart; but then it argues impotence at the ſame time: And tho' there is much merit in a good intention, there is much more in a good action.

But the very ideas of *policy* and *patriotiſm* ſeem to be no longer underſtood: Whoſoever wriggles himſelf into power, by the worſt arts, and applies it to the worſt purpoſes, provided he can maintain himſelf in poſſeſſion, is called a *politician*: And, on the other hand, whoever clamours in the name, and on the behalf of the publick, againſt the abuſes and oppreſſions of the times, arrogates to himſelf the title of *patriot*; and tho' known to be, perhaps, the moſt uſeleſs, worthleſs, or pernicious of beings, in all other reſpects, inſiſts on being received as the moſt meritorious of *commonwealthſmen*.

In a former paper, it is ſaid to be the duty of government, to protect individuals againſt the frauds and oppreſſions of one another: As alſo to protect the publick againſt the encroachments and depredations of publick enemies: And I ſhall now add, That it is alſo the duty of government to protect a man againſt himſelf; that is to ſay, againſt his own paſſions, follies, and vices. To make a rope of ſand, is a ſtrong, proverbial expreſſion, to exemplify an impoſſibility: And it is altogether as poſſible to make a rope of ſand, as to form a thriving community of unprincipled men, whoſe common endeavour it is to ſupplant and ruin one another.

All the operations of government *ought* to begin with the mind; which being render'd docile, would alſo become manageable; whence good habits would be ſuperinduc'd on ill; and vigilance would become almoſt the only duty of thoſe at the helm. *Cauſe* and *effect* have the ſame relation in *politicks* as in *phyſicks*: And to apply a ſcripture-phraſe, If we have eaten four grapes, we are not to wonder that our childrens teeth are ſet on edge.

We ſhould be taught, firſt, to value innocence above all things, becauſe the loſs of it is irrecoverable: We ſhould be taught to love virtue for its beauty, not to revere it thro' the influence of terror: The man of probity ought to be eſteemed the only man of honour: As idleneſs ought to be held criminal in the poor, worthleſſneſs ſhould be held ſcandalous in the rich: Riches ſhould be connected with honour or not, according as they had been acquir'd, or according as they were us'd: He that confounded his patrimony, ſhould forfeit his rank and dignity: And as no crime ſhould go unpuniſh'd, ſo no merit or ſervice, that deſerved national notice, ſhould be diſappointed of a national reward.

Theſe may be call'd romantick notions, in this giddy and diſſolute age: But that government does not deſerve the name it aſſumes, under which they are either in diſgrace or diſuſe.

If private rectitude and private uſefulneſs do not conſtitute publick happineſs, they go a great way towards it: And if, together with a conſtant and uniform obſervance of ſuch maxims as theſe, it was the conſtant and uniform ſtudy of kings, miniſters, and ſenates, to put the people into ſuch a ſtate of affluence, as might always enable them to ſupply the wants of the government; and ſo to regulate thoſe wants, that they ſhould rarely, if ever, become burdenſome to the people, the baſis of ſuch a government would be everlaſting; and it might be ſaid, without any violation to truth, that it was derived from God himſelf.

The remainder of the paper is to ſhew, how private rectitude and private uſefulneſs contribute to publick happineſs. He inſtances in *Sutton*, *Greſham*, and other adventurers, the founders or promoters of our trade and commerce; and Sir *Richard Cox*, the father of the linen-manufacture in *Ireland*: But complains of the preſent high duties on our manufactures, and that the product of the impoſitions upon our vices is now ſo immenſe, and our annual neceſſities ſo great, that our m——s would tell us, the government would be undone if they were ſuppreſſed.

On

On the DEATH *of Sir* WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNNE, *Bart.*

To EDWARD KYNNASTON, *Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of* Montgomery.

His ſaltem accumulem donis, & fungar inani
Munere. ——————————

VIRG.

THIS humble dirge, O *Kynnaſton*! attends
The firſt of patriots, and the beſt of friends,
Whoſe loſs while you,—ah fatal loſs bemoan,
Give me to mix my ſorrows with your own.
Thou, (1) goddeſs, guardian of the ſun'ral ſhrines!
With moving accents ſwell the plaintive lines,
Inſpire with ev'ry ſentiment of woe,
And let the lays in mournful meaſures flow;
For theſe lament that dreadful ſtroke, which gave
The firmeſt *Briton*, an untimely grave.
This dire miſhap the regions round deplore; [bore!
Lo! ſea-girt (2) *Mona* weeps the race ſhe
Where (3) *Snowdon*'s tow'ring tops invade the ſkies; [riſe,
Where (4) *Ordovican* heights ſo num'rous
There the ſad ſwains their much lov'd lord bewail,
And, deeply griev'd, relate the doleful tale;
With hoarſer murmurs roll the frequent rills,
And, more than echoes, echo on the hills.
(5) *Sabrina*'s vales, the wide (6) *Cornavian* plains, [tive ſtrains;
And (7) *Gomer*'s-*Mount* reſound with plain-
No ſhock like this, can (8) *Cambrian* annals tell, [LIN fell:
Since that fam'd prince, their laſt LEWEL-
All (9) *Guinedd* mourns great (10) *Carodecus*' ſon,
Old (11) *Deva* droops,—this kind protector gone; [flow,
Her ſorrowing ſtreams, as they to ocean
Hear *Thames* and *Iſis* tell their mighty woe;
For *Thames*' (12) *Auguſta* lov'd the patriot's name,
And (13) *Iſis* ſons immortalize his fame.
Ah, fate ſevere! alas! we muſt reſign!
And had, O *WILLIAMS! Neſtor*'s years been thine,
Yet *Neſtor*'s years had been too ſhort a race,
Each *Britiſh* ſoul had moan'd the ſcanty ſpace;
Ev'n faction's ſelf that worth immenſe confeſs'd [bleſs'd.
By all, who lov'd their country, lov'd and
Long in the ſenate, to conſtituents juſt,
He well diſcharg'd the delegated truſt:
His heart the love of *liberty* inſpir'd,
Bright honour guided, and fair virtue fir'd:
He ſtrenuous ſtrove t'aſſert her injur'd laws;
And toil'd unweary'd, in *Britannia*'s cauſe;
In her defence, his gen'rous boſom glow'd;
In her ſupport, his ſtreams of bounty flow'd.
Religion's due he reverently paid,
And ſocial duties which on man are laid:
Continual plenty did his ſeats afford;
What numbers ſhar'd the hoſpitable board?
Bounteous to all;—but if the needy cry'd,
Largely their wants his lib'ral hand ſupply'd.
Where e'er oppreſs'd, a helpleſs object lay,
He, pitying, poſted ſwift relief away;
Where e'er reduc'd, neglected virtue mourn'd; [turn'd;
Where e'er blind fortune from true merit
Where aged poor hung tott'ring o'er the grave,
Unaſk'd, he aided, and unſeen, he gave.
Scenes of domeſtick woe the muſe forbears,
Afflictions, pungent pangs, whole floods of tears,
An agonizing heart, grief-clouded charms,
The tender pledge claſp'd in maternal arms;
May heav'n, regardful of a pious pray'r,
Make that ſmall remnant its peculiar care,
And from the SIRE, what was abridg'd by fate,
Be the ſpace added to this infant's date.
O *Kynnaſton*! in vain we ſtill deplore,
And image what we muſt behold no more;
That free deportment, ſo humanely kind,
That graceful aſpect, with that ample mind.
Bleſt *manes!* now you wing the ætherial way,
To climes celeſtial, realms of brighteſt day,
Where dwell brave guardians of their ancient laws,
Chiefs ſtill devoted to their country's cauſe;
Firmly attach'd to love of truth ſincere,
Great minds unſhaken, or by hope or fear;
With theſe you join, by bent congenial mov'd,
And full enjoy that *liberty* you lov'd.
Accept, dear ſhade! theſe artleſs lays, receive
This only tribute which a friend can give:
Tho'

(1) Melpomene, *one of the nine muſes: She preſided over mournful ſolemnities.* (2) Angleſey, *where the anceſtors of the deceaſed reſided for many generations.* (3) *A hill in* Carnarvonſhire, *one of the higheſt in* Britain. (4) *The* Ordovices *inhabited* Flintſhire, Denbighſhire, Carnarvonſhire, *and* Merionethſhire. (5) *The river* Severn. (6) Cornavia *comprehended the counties of* Warwick, Worceſter, Salop, Stafford, *and* Cheſter. (7) Montgomery. (8) *The principality of* Wales. (9) North Wales. (10) *This family of the* Williams's *derive themſelves from* Caradoc Hardh, *a prince, or antient* Britiſh *chieftain.* (11) Cheſter. (12) London. (13) *The principal river at* Oxford

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Tho' fnatch'd, alas! from our defiring eyes,
Still in my breaſt thy lov'd memorial lies,
By ſacred friendſhip faithfully inurn'd,
For ever honour'd, and for ever mourn'd.

Advice to a LADY *upon the Death of her* LOVER.

WHAT, ſtill theſe mournful plaints, and flowing eyes! [ſighs!
Theſe direful piercing groans, and ſcalding
This energy of grief's, alas! in vain,
'Twill never, never bring him back again.
Hark, fair one, but to theſe ſeraphick lays!
Your drooping ſoul I'll from the bed of ſorrow raiſe.
Behold yon azure roof, whoſe radiant light,
With wond'rous glory terminates the ſight;
There dwells a lover of majeſtick grace,
Beauteous his form, ineffable his face,
Extatick all his charms, ſo good, ſo kind,
You never can addreſs, but will acceptance find;
A boundleſs paſſion, there you may expand,
Rapid as floods, which ſhores nor rocks withſtand;
An object find, for all your vaſt deſire,
Whoſe ſoft returns of bliſs will fan the fire:
There fix your thoughts, that ſource of light adore, [you more,
And ſighs and tears ſhall ne'er afflict
Fill'd with tumultuous joys, you ne'er conceiv'd before.

A PANEGYRICK *on a* LOUSE. In the Stile of MILTON.

O *Louſe*, inhabitant of ſchool-boys coat,
Or who on taylors pericranium crawl'ſt,
Luxurious animal! whoſe daily food
The richeſt emanations are of man,
Which from th' imperial ſeat of reaſon flow.
Beneath the poet's rectilineal wig,
When to the ſilent, ſolitary gloom
Of his aerial manſion he aſcends,
Thou rid'ſt triumphant; his companion ſole,
His labour's conſort, and invention's aid:
For when the peeviſh muſe her help denies,
And dinner hangs dependent on a rhyme,
He, by the pleaſing titillation mov'd,
Scratches the wiſh'd idea from his brain.
Shall he in dedications daub a lord,
Or ſing his miſtreſs in the jocund ode,
And vainly to himſelf aſcribe the ſtrain?
Ungrateful bard! to thee of right belong
His lordſhip's virtues and *Aurelia*'s charms,
To thee, his beſt of patrons, muſes, friends.

On hearing Miſs —— *ſing in the Fields.*

ALONG theſe banks, where rural bliſs reſides,
In artful courſe, a bounteous river * glides.
(O! *Middleton*, let *Britain* ſing thy praiſe,
Ruin'd yourſelf, a general good to raiſe;
Let thy great deeds for ever be the theme
Of thoſe who taſte the comfortable ſtream:
Then while each bard thy glorious works rehearſe,
Your fame ſhall live in never dying verſe,
While murmuring thro' the richly fertile ground
Thy generous work re-echo'ſhack the ſound.)
Here ſwains and nymphs on holidays repair
To breathe the ſweets of unpolluted air;
Here youthful lovers melt the yielding laſs
With amorous kiſſes on the verdant graſs;
Here *Damon* tunes his pipe, here *Chloe* ſings
Enlivening numbers to th' exulting ſtrings.
Charm'd with the rapt'rous notes, the herds around
In ſilent wonder hear the heavenly ſound;
Fierce wolves and gentle lambs together throng [ſong;
From diſtant vales to hear the tuneful
Extatick raptures uſual tears aſſwage,
And rav'nous *Reynard* hears away his rage.
Not e'en when *Orpheus* fought his conſort loſt
Around the dens of the infernal coaſt,
Tho' o'er ſtern *Proſerpine* he could prevail,
And triumph'd over furies, death and hell;
Ev'n he, bright maid, to you could ne'er compare, [clear:
His notes leſs pleaſing and his ſounds leſs
The muſes greater pow'r to *Chloe*'s giv'n,
Here ſolemn airs can raiſe a ſoul to heav'n.
Thy ſtreams, O *Middleton!* the ſong inſpire,
Augment her voice and animate the lyre:
The murmuring noiſe makes louder numbers riſe, [ſkies.
And fills with echoing ſounds the ambient
W. G.

Upon the Sight of theſe Words, writ on a Grave-ſtone, As I am, ſo ſhalt thou be.

AND muſt I then a loathſome carcaſs be, [thee?
Stench and corruption, and abhor'd like
Muſt worms gorge on this fleſh, and then, alas!
To mould'ring earth this noble fabrick paſs?
No more rejoice at morn's approaching light,
Confin'd to ſilence and eternal night?
Laid in the lonely chamber of a grave,
Deſpis'd and trod upon by ev'ry ſlave?
Soft numbers touch'd upon the dancing ſtring, [bring?
No more their tuneful, ſprightly pleaſures
Nor *Sylvia*, tho' her form with angels vies,
Strike me with raptures thro' my dark'ned eyes?
Nor *Cyprus*, nor *Frontiniac* wines, with mirth
Regale my palate, turn'd, alas! to earth?

Nor

* *The* New-River.

Nor hear the chearful voice of friends again,
Nor ſenſe of their indulgent love retain?
Nor pointed wit, in charming converſe ſhine,
Nor taſte the inſpirations of the nine?
Unnam'd, unnoted, in thy wretched caſe,
Expung'd and cancel'd out from human race: [ceaſe,
Then be it ſo! —— deſires will alſo
Nor ſhall I want, altho' I have not theſe;
No ſorrow, ſickneſs, grief, no cruel pain,
Shall in that peaceful ſtate afflict again;
But having lain a while diſſolv'd in reſt,
I ſhall awake again amongſt the bleſt.

The following was wrote by a gentleman in town to his friend a ſtudent in the country, on his falling in love, after having ſometime before ſeverely rally'd him for the ſame paſſion.

ODE *to* PYTHIAS.

AH! *wéat*, at laſt, doth *Pythias* find
That here's no real joy below?
A truth, *you* once inſorc'd ſo kind,
Could it be thought you did not know?
Daphne * can in her *age* reflect
Upon the conqueſts ſhe has made,
And ſee at laſt her own neglect
'Tis, cauſes her to live a *maid*.
Youth, by experience, feels the woe,
Reflection would have taught to ſhun;
If not by this, you could but know,
I lov'd, and was by *love* undone.

LYSIS.

On the DEATH *of Sir* WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNNE, *Bart.*

LONG *Britain* ſaw her *patriot ſons* decreaſe,
Sock'd in by *c—ts*, or loſt in *liſtleſs eaſe*:
She ſaw, and mourn'd the *danger* ſhe was in; [WYNNE.
Yet mourn'd it *leſs*, while *comforted* by
Unlike thoſe friends he *once* careſs'd with pride, [try'd;
Who *ſtood* when *tempted not*, who *fell* when
But like great BEAUFORT, *ancient kings deſcent*, [ment?)
(His WATKIN loſt who *nobly* muſt la-
Sincere of *heart*, his *words* not empty breath,
And uniform his *action* ev'n to death.
His *mind* was large, and open like his *door*,
And next *his country* ſtood the *needy poor*:
No *feign'd affection* clouds the forehead here,
For *intereſted grief* impels the *real tear*.
Sudden the *ſtroke*; ſurprize it could not be;
So *prompt*, *prepar'd*, and *vigilant* was HE;
Who *liv'd*, who *dy'd* with *Britain's juſt applauſe*; [cauſe.
Since *only death* could wreſt him from *her*

A CALVINISTICAL REFLECTION.

THO' pure my hands, and free from guilty ſtains,
And indiſſolv'd each ſocial tie remains:
Altho' no huſband mourns his injur'd bed,
Nor pines with grief the violated maid:
Altho' I pay each juſt return I owe,
And, ſympathetick, feel another's woe;
With liberal hand ſuſtain the needy poor;
And age and ſickneſs bleſs my op'ning doors
Tho' each complaint, each burſting ſigh I hear,
Melt for each want, and pity ev'ry tear:
Yet ſome dark tenet ſhould I diſbelieve,
Or dare to doubt what I can ne'er conceive;
Still in the paths of error have I trod,
A foe to virtue, reaſon, and to God.

S. H.

To this was ſubjoined the following Note.

If any one think the above ſentiments ſevere or unjuſt, let him take a view of the conduct of the father and founder of this ſect: Let him conſider him as perſecuting, for a difference in opinion, poor *Servetus*, once his moſt intimate friend; ſee him, by his management and intereſt with the magiſtrates of *Geneva*, procuring his impriſonment, reducing him, by a long confinement, to diſeaſe and miſery, and at laſt, with taunts and reproaches, bringing him to the ſtake.—Doubtleſs, *Calvin* muſt have thought *Servetus* a *foe to virtue, reaſon, and to God.*

A REBUS RIDDLE.

By the Author of Quintilian's Complaint. *(See* Mag. *for* 1735, p. 40.*)*

TAKE out a *letter* from the chriſt-croſs-row, [two;
Whoſe name's of *greater length* than any
To this a *ſhort conjunction* you muſt add,
For want of which no ſpeeches could be made;
With theſe *a letter* join, *a gooſe* can ſay,
And out of the word *north* throw *N* away;
But in its ſtead the *letter W* give,
And that's the *town* in which I chuſe to live.

On WISHING.

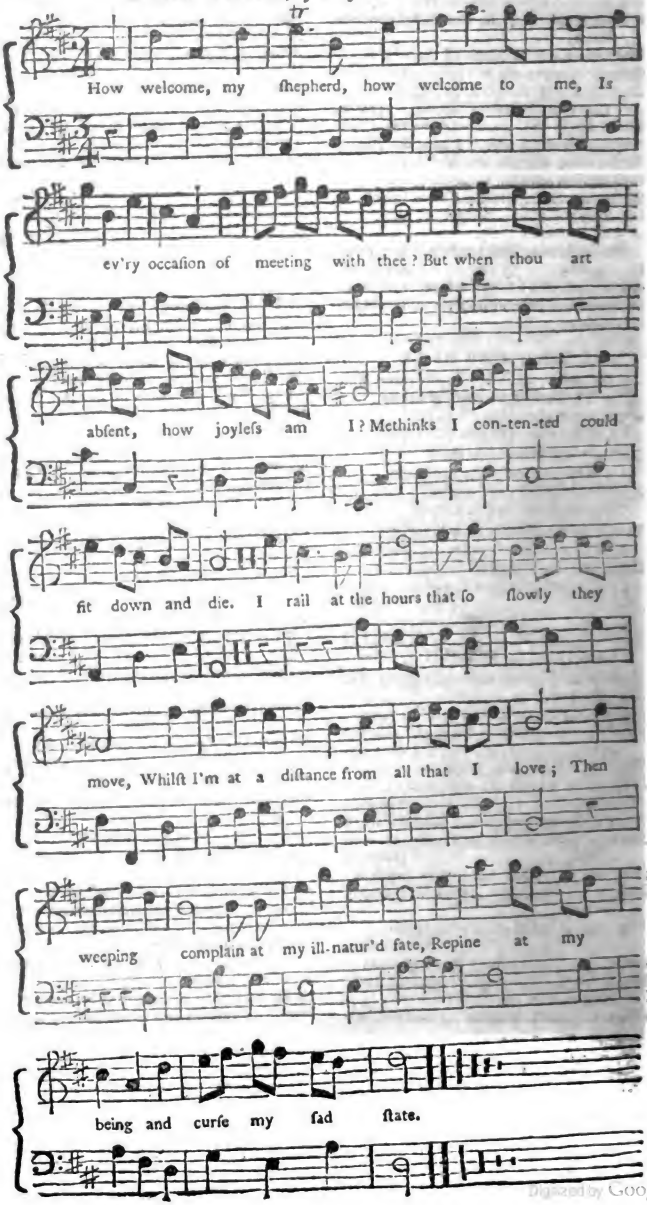
WISHING's the worſt of curſes, ſure, on earth,
And to all other miſeries gives birth:
'Tis that which antedates all human woes,
Diſturbs our minds, imbitters ſweet repoſe;
Intoxicates our ſouls with idle dreams,
Of noble manſions, parks and purling ſtreams:
Sinks us to hell, now lifts us to the ſky,
Now vexes, pleaſes, and we know not why.
Were I as wealthy as a *South-Sea* dream,
Wiſhing's the ſole expedient to be lean;
Nay, even like *Cræſus* bleſs'd with countleſs ſtore, [poor.
The hectic *wiſhing* ſoon would make me

The

* *See the* Coquet, *ſet by Mr.* Attfield.

The FOND SHEPHERDESS.

A New SONG, *ſet by Mr.* GALLIARD.



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2.

With trifling amuſements I ſometimes beguile [ſmile :
My cares for a moment and chearfully
But quickly thy image returns to my ſoul,
And in my ſad boſom new hurricanes roll.
No joy can be laſting when thou art not here, [chear ;
Thy preſence alone can thy ſhepherdeſs
Thy looks, like the ſun, chace all vapours away,
And bleſt with thy ſight I could always be gay.

3.

How happy am I while upon thee I gaze? [in thy face?
How pleas'd with the beauty that ſhines
What charms do I find in your perſon and air?
And if you converſe, I for ever could hear.
The oftner I ſee you the more I approve
The choice I have made, and am fix'd in my love ;
For merit like yours ſtill brighter is ſhown,
And more muſt be valu'd the more it is known.

4.

To live in a cottage with thee I would chuſe,
And crowns for thy ſake I ſhould gladly refuſe ;
Not all the vaſt treaſures of wealthy *Peru*
To me would ſeem precious, if balanc'd with you.
For all my ambition to thee is confin'd,
And nothing could pleaſe me, if thou wert unkind ;
Then faithfully love me, and happier I'll be,
Than plac'd on a throne if to reign without thee.

On Miſs JENNY H —— N.

OFT are our hearts ſubdu'd by radiant eyes,
But virtue only can ſecure the prize ;
Yet with bright beauty's charms we rarely find
The brighter beauties of a gen'rous mind :
But be it *H*——*n*'s praiſe, in both t'excel,
The art of pleaſing much, and judging well :
Stranger to envy, and its handmaid pride,
Virtue's her aim, and innocence her guide ;
Whoſe ear ne'er felt the torture of offence
At praiſe beſtow'd upon another's ſenſe ;
Too juſt, too perfect in herſelf, to claim
Her merit from a neighbour's injur'd fame :
She forms her will from heav'n's unerring laws,
And thence directs her cenſure or applauſe ;
An enemy to vice, to worth a friend,
Loth to reprove, but willing to commend.
Exalted virtues! bleſt with endleſs bloom,
To pleaſe, and profit ages yet to come ;
For time's worſt injury to her muſt be,
To prove her lower than divinity ;
When all thoſe ſoft perfections ſhall decay,
And that ſweet heav'n of beauty fade away.
This, and much more, fair *H*——*n*, is your due, [purſue,
And with delight the theme I cou'd
But conſcious weakneſs checks th' ambitious view ;
For ſure, no thoughts, no language, can expreſs [exceſs.
Virtue's fair charms, and beauty's ſweet
Cou'd but my flowing numbers ſmoothly roll [ſoul,
With that bleſt harmony, that tunes your
Then ſhould my muſe immortalize your name,
The laſt ſweet ſound to fill expiring fame.

The CONFLICT.

GREAT God, thy juſtice, clemency, and pow'r,
Makes harden'd ſinners tremble and adore ;
But I ſo greatly have thy love abus'd,
Cover'd with ſhame, behold me ſelf-accus'd:
My conſcience ſtuſhes in my guilty face,
Nor dare I look for thy all-ſaving grace ;
Afflictive tumults in my boſom row,
And crimes atrocious tear my wounded ſoul.
Strike, ſtrike, O God, avenge thee of thy foe,
Thy juſtice ſanctifies the dreadful blow :
But on what part, ſay, ſhall thy vengeance come,
Which hurls me headlong to the duſky tomb;
That will not cauſe my *Saviour*'s gaping wound [ground?
To bleed afreſh, and dye th' enſanguin'd
Yet, yet, alas! who will my troubles caſe,
And all theſe furies of my mind appeaſe!
Who can my conſcience cleanſe from ev'ry ſtain,
And free my ſoul from this tormenting pain?
Who, but my God, who knows my ſecret heart, [part?
Can to my breaſt theſe heavenly joys impart?
Come then, ſweet *piety*, delightful gueſt,
And bring *theſe joys* to my afflicted breaſt ;
In thee a gentle, calm retreat I'll find,
For God's in his ſevereſt trials kind ;
'Twas he firſt made my wounded conſcience ſmart, [heart,
To rectify my thoughts, and mend my
With *healing* ſorrows pierc'd my youthful breaſt,
To make me contrite, penitent, and bleſt.
No longer now I wear thoſe wrankling chains,
A death diurnal of inceſſant pains ;
With all the ghaſtly horrors that appear,
Marks of heav'n's wrath, and guilty mortals fear.
With fact ed rev'rence I his aid implore,
And God all-bounteous does my peace reſtore :
By his command my ſins ſhall be forgiv'n,
And this dark view of *hell*, procure me *heaven*.

October, 1749.

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THE Monthly Chronologer.

THURSDAY, October 5.

THE parish of St. Clement Danes, at a vestry, agreed, that his majesty's attorney general's opinion should be forthwith taken, in order totally to suppress the notorious bawdy-houses between the church-yard and Temple-Bar, and to prosecute all such houses within the said parish with the utmost vigour; and also to give to such person or persons, on whose evidence the keeper or keepers of such houses shall be convicted, the sum of 5 l. over and above all their costs, charges, and expences about the same. A laudable example! worthy the imitation of the neighbouring parishes, for the good of the publick in general, and for preventing the ruin and untimely end of rash unthinking youth.

FRIDAY, 6.

An ambassador from Tripoli in Barbary, having landed at Portsmouth, arriv'd in town this day.

An eminent factor in the woollen manufacture, near the Royal-Exchange, was taken into custody by one of his majesty's messengers, for being a principal in the clandestine sending of artificers and utensils for the woollen manufacture to Spain, contrary to an act of parliament in that case made and provided in the 3d year of Q. Elizabeth; whereby it is enacted, that eight artificers, or any number above, departing the kingdom at any one time, shall be deem'd guilty of felony, and be punish'd as such. Some others were taken into custody on the same account; and we were assur'd, that advice had been receiv'd of the safe arrival of a ship in Spain, having on board about 60 artifices in the woollen manufacture, and that a great number of callimancoes and worsted damasks half finish'd were arrived, with a great quantity of utensils belonging to that valuable branch of trade.

MONDAY, 9.

Colonel Hobson, late governor of Cape-Breton, arrived in town, and waited on his majesty, who gave him a most gracious reception. Great civilities pass'd between the new French governor and him at leaving the place. He arrived in 28 days from Nova Scotia, where he had staid near a month to assist the infant colony.

FRIDAY, 13.

From the London Gazette.

The king has been pleased to grant the dignity of a countess of the kingdom of Great Britain unto the right hon. Hester viscountess Cobham, by the name, stile and title of countess Temple; and the dignity of earl Temple to the heirs male of her body.

The persons taken into custody on account of the woollen-manufacture, were examined, and two persons who had been articled, but refused to go, were examined against them; upon which, the matter being fully proved, they were ordered into closer confinement.

At the sessions at the Old Bailey, several were cast for transportation, but none capitally convicted. Thomas Yelden was try'd or forging and publishing a seaman's letter of attorney, and the jury brought in their verdict special.

A messenger was dispatch'd, a few days ago, to Brabant, to solicit the delivery up of one Bevan, formerly an eminent clothier in Wiltshire, and principal in transporting the artificers, &c. in the woollen manufacture to Spain, who upon the bringing back of the ship, escaped thither.

A pardon pass'd the great seal, granted to George Mackenzie, Esq; late earl of Cromartie, of the high treason, whereof he stands convicted, and all other treasons, &c. by him committed, on or before the 25th of August, 1749, by reason of his being concerned in the late rebellion; with proviso, that if the said George Mackenzie shall not be, and remain in such place as his majesty, his heirs, &c. shall from time to time, by his or their sign manual direct, the said pardon to be void. His majesty also was pleased to grant him the sum of 500 l. per. ann. out of his forfeited estates in Scotland, for the maintenance of his family; and to settle the rest of the money arising by the sale of his said estates upon his children.

A pension of 500 l. per annum was also granted, by the favour of his majesty, to the master of Lovat, son of the late lord Lovat, out of the estate belonging to the late lord.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

His majesty, upon the report made of the 19 malefactors condemned last sessions at the Old Bailey (see p. 431.) having been pleased to reprieve Mooney, Donnavan and Crawford for transportation, and to reprieve Wilson (one of the rioters in the Strand, who was afterwards pardoned) the night before the execution, the other 15 suffered death this day at Tyburn. And as there were some circumstan-

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ces remarkable in this execution, we ſhall be a little more particular than uſual. About nine in the morning the criminals were put into the carts. Mr. Sheriff Janſſen, holding his white wand, and on horſeback, attended the execution, accompanied by his proper officers. At Holbourn-bars Mr. Sheriff diſmiſs'd, very civilly, the party of foot-guards, who otherwiſe wou'd have march'd to Tyburn. The multitude of ſpectators was infinite. Tho' a reſcue had been threatned by many (on account of Wilſon and Penlez, the two ill-fated young rioters, both of whom were expected to ſuffer) there yet was not the leaſt diſturbance, except during a moment at the gallows, where a vaſt body of ſailors, ſome of whom were arm'd with cutlaſſes, and all with bludgeons, began to be very clamorous, as the unhappy ſufferers were going to be turn'd off; which Mr. Sheriff perceiving, he rode up to them, and enquired, in the mildeſt terms, the reaſon of their tumult. Being anſwered, that they only wanted to ſave the bodies of their brethren from the ſurgeons, and the ſheriff promiſing that the latter ſhou'd not have them; the ſailors thank'd the above magiſtrate; wiſh'd every bleſſing to attend him; and aſſur'd him that they had no deſign to interrupt him in the execution of his office. The criminals ſeem'd all very penitent, and were turn'd off about twelve.—'Tis hop'd that the remarkable example, ſet by that magiſtrate (from whom every reformation, in his power, is expected) in executing (agreeable to our conſtitution, and antient cuſtom,) his office, without a military aid, will be productive of the moſt happy effects, in a multitude of other inſtances; and prevent the ſoldiers from being call'd in, to quell every little diſorder.

It was generally expected and deſir'd, that both the young rioters might be pardon'd, and great intereſt was made for that purpoſe by ſeveral gentlemen of figure and fortune; and among other repreſentations, was one ſign'd by 300 of the principal inhabitants of St. Clement Danes, &c.

About this time the aſſizes ended at Ely, for that iſle, held by Mr. Counſellor Pont, recorder of Cambridge, chief juſtice of the iſle of Ely; when, which is ſomething extraordinary, the ſix following criminals receiv'd ſentence of death, viz. John Juckers, alias Vickers, for the murder of his wife; Amy Hutchinſon, not above 17 years of age, for poiſoning her huſband; Richard Sturges and Henry Cox for horſe-ſtealing; Robert Brown for ſheep-ſtealing; and John Beachum for breaking open a houſe at Manea in the iſle, and ſtealing a gun, &c. The 4 laſt were reprieved before the judge left Ely; and Juckers alias Vickers, and Amy Hutchinſon, were ordered for execution, the laſt of which to be burnt alive at a ſtake.

FRIDAY, 20.

Several perſons concerned in tranſporting the woollen manufacturers to Spain were re-examined, when two of them were admitted to bail, but the principal perſons were ordered to be continued in cloſe cuſtody. At the ſame time a perſon concerned in the above tranſaction, and who had been ſome time out upon bail, was ordered into cloſe cuſtody of a meſſenger.

SUNDAY, 22.

The birth-day of her royal highneſs the princeſs of Orange, his majeſty's eldeſt daughter, was celebrated, who then enter'd into the 41ſt year of her age.

The diſtemper amongſt the horned cattle has again appear'd near this metropolis.

MONDAY, 30.

The lord-mayor's-day falling on a Sunday, Sir Samuel Pennant, knight, the new lord-mayor, was this day ſworn in at Weſtminſter with the uſual ſolemnity. This being alſo his majeſty's birth-day, it was celebrated with the accuſtom'd rejoicing, his majeſty then entering into the 67th year of his age.

A grant has paſs'd the great ſeal, wherein his majeſty is pleaſed to re-incorporate ſingular, all the freemen of the art of butchers of the city of London, and all others who now uſe or exerciſe, or ſhall hereafter uſe and exerciſe the art within the ſaid city, the liberties and ſuburbs thereof, or in any place within two miles from the ſaid city; by the name of the maſter, wardens and commonalty of the art or myſtery of butchers of the city of London.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Sept. 30. MR. Anderſon, of the South-Sea-Houſe, to Mrs. Townſend, of Red-Lion-Street, Clerkenwell.

Capt. Plummer, of the firſt reg. of foot-guards, to Miſs Shackerly, of Red-Lion-Street, Holbourn.

Oct. 4. Charles Pratt, of the Inner-Temple, Eſq; to Miſs Jeffrys, of Bedford-Row.

Hon. Sir Arthur Forbes, Bart. to the lady Elrick.

6. Rev. Dr. Mortlock Pettiward, of Putney, to Miſs Sandwell.

Mr. Barnard, ſon of Mr. Thomas Barnard, formerly an eminent linen-draper, in Fenchurch-Street, to Miſs Hanbury, a 10,000 l. fortune.

8. Edmund Burton, Eſq; counſellor at law, to Mrs. Bedwell, of Petty-France.

Hon. William Stourton, Eſq; to the Hon. Miſs Howard, niece to the duke of Norfolk, a 40,000l. fortune.

13. Rev. Mr. Walcott, rector of Marſden in Worceſterſhire, to Miſs Lawſon, of Lambeth.

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Thomas Cockram, Esq; of a large estate in Cheshire, to Miss Fanny Spencer of Derby.

17. Rev. Mr. George Cooke, rector of Cliff-St. Mary's, Devon, to Mrs. Sarah Wyatt, a 16,000l fortune.

19. Mr. John Darker, jun. hop-merchant and oilman, of St. John's-Street, to Miss Parker, of Retford in Nottinghamshire.

24. Rev. Mr. Samuel Brewer, a dissenting minister at Stepney, to Miss Woolmer of Shadwell.

28. Mr. John Keeling, brewer, of Clerkenwell, to Miss Reynolds of the same place.

Sept. 24. The lady of Capt. John Dalrymple, of Stair, Esq; deliver'd of a son and heir.

30. The lady of Velters Cornwall, Esq; knight of the shire for the county of Hereford, of a son.

The lady of the Hon. Mr. Finch, of a daughter.

The lady of Missing Price, Esq; of a daughter.

Oct. 13. The lady of Sir Matthew Spencer, Bart. of a son.

DEATHS.

WE mention'd the death of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, barr. in our last, p. 433. The manner of his death has been since related thus: That he was riding out with some neighbouring gentlemen, to look for a hare; and that while he was going a foot-pace, one of the horse's legs, happening to slip into a rabbit-hole, he was thrown from his seat, and pitching with his head upon a stone, had the misfortune to fracture his scull: He lived for several hours, but was never able to speak afterwards. He was born Feb. 19, 1692, and was steward of his majesty's lordships of Bromfield and Yale in Denbighshire, which county he represented in several successive parliaments, as he did in the present. He married first Anna Josephina, daughter and coheir to Edward Vaughan, of Llwydiart and Llangedwynne in the county of Montgomery and Denbigh, Esq; who died March 1748, leaving him no issue. In July, 1748, he married Miss Fanny Shackerly, at the recommendation and request of his then lately deceased lady, by whom he had issue one son, Charles Watkin Williams Wynne, born the 8th of April last, who succeeds his father in dignity and estate.

As a most excellent character has been drawn of the deceased gentleman, we think proper to give it our readers.—In his publick character, he was resolute, and immoveable. In his private character, he was generous, and of exceeding good-nature. He loved his country with a sincerity, which seemed to distinguish him from all mankind. His morals were untainted. He had an utter detestation to vice. His manners, like his countenance, were open and undisguised. He was affable by nature. He knew how to condescend without meanness. He was munificent without ostentation. His behaviour was so amiable, as never to create a personal enemy. He was ever honoured, where he was not beloved. In domestick life, he was the kindest relation and the truest friend. His house was a noble scene of regular, yet almost boundless, hospitality. His piety towards his Creator was remarkable in his constant attendance on the service of the church. He revered religion. He respected the clergy. He feared God. The whole tenour of his conduct was one continued series of virtue. So prepared, he had little reason to be afraid of a sudden death. Every day of his life was a preparation for heaven. The loss of him will be a lasting calamity to his country. (See p. 473, 475.)

Sept. 23. Mr. Thomas Marshall, an eminent Italian merchant.

16. George Mackenzie, Esq; of Belmucke in Scotland: He was attainted for being concerned in the rebellion in 1715; but for some good services in the last rebellion, he obtained a suspension of prosecution, and lived peaceably from that time.

28. John Toll, of Spittlefields, Esq; who left his housekeeper above 10,000l. and 1000l. to the London Infirmary.

Father du Halde, the jesuit, in France, well known for his history of China.

Oct. 2. Mr. Hercules Simpson, an eminent Hamburgh merchant.

Hon. Alicia Wentworth, relict of the Hon. Thomas Wentworth, of Wentworth, in Yorkshire, Esq; and mother of the most Hon. the marquess of Rockingham: She was grandaughter, by the mother's side, of the learned Sir Robert Cotton, Bart. founder of the Cottonian library.

Rev. Mr. Traherne, minister of Whitechapel church.

3. Rt. Rev. Dr. Samuel Lisle, lord bishop of Norwich, to which see he was translated from that of St. Asaph, in 1747.

Col. Cockayne, col. of a regiment of foot, and judge-advocate of the forces in the late war in Flanders.

6. Mr. James Vincent, joint organist of the Temple church with Mr. Stanley, also organist of St. Luke's in Old-Street.

Rev. Mr. Wakefield, prebendary of Rippon, and rector of Lesse near Thirsk, in Yorkshire.

Miss Sclater, sister to Mr. deputy Sclater, suddenly: She was to have been married in a few days to the Rev. Dr. Pickering, vicar of St. Sepulchre's.

11. Mr. Rogers, late a master-builder and surveyor, in Bond-Street.

Edmund

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Edmund Ruſſel, Eſq; one of the pages of honour to the late Q. Anne.

12. Mr. John Sowerby, a gentleman well ſkilled in the mathematicks.

13. Mr. Richard Shergold, an eminent Exchange-broker.

15. Dr. Cockran, an eminent and experienced phyſician at Edinburgh.

16. Rev. Dr. Hudſon, many years rector of Stanmore in Middleſex.

18. Mrs. Probyn, widow of the late lord chief baron Probyn.

19. Mr. Thomas Scott, the greateſt brick-maker in England.

20. John Sheen, Eſq; yeoman of the wine-cellar to his preſent majeſty, and one of the patentee meſſengers to the lords of the treaſury: He was upwards of 40 years domeſtick of the late earl of Wilmington.

Sir George Kimberlin, at his ſeat in St. Jonſton's, near Derry, in Ireland.

21. Sir Matthew Skinner, Knt. recorder of Oxford, chief juſtice of Cheſter, and premier ſerjeant.

22. Sir Charles Caſtleton, of St. Edmundſbury in Suffolk, Bart. ſucceeded by his brother, the Rev. Mr. John Caſtleton, of Gorlſton in the ſame county, now Sir John Caſtleton, Bart.

General Bowles, at Bath.

23. George Newland, L. L. D. profeſſor of geometry in Greſham-College, and member of parliament for Gatton in Surrey.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

MR. Criſp, preſented to the vicarage of Henton-Bridge in Cambridgeſhire.—Dr. Terrick, preacher of the Rolls-Chapel and prebendary of Windſor, appointed by his majeſty canon reſidentiary of St. Paul's, in the room of the late Dr. Baker.—Mr. Peter Simon, preſented to the vicarage of Welton in Yorkſhire.—Mr. King, chaplain to the lord-mayor, choſen rector of St. Michael, Cornhill, by the court of aſſiſtants of the drapers-company. There were 7 candidates, who were reduc'd to 2, and Mr. King carried it by 21 againſt 6. Richard Newcome, D. D. made a prebendary of Windſor in the room of Dr. Terrick.—Dr. Samuel Nichols, preſented to the vicarage of Northall in Middleſex, vacant by the death of the biſhop of Norwich. — Dr. Thomas Hayter, made biſhop of Norwich, in the room of the late biſhop Liſle.—Mr. Lord, preſented to the living of Northiam in Suſſex.—Anthony Weatherhead, M. A. to the vicarage of Winterton in Lincolnſhire.

PROMOTIONS *Civil* and *Military*.

JOHN Colſon, Eſq; made a cornet in the firſt reg. of foot-guards. — Hon. Col. Steuart, late major of marines, made lieut. col. of Whyniard's reg. of foot in Ireland.—Mr. Henry Rogers, ſon of the late capt. Rogers, made a lieut. in the ſaid regiment. The king has been pleaſed to grant unto Henry Arthur, earl of Powis, the dignity of a baron of the kingdom of Great-Britain, by the name, ſtyle and title of baron Herbert, of Cherbury and Ludlow; to hold the ſame to him and the heirs male of his body; and in default of ſuch iſſue, to Richard Herbert, Eſq; (brother to the ſaid earl of Powis) and the heirs male of his body; and in default of ſuch iſſue, to Francis Herbert, of Ludlow, in the county of Salop, Eſq; and the heirs male of his body.—The king has been pleaſed to appoint Arthur Villettes, Eſq; to be his majeſty's miniſter to the Swiſs cantons.—The king has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Charles Hay, Eſq; commonly called lord Charles Hay; George Boſcawen, Eſq; and the right Hon. Francis earl of Effingham, to be his majeſty's aids de camp.—Charles Buckland, Eſq; made lieut. in the royal reg. of North Britiſh fuzileers.—Hon. William Noel, Eſq; member for Weſtloe, made chief juſtice of Cheſter, in the room of ſerjeant Skinner, deceaſed.—Rt. hon. George Bub Dodington, Eſq; late treaſurer of the navy, made treaſurer of the chamber to his royal highneſs the prince of Wales.

Perſons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

EDMUND Hanley, Francis Sherlock and John Carr, of Moor-Street, St. Anne's, Soho, victuallers, dealers and partners.—George Harris, of the pariſh of St. Philip and Jacob, in Glouceſterſhire, drugget-maker, ſerge-maker, and ſtuff-maker.—Edward Alford, of Mere, Wilts, blackſmith.—William Buckle, of Norwich, worſted-weaver.—Jacob May, of Pelham-Street, Spittlefields, Scarlet-Dyer.—William Taylor, of Padſtow, in Cornwall, taylor.—James Hamilton, late of London, merchant.—Richard Giles, of Plymouth, ſhopkeeper.—Richard Amies, of Bowldon, Salop, dealer in timber.—Peter Rock, of Penryn, in Cornwall, merchant.—Sam. Willis, of Maze Pond, Southwark, corn-factor.—William Roberts, of Poplar, Stepney, Ship-Caulker. — Thomas Hadfield, the younger, now or late of Ipſwich, merchant.—John Ball, late of Bath, meal-man.—Samuel Jeake, of Rye in Suſſex, merchant.—Joſeph Cohen of Plymouth, ſhop-keeper.—Aaron Hart, of Woolpack-alley in Hounſditch, jeweller.—John Spencer, of Pancras, Middleſex, Victualler.—George Seddon, of Deptford, innholder.—Henry Boyton, of St. Mary Magdalen Bermond-ſey, mariner.—John Riviere, of Church-ſtreet, in the pariſh of Chriſt-church, Middleſex, weaver.—Hodgſon Bailes, late of Crutched Friers, Victualler; but now of Mark-Lane, Chapman.

PRICES

PRICES *of* STOCKS *in* OCTOBER, BILL *of* MORTALITY, *&c.*

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	4 *per* Cent. 1746.	4 *per* Cent. 1747.	Bank An. 1748.	3 *per* Cent. B. Annu.	India Bonds prem.	B. Cir. *pr* £. s. d.	*Wind at* Deal.	*Weather* London.
1	Sunday											N. E.	fair warm
2	140 ¼	190⅜ 190	116⅛ 115⅝		107 ⅜	106 ⅞ ½	107	107¼ 107	101⅜ 102	79a 78		S. S. E.	fair
3	140 ¼	190	116⅝ 116		107 ⅜ ¼	106		107	101 ⅛ ⅜	78a 77		W. N. W.	fair rain
4	140 ¼ ⅛		115 ¼			106 ⅛	107	107 ⅛	101⅜ 102	78a 79		W. S. W.	fair
5	140 ⅛	190 ⅛ ⅛			107 ⅜ ⅛	106 ⅜ ¼		107 ⅛	102 ⅛	79a 78		W. S. W.	rain
6	140 ⅛		115 ¼ ⅛	108 ⅛	107 ⅜	106 ⅛		107 107⅜	102 ⅜ ¼	78a 80		S. W.	fair
7					107 ⅜ ⅛	106 ⅛		107 ⅛	102 ⅜ ¼	79a 80		W.	fair
8	Sunday											N. N. W.	fair
9	140 ¼ ⅛				107 ⅜ ⅛	106⅛ 106⅜		107	102 ⅛	79a 80		N.	fair
10	140 ⅛	190 ¼ ½	115 ¼		107 ⅜ ⅛	105 ⅞	107	107 106⅞	102 ⅛ ⅜	79a 80		N. E.	fair
11	140 ⅜ ⅛			108 ¼	107	105 ⅞ ¼		106 ⅞	102 ⅛ ⅜	79a 80		S. W.	cloudy
12	137⅞ 138	190 ¼			107⅛ 106⅞	105 ⅞		106 ⅞	102 ⅛ ⅜	79a 81		N.	cloud.cool
13	138 ⅛	190 ¼	115 ¼		106 ⅞	106	107	107 ⅜	102 ⅜ ⅛	80a 81		E. by N.	foggy
14					106⅜ 107			107 ⅜	102 ⅜ ⅛	81a 82		N. N. E.	cloud.cold
15	Sunday											N.	fair
16	138 ⅛	190 ⅛	115 ¼			106 105⅜		107 ⅞	102 ⅛ ⅜	81a 80		N.	cloudy
17	138 ⅛ ⅛	190 ⅛	115 ¼		106 ⅞ ⅛	106		107	102 ⅛ ⅜	80a 79		N. N. W.	clo. warm
18	138 ⅛	190	115 ⅛		106 ⅞ ⅛	106		107	102 ⅛	80a 79		N. W.	fair cold
19	138	190 ⅛			106 ⅞ ⅛	105 ⅞		107 106⅞	102 ⅛	79a 77		N. W. W.	fair cold
20	138 ⅛	190 ⅛		108 ⅛	106 ⅞ ⅛	105 ¾	106 ⅞	106 ⅞	102 ⅛	77a 78		N. W.	fair rain
21	138	190 ⅛	115	108	106 ⅞	105 ⅞	106 ⅞	106 ⅞	102 ⅛	78a.	2 0 0	W.	rain
22	Sunday											N. W.	foggy rain
23	138 ⅛ ⅛	190 ⅛	115 ¼ ⅛	108	106 ⅞ ⅛	105 ⅛ ⅞		106 ⅞	102 ⅛	77a 78	2 0 0	W.	foggy rain
24	138 ⅛	191	115	108	106 ⅞ ⅛	105 ⅛ ⅜	106 ⅛	106 ⅞ ¾	102 ⅛ ¼	77a 78	2 0 0	W. W. W.	fair
25	138 ⅛ ⅛	190 ⅛	115 ¼	106exdiv.		105 ⅝ ⅛	104 ⅜ ¼	106 ⅜	102 ⅜	77a 78	2 2 0	S. W.	fair mild
26	138 ⅜ ⅛ ⅛	190 ⅛ ⅛		106 ⅛	106 ⅞ ⅜	105 ⅛	104 ⅛ ⅛	104 ⅜ ¼	102 ⅜	77a 78	2 6 0	N. by W.	fair
27	138 137⅞	190 ⅛ ⅛		106 ⅛	106 ⅞		104 ⅛ ⅜	104 ⅛	102	77a 78	2 0 0	N. W.	fair rain
28	137 ⅛ ⅜			106	106 ⅜	105 ⅜	104 ⅛	104 ¼	102 102⅜	78a 79	2 0 0	N.	fair cloud.
29	Sunday											N. W.	fair
30	138	190		106 ⅛	106 ⅛		104 ⅜	104 ⅛	102	77a.	2 0 0	S. W.	cloudy
31	138 ¼	190 ⅛		106	106 ⅛		104 ¼	104 ⅛	102 ⅛	78a.	2 0 0	W.	cloudy

BILL *of Mortality from* Sept. 26. *to* Oct. 24.

Christ.	Males 595, Femal. 572	1167
Buried	Males 562, Femal. 1033	1995
Died under	2 Years old	702
Between	2 and 5	139
	5 and 10	63
	10 and 20	59
	20 and 30	179
	30 and 40	214
	40 and 50	227
	50 and 60	153
	60 and 70	117
	70 and 80	86
	80 and 90	41
	90 and 100	15
		1995
Buried	Within the Walls	139
	Without the Walls	448
	In *Mid.* and *Surrey*	927
	City & Sub. *Weſt.*	481
		1995
Weekly *Oct.*	3	494
	10	538
	17	473
	24	490
		1995

Wheaten Peck Loaf 12*s.* 9*d.*
Wheat 26*s.* to 28*s. per* Quar.

THE magiſtrates of Amſterdam have iſſued a placard, that no maſter of alehouſe or tavern, or other houſe of that kind, ſhall receive company, or ſupply them with liquor, after nine o'clock at night, under the penalty of 25 guelders; and that no perſon ſhall keep a houſe for people to aſſemble in purpoſely for ſinging, under pain of paying 100 guelders for the firſt offence, if on a week day, and 300 if on a Sunday, with the addition of corporal puniſhment for the ſecond offence.

The ſurmiſe mentioned in our laſt, of the Dutch colony in Batavia having revolted, proceeded, it ſeems, from baron Imhoff the governor's marching with an army at the deſire of the queen of Bantam, againſt her huſband the king, whom he depoſed becauſe of his being mad, which ſeems to be a diſeaſe in his family, after they attain to a certain age.

The current coin of all ſorts in the Auſtrian Netherlands having been very much diminiſhed during the war, by clipping, filing and waſhing, a large quantity of new money of ſeveral denominations, has been lately coined at Antwerp, by order of the empreſs-queen; and on the 1ſt inſt. N. S. a placard was publiſhed for regulating the current value of all the coin now paſſing in the country, both old and new; but as the poſſeſſors think they will be loſers by this regulation, it has put a ſtop to all buſineſs, and not only the ſtates of the ſeveral provinces, but the magiſtracy of the principal cities, have ſent deputies to Bruſſels to remonſtrate againſt it, and ſolicit its being recalled.

From Spain we hear, that the miniſters are taking all poſſible methods to raiſe a ſpirit of induſtry among the people of that kingdom, and to encourage them to improve their lands by huſbandry; at the ſame time they have granted charters for eſtabliſhing manufactures of fine woollen cloth and ſtuffs, and workmen and utenſils are expected from foreign countries for carrying on the ſame. And that on the 26th ult. the chevalier d'Oſſorio, envoy extraordinary from the king of Sardinia, had a particular audience of his catholick majeſty, at which he preſented a letter from the king his maſter, containing a demand of the Infanta Donna Maria Antoinetta in marriage for his ſon the duke of Savoy, as to which his catholick majeſty returned a favourable anſwer.

Stockholm, Sept. 30. The Ruſſian miniſter has juſt delivered to our court a very extraordinary memorial, in ſubſtance as follows: "That the empreſs of Ruſſia being determined to maintain the form of government in the manner it is at preſent eſtabliſhed in Sweden, and of which her Imperial majeſty is guaranty, ſhe muſt cauſe her troops to enter Finland, leſt on the death of the reigning king any motions ſhould be made contrary thereto: That thoſe are to continue there on the footing of friends; that they are to obſerve an exact diſcipline, and live entirely at their own expence, till ſuch time as the new king is proclaimed, and has made aſſurance by oath that he will maintain the preſent form of the government, and obſerve its treaties, particularly that of Neuſtadt, &c. That thoſe who act not in a friendly manner to the ſaid troops, are to be treated themſelves as rebels: But if, on the contrary, they conform to the deſire with which her Imperial majeſty is animated for the good of the Swediſh nation, ſhe promiſes to continue her favour and protection to them; and moreover engages, beſides her own guaranty, to procure alſo the guaranty of ſome other powers."

Our miniſters have anſwered to the following effect: "That the prince ſucceſſor has already given publick and ſufficient aſſurances, that his royal highneſs will not ſwerve or depart from his agreements, or ever undertake any thing to the leaſt prejudice of the rights and liberties of the kingdom: But that, if notwithſtanding all theſe ſolemn aſſurances, the empreſs of Ruſſia perſiſts, on any pretence whatever, in the intention of making her troops paſs the frontiers of Finland, the king cannot otherwiſe regard ſuch a ſtep than as an act of hoſtility, and an open rupture; and that, in ſuch caſe, his majeſty thinks himſelf juſtly authorized to employ, for his defence, the means which is in his power, &c."

In the month of Auguſt laſt there was a great change in the court of the Grand Signor: The then Muphti was depoſed and baniſhed to a town in Aſia, with orders to repair to Mecca at the proper ſeaſon; and his brother, who was chief judge of Natolia, is diſmiſſed, and baniſhed to Synope, on the Black Sea. A new Muphti has been made, who is a creature of the prime Vizier's; and ſeveral other changes have been made, all in favour of his dependents. Whether this will produce any change in the conduct of that court with regard to the affairs of Europe, is not yet known; but the prime Vizier has lately made a declaration in very haughty terms to the Ruſſian miniſter, that if the latter ſhould attack Sweden, the Porte will think themſelves obliged to aſſiſt their ally.

DIVI-

The Letter ſign'd FRA. PAOLO, *ſhall be in our next.*

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DIVINITY *and* CONTROVERSY.

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10. The Book-Keeper's Guide: Wherein the Theory and Practice of the Art is clearly explained, and rendered eaſy and familiar. In four Parts. By *Th. Groſby*, pr. 2*s*. 6*d*. few'd. *Hodges*.

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30. Duty and Doctrine of Baptiſm. In 13 Sermons. By *Thomas Bradbury*, pr. 3*s*. *Buckland*.

31. A Sermon before the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, *July* 2, 1749. By *John Green*, D. D. pr. 6*d*. *Bathurſt*.

32. A Sermon before the Lord-Mayor, *&c.* at the Pariſh Church of St. *Lawrence Jewry*, *Sept*. 29, 1749. By *Arnold King*, L. L. B. pr. 6*d*. *Brotherton*.

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34. A Sermon before the Judges at *Cheſter*, at the Aſſizes, *Auguſt* 1, 1749. By *Joſeph Ward*, pr. 6*d*. *Hitch*, *Hodges*.

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Or GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer*

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IV. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, *&c.* continued: Containing the SPEECHES of Decius Jubellius, Servilius Priſcus, and T. Sempronius Gracchus, on the Motion to addreſs for all the Letters and Papers relating to Peace, previous to the Treaty at Aix la Chapelle.

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IX. Deſcription of the Scilly Iſlands.

X. Of Ghoſts and Apparitions.

XI. Citizens of London Full-free.

XII. Bad Character of the late Muſti.

XIII. A Deſcription of the great River of St. John in America.

XIV. Caſe of Peulez, lately executed.

XV. Explanation of the Stationers Almanack.

XVI. Explanation of the Oxford Almanack.

XVII. Deſcription of Algiers.

XVIII. The King's Speech.

XIX. The Lords Addreſs.

XX. The Commons Addreſs.

XXI. POETRY: On Friendſhip; Conſcience, an Ode; Verſes on Capt. Grenville, and Capt. Cornwall; the Rebus Riddle ſolved; to Miſs D— from Miſs J—y H—n; to Miſs Sprightly; to Celia; Mrs. Hoper's Prologue; Prologue for the Italian Strollers; a Song; Epitaphs, Epigrams, &c.

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In conſequence of a letter from the author of the verſes on Capt. Grenville, *ſignifying, that they were never deſigned for an inſcription, but as a teſtimony of private affection; and complaining that they were printed in the publick papers from a falſe copy, and a gentleman's name put to them, without his knowledge or leave; and having with the ſaid letter received a correct copy of them; as that part of our collection was finiſhed before we received it, our readers are deſired to make the following corrections, viz. In p.* 523, l. 10. *of the ſaid verſes, for* foſter *read* careful; l. 12. *for* female *r.* virgin's; *and dele the 4 laſt lines, with the aſter.*

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THE

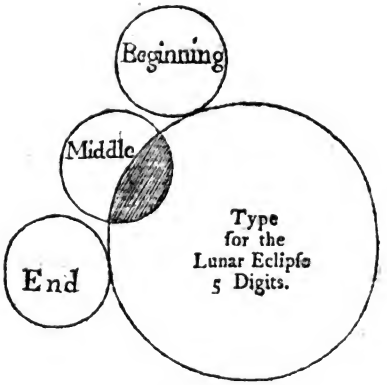
LONDON MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1749.

The LUNAR ECLIPSE *in* December.

ON Tuesday the 12th of December at night, there will be a visible eclipse of the moon; the particulars whereof are exhibited by the type and subsequent numbers.

	London	Edinburgh	Dublin
Beginning —	44′ : 41″ after 6	32′ : 41″ after 6	16′ : 41″ after 6
Middle —	56 : 40 after 7	44 : 40 after 7	28 : 40 after 7
End ——	8 : 54 after 9	56 : 54 after 8	40 : 54 after 8
Duration ——	2 H 24′ and 13″		



The following numbers shew the time that will elapse from the beginning of the eclipse, till a given number of digits are obscured.

Digits	Hours	Minutes	Seconds	Digit	Hours	Minutes	Second s
1	0	: 8	: 26	4	1	: 42	: 41
2	0	: 17	: 37	3	1	: 55	: 56
3	0	: 28	: 11	2	2	: 6	: 32
4	0	: 41	: 24	1	2	: 15	: 44
5	1	: 11	: 59				

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At the time of greateſt obſcuration the moon will be nearly vertical to Guadel, the ſouth of Perſia, nigh to the gulph of Ormus: So that the eclipſe will be viſible to all Europe, Aſia and Africa, with part of North-America.

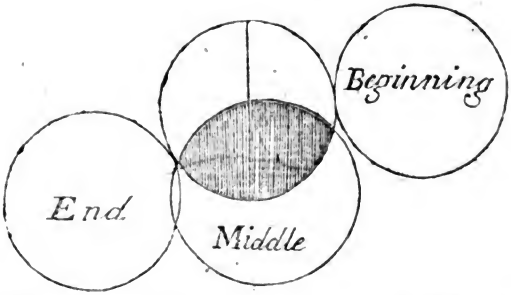
The SOLAR ECLIPSE *in* December.

ON Thurſday the 28th of December, the ſun will riſe eclipſed to all the parts of theſe kingdoms, London, and thoſe places that are eaſt thereof, and not greatly differing in latitude, excepted. If Dunthorne's tables are juſt, the beginning at London will be about the apparent time of ſun riſe, which, with other particulars, have been carefully calculated, and are as follow.

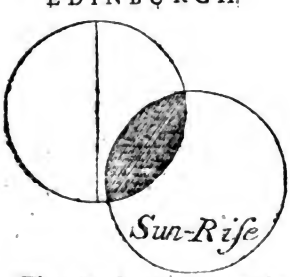
	London		Digits eclipſed
The apparent time of ſun-riſe at	59′ : 58″ after 7		
Middle of the eclipſe	8 : 54 after 9	—	$6\frac{4}{5}$
End	— 19 : 40 after 10		

Edinburgh.	Digits eclipſed	Dublin	Digits eclipſed
26′ : 0″ after 8	— $4\frac{1}{2}$	9′ : 20″ after 8	— $5\frac{1}{5}$
59 : 0 after 8	— $6\frac{1}{2}$	36 : 36 after 8	$6\frac{1}{4}$
8 : 31 after 10		45 : 40 after 9	

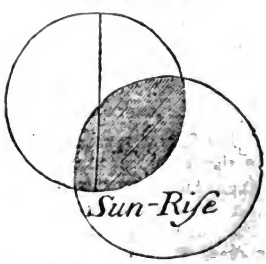
TYPE for LONDON.



EDINBURGH.



DUBLIN.



The types for the middle and end of the eclipſe at London will anſwer nearly for Edinburgh and Dublin, ſo that 'twas unneceſſary to inſert any types for them, thoſe for the ſun-riſe, which are here given, being ſufficient.

Note,

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Note, 1. At the middle of the general eclipſe, the whole penumbra will not be comprehended within the earth's illuminated diſk.

2. Nor can there be any where a total eclipſe, becauſe the apparent diameter of the moon will be 14″ leſs than that of the ſun.

3. In the lat. 13° 46′ North, 10° 2′ weſt long. from London, near Cantoſi in Negroland, the penumbra will firſt touch the earth 3′ and 7″ after 7, where the eclipſe will begin at the ſupreme point of the ſun's periphery at his riſing.

4. The center of the penumbra will firſt be received upon the earth 17′ and 20″ after 8, in the lat. 30° 58′ north, 20° 6′ weſt from London, about 40 leagues north-weſt of the Canary Iſles, where the ſun will riſe centrally eclipſed.

5. At 49′ and 51″ after 9, the ſun will be centrally eclipſed at noon, in lat. 26° 34′ north, 32° 32′ eaſt long. from London, which anſwers to the middle of Egypt. In this longitude the ſun being in the meridian, will be more or leſs eclipſed, from 10° 34′ ſouth, where the moon's lower limb will only touch the vertical point of the ſun's periphery, to 67° 45′ north, where the defect will be 6½ digits upon the lower part of the ſun's diſk.

6. The center of the penumbra will leave the earth to the north of Tomſkoi, in Siberia, lat. 53° 34′ north, and 75° 6′ eaſt of London, at which place the ſun will ſet centrally eclipſed, 44′ and 52″ after 10.

7. The penumbra will wholly leave the earth 59′ 5″ after 11, in lat. 37° 50′ north, 71° 44′ eaſt of London, between Caſcar and Samarcand, near the ſource of the river Indus, where the eclipſe will end at the ſupreme point of the ſun's periphery, at ſun ſet. Hence the duration of the greateſt eclipſe will be 4 hours 55′ 58″; and of the central 2 hours 27′ 32″.

8. The velocity of the ſhadow on the earth will be 36¼ miles per minute; but yet, the velocity wherewith it recedes from a given place, will be but 23 miles per minute, becauſe all the places on the illuminated diſk are carried by the earth's diurnal gyration from weſt to eaſt, and ſo following the ſhade with a ſlower pace, they muſt conſequently diminiſh the velocity whereby it moves from them.

Note farther, that tho' the times in the preceding notes reſpect London only, yet they may eaſily be adapted to any other place. See *Mag.* for May 1748, p. 220, 221, 222, where are alſo directions for viewing a ſolar eclipſe.

Oct. 10, 1749. CHARLES MORETON. Vicarage-Houſe, Shoreditch.

The following was wrote about the Time that the French *took Poſſeſſion of* Tobago, *and as, by ſome late Accounts, they have not yet evacuated it, we think the inſerting of it now is not unſeaſonable.*

The COCK *and the* GANDER, *A* FABLE,

THE Cock and Gander made a truce,
For both their benefit and uſe:
Whereby 'twas mutually agreed,
That each ſhould freely paſs and feed.
Their limits reſted as they ſtood;
And when the dame beſtow'd their food,
His juſt allowance each ſhould pick:
No goſling injur'd be, or chick.
The Gander ſtrictly kept his word:
But the miſcreding ſtrutting bird
With ſly encroachment ſoon begun,
And robb'd the chicken one by one.
'Neighbour, ſaid he, for what remains,
'You grant me theſe out-lying grains.'
The Gander car'd not to contend,
And truſted vaſtly to his friend.
Thought he, 'I have enough at preſent:
'No partridge plumper is, or pheaſant.
'Poor Cock, his family is great;
'And why ſhould we deny them meat?'
Permitted thus, in triumph crow'd
The Cock; his gills more ruddy glow'd:
Without controul he took to ſtray:
Whatever food came in his way,
Out lying grains he us'd to call,
And chous'd the Gander out of all.
Too late the ſimple fowl complain'd,
When thus the Cock his right maintain'd:
'We underſtand not, Sir, your aim;
'On long preſcription reſts our claim.'—
Then ſtrutting, like a French commander,
Aloud he crow'd, and ſpurn'd the Gander;
Who, ſneaking, waddled to his pond,
There fed on weeds, nor ſtir'd beyond.

MORAL.

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MORAL.

The Cock to Gallia bears allusion.—
Will Britain suffer Gaul's intrusion!
Be flatter'd with her vows and smiles,
And let her seize th' out-lying isles?
O'er neutral lands extend her reign,
Which nature's common should remain?
If so——all Europe will apply
The goose-like character—need I?

Character of the Musti, *lately disgraced at* Constantinople. (*See* p. 483.)

CASA Zandi was a man of very low extraction, and of a savage and untractable disposition; but so far insinuated himself into the favour of the preceding Grand Vizir, that he obtained the first place in the divan, and the general superintendance of the Mosques, or Mahometan temples. Like a roaring lion he fought his prey, and perfecuted unmercifully whoever had the misfortune to displease him. Worse than a double edged sword was it to fall under his displeasure; for he not only opposed the advancement of such, but took all opportunities of depressing them. He had, moreover, a heart so inured and obdurate to the miseries of others, that no person in the world was ever capable of softening it either by prayers or tears: So that the joy and applause of the people was general, when they saw him put on board a vessel, in order to be conducted to the place of his exile, there to receive the just recompence of his enormous cruelties.

A Description of the COUNTY *of* KENT, *with a New and Correct* MAP *of the same, here annex'd.*

KENT, a maritime county, has the Thames on the N. which parts it from Essex, the British channel and part of Suffex on the S. part of Surrey on the W. the German ocean on the E. and the straits of Dover on the S. E. Its greatest length from Dover S. eastward to Deptford westward is about 60 miles, its greatest breadth about 34, and its circumference about 160. It is in the form of the head of a battle-ax, and in the time of the Saxon heptarchy was an entire kingdom by itself. It is divided into 6 laths, and they into several hundreds; contains 1,248,000 acres, and about 39,300 houses; has 403 parishes, 2 cities, 2 parliament boroughs, 4 cinque ports, and between 20 and 30 market-towns. It sends in all 18 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, 4 for the cities, 4 for the boroughs, and 8 for its cinque ports. Tho' hilly in some parts, it is generally blest with a rich and fertile soil, plentifully provided with corn, and other grain, stored also with cattle, fish, fowl, and fruits, esteem'd the best in England, and is particularly famous for hops. The air, tho' not very serene, by reason of the vapours arising from the sea and rivers, yet is temperate and good, except in the weald and marshes. Its chief rivers are the Thames and Medway. The inhabitants distinguish the county, as it lies south-eastward from the Thames, into 3 parts; the upper, upon the Thames, is esteem'd healthy, but not wealthy; the middle, both healthy and wealthy; and the lower, wealthy, but not healthy, as lying low and moist in the marshes, and consequently aguish.

The cities are, 1. Canterbury, 43 computed, and 56 measured miles S. E. from London. It is the chief place in the county, and an archbishop's see, who is stil'd primate of all England. It is very antient, said to be built 900 years before the birth of Christ. St. Austin, who was sent by the pope to convert the English Saxons, settled here, and was the first archbishop; and it was here that Thomas a Becket, who was also archbishop, was kill'd on account of his tyrannizing over Henry II. he was afterwards canonized, and had immense honours pay'd to his shrine by his blind votaries. This city has 14 parish churches, besides the cathedral, a noble and majestick pile, under which is a large protestant French church, first given by Q. Elizabeth to the Walloons, who fled from the persecution of the Duke of Alva, of whose posterity many still remain, whose principal employment is in the weaving trade. The city is encompass'd with a moat and wall, has many good buildings, and a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

2. Rochester, an antient city, pleasantly and commodiously situated on the east side of the Medway, over which it has a stately stone-bridge, leading to Stroud, and is indeed one of the finest in England. The city consists principally of one long street, built with handsome houses, and well inhabited. It has one parish church, besides the cathedral, has markets on Wednesdays and Fridays, and gives title of earl to the family of the Hydes, who are also earls of Clarendon. In the neighbourhood of Rochester lies Chatham, a most noble and well known station for men of war.

The boroughs that send members to parliament are, 1. Maidstone, on the Medway, over which it has a fine stone-bridge. It is the county town, where the assizes are generally held, and where is a county goal: The county elections are also held here. It has a very considerable market on Thursday, and the chief manufacture now carried on in and near it, is the making of linen thread. The river is navigable

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quite up to it, with hoys and barges of 50 or 60 tons burden, in which are ſent to London great quantities of hops, cherries, timber, wheat, &c. There are abundance of gentry in and near this town, which renders it very polite.

2. Queenborough, in the Iſle of Shepey, formerly a noted place, being built by K. Edward III. and by him made a corporation, and endow'd with many privileges; but by the demolition of the caſtle, it is now become poor and inconſiderable, tho' it ſtill ſends 2 members to parliament. The iſland, which is form'd between the 2 mouths of the river Medway, had its name from its feeding a multitude of ſheep; 'tis 20 miles in circumference, and exceeding fruitful in corn. Here is alſo the royal fort of Sheerneſs, where there is a yard as an appendix to Chatham, for the uſe of ſhips of lower rates, reſorting thither in time of action.

The cinque ports in this county are, 1. Sandwich, near the Iſle of Thanet, a corporation, call'd the mayor, jurats and commonalty of the town and port of Sandwich. The members of parliament are called barons, as are thoſe of the other cinque ports. It was formerly a town of good repute and trade, but is much fallen to decay, by reaſon of the harbour's being choaked up with ſand. It has 3 churches, and markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It gives title of earl to a branch of the family of Montague.

2. Dover, S. of Sandwich, a very antient town, ſituate among rocks. The paſſage from hence into France being neareſt and ſafeſt, it was ordain'd, that no perſon going out of the kingdom to the continent, ſhould take ſhipping at any other port. It was antiently walled in, and had 10 gates, and a caſtle, ſaid to be built by Julius Cæſar, all which are gone to decay, as alſo the piers built by K. Henry VIII. It has a market on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and 2 churches, tho' formerly 7. It gives title of duke to the family of Douglas, dukes of Queenſberry in Scotland. N. E. of it is Deal, a handſome, large town, but without a market, being deemed only a member of the port of Sandwich. It lies over-againſt the Downs, and is the famous road for ſhipping, for all ſhips to and from London, which makes it much reſorted to by ſeafaring men.

3. Hithe, or Hythe, W. of Dover, a corporation under the name of mayor, jurats and commonalty of Hythe, has a market on Saturday; but the port is now ſpoiled by the ſea's waſhing in the ſand.

4. Romney, or New Romney, S. W. of Hithe, in a large level, call'd Romney-Marſh: It was very populous till the time of Edward I. and had five churches; but by the breaking in of the ſea at that time a great tract of land was overflow'd, many people and great numbers of cattle drown'd, the haven ſpoiled, and the courſe of the river Rother turned; ſo that the town has in effect been upon the decline ever ſince, tho' it has ſtill a good market on Saturdays.

The other market towns, and places of note, are, 1. Deptford, in the N. W. corner of the county, about 4 miles diſtant from London, which, tho' but a village, is as large as ſome cities, and larger than moſt market-towns in England: Here are famous docks, and a noble yard for building men of war; as alſo that called the Trinity-Houſe on Deptford-Strond, which is a college erected for the uſe of ſeamen, and the benefit of navigation.

2. Greenwich, a mile E. of Deptford, a neat and healthful place, pleaſantly ſituate in a gravelly ſoil, on the banks of the Thames, and well frequented by gentry. It is noted for a ſumptuous and magnificent hoſpital for ſeamen, with fine paintings in the hall; and alſo for its delightful park, in which is the royal obſervatory for the improvement of aſtronomy, which ſtands on a hill, and commands a noble proſpect of the city, river and country. See a beautiful View of this park, with the obſervatory and ranger's houſe, &c. in our Magazine for March laſt. The late duke of Argyll was created duke of Greenwich by Q. Anne, but the title died with him.

3. Woolwich, 4 miles E. of Greenwich, with a market on Friday. Here are docks and yards belonging to the crown, where many ſhips of war are built and repaired: The mortars and great guns are alſo caſt, and large quantities of cordage made here.

4. Dartford, about 7 miles S. E. of Woolwich, full of inns and publick houſes, as being the high road between London and Canterbury. It has a large market on Saturday, well ſtored with corn and other proviſions.

5. Graveſend, 6 miles E. of Dartford, ſituate on the Thames, where is one of the blockhouſes for ſecuring the paſſage of the river up to London. Graveſend is the common landing place for all ſtrangers and ſeamen, which occaſions a great reſort here, ſo that it has two plentiful markets, viz. on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. All outward bound ſhips muſt ſtop and come to an anchor here, when a ſearcher of the cuſtoms comes on board, and looks over the ſeveral cockets, or contents of the cargo; and this is called clearing. The church and greateſt part of the town was burnt down in 1727, and ſince more commodiouſly rebuilt. It is a corporation, govern'd by a mayor, jurats, &c.

To return now from the Thames weſtward, where we have, 6. Eltham, S. of Woolwich,

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Woolwich, formerly a retiring-place for our kings.

7. Bromley, 6 miles S. of Eltham, a ſmall town, with a market on Thurſday. Here is the biſhop of Rocheſter's palace, and a college or hoſpital for 20 poor clergymens widows, built by Dr. John Warner, biſhop of Rocheſter, and endow'd with 50l. per ann. for a chaplain, and 20l. per ann. for each widow.

8. Wrotham, or Wortham, 13 miles S. E. of Bromley, a ſmall town having a market on Tueſday.

9. Malling, or Weſt Malling, 5 miles S. E. of Wrotham, another ſmall town, with a market on Saturday.

10. Milton, 10 miles N. E. of Maidſtone, an antient but ſmall borough-town, governed by a portreeve: It has a conſiderable market on Saturdays, and here are the famous oyſter-beds, from whence come thoſe called the Milton oyſters; the town being ſeated on a creek in the Eaſt Swale, one of the mouths of the Medway.

11. Feverſham, S. E. of Milton, ſituate in one of the moſt fruitful parts of all Kent, and being the principal town in that part, having a commodious creek for boys, lighters, &c. It is a corporation under the ſtile of mayor, jurats and commonalty of the town of Feverſham; and has markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, being well peopled and in a flouriſhing condition, but ſaid to be very much addicted to the ſmuggling trade.

12. Thanet iſle, in the N. E. corner of the county, 9 miles long and 9 broad, of a white chalky ſoil, abounding in corn and graſs. The Saxons firſt landed and ſettled here by the conſent of Vortigern. It was miſerably harraſs'd by the Danes, and did not recover till the Norman ſettlement. It gives title of earl to the family of Tuſton. On it is Margate, noted for his late and preſent majeſty's often landing there from abroad. See MAG. for 1748, p. 513.

To return again weſtward, where we have, 13. Weſtram, or Weſterham 7 miles S. of Bromley, which, tho' but a ſmall town, has a conſiderable market on Wedneſday.

14. Sevenoak, or Sennoke, E. of Weſtram, govern'd by a warden and 4 aſſiſtants, with a market on Saturday. It had its name from 7 large oaks that grew here, which have been long ſince cut down.

15. Tunbridge, 7 miles S. E. of Sevenoak, has a market on Friday. The town of itſelf is but indifferent, and the ſtreets ill paved; but what renders it famous, is the medicinal wells, about 5 miles from it, called Spelhurſt-wells, but commonly Tunbridge-wells, which occaſion an annual reſort of abundance of people of faſhion, ſome for health, but more for diverſion: And here many houſes are built in a bottom between 2 hills, call'd Mount Sion and Mount Ephraim, with a handſome chapel of eaſe.

16. Lenham, 7 miles E. of Maidſtone, a ſmall town, with a market on Tueſday.

17. Smarden, 7 miles S. of Lenham, an antient town, whoſe market is on Monday.

18. Aſhford, 6 miles E. of Smarden, is govern'd by a magiſtrate called a conſtable, and has a court of record on every Tueſday three weeks for all actions not exceeding 20 marks: Its market is on Saturdays.

19. Wye, 4 miles N. E. of Aſhford, a place of good account, with a market on Thurſday: It is ſituate on the river Stower, over which it has a bridge.

20. Goudhurſt, 10 miles S. of Maidſtone, a ſmall town whoſe market is on Wedneſday.

21. Cranbrook, 5 miles S. E. of Goudhurſt, formerly much noted for the clothing trade, which is now almoſt loſt: 'Tis a large town, well paved, and has a conſiderable market on Saturday.

22. Tenterden, 5 miles S. E. of Cranbrook, a town of no great note, remarkable only for its church, whoſe ſteeple is very high; yet it is an antient borough, governed by a mayor and jurats, and has a market on Fridays.

23. Appledore, 3 miles S. E. of Tenterden, had formerly a market, which is now diſuſed: It has a court-leet, which extends itſelf over two boroughs.

24. Lidd, or Lydd, in Romney-Marſh, a ſmall town with a market on Thurſday.

25. Folkeſtone, on the coaſt, about 4 miles W. of Dover, of which port it is a member: It is very antient, incorporated by the ſtile of mayor, jurats and commonalty; and has a market on Thurſday. It gives title of viſcount to the family of Bouverie.

We ſhall conclude our account of Kent, with giving ſome idea of the cinque ports. They were originally but five, as the name imports, viz. Haſtings, in Suſſex, Dover, Hithe, Romney and Sandwich in Kent; to which Rye, Winchelſea and Seaford, all in Suſſex, were added as principals, and ſome other little towns only as members. They all lie over againſt France, and are govern'd by a particular policy, at the head of which is the lord Warden of the cinque ports, who has the authority of an admiral among them, and ſends out writs in his own name. Theſe and many other privileges and immunities they enjoyed, in conſideration of their being obliged to furniſh a certain number of ſhips, and to ſerve in our naval wars. The Barons of cinque ports ſupport the canopy at the coronation of our kings and queens, and for that day have their table ſpread and ſervitude on the king's right hand.

JOURNAL

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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 454.

The next remarkable Debate we had in our Club was upon a Motion made by *Decius Jubellius* for addreſſing his Majeſty, *That he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give Directions for laying before the Houſe, Copies of all Propoſals of Peace or Accommodation, made or communicated on the Part of the late Emperor* Charles the 7th *to his Majeſty; and a Copy of the Treaty agreed upon at* Hanau *in* July 1743; *together with Copies of all the Letters and Papers relating thereto, that were ſent to the Lords Juſtices, or his Majeſty's Miniſters in* Great Britain; *and of all Letters and Papers that were ſent to his Majeſty, or his Miniſters, by the Orders of the Lords Juſtices, or by his Majeſty's Miniſters in* Great-Britain, *in Anſwer to the Communication of the ſaid Treaty, Letters, and Papers.* (See *p.* 454.)

This Motion he introduced with a Speech to the following Effect:

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

AS this houſe is the great and the ſupreme inquiſition of the nation, there is a duty incumbent upon us, which, I hope, we never ſhall neglect, and that is, to attend to all popular murmurs, and to inquire whether they proceed from a real or imaginary cauſe, in order that if we find the cauſe real, we may remove it if poſſible, and puniſh thoſe that have been the authors of it; or that if we find the cauſe imaginary, we may give ſatisfaction to the people, by convincing them that their murmurs are groundleſs. This, Sir, is a duty we owe the people, who have choſen us as their repreſentatives, a duty we owe our ſovereign, who has a right to expect from us a ſpeedy and true information of every thing, that may tend towards alienating from him the affections of his ſubjects; and the performance of this duty was never more neceſſary, or of greater conſequence, than upon occaſion of the peace lately concluded.

A peace we have got, Sir, but it is a peace that no man, I believe, will ſay, is either ſo honourable or ſo advantageous for this nation, as might have been reaſonably expected at the beginning of our war with Spain. The people murmur loudly againſt it, therefore it is our duty to inquire into it, in order to ſhew the people, that it is an honourable, an advantageous, and a ſafe peace, or that it is ſuch a one as the misfortunes of war, had rendered neceſſary; and upon this laſt queſtion a new one will ariſe, Whether thoſe misfortunes were not owning to our own miſconduct. But none of theſe queſtions can be determined without having laid before us ſeveral tranſactions, which were previous to that called the definitive treaty of peace; and of theſe the firſt and moſt neceſſary for us to look into, is that which was carried on at Hanau in the year 1743.

If it ſhould appear, Sir, upon ſuch an inquiry, that we obſtinately continued the war without any proſpect of ſucceſs, when we might have had better terms of peace than we at laſt obtained; or that the peace is neither ſo honourable, advantageous or ſafe as we might have obtained, notwithſtanding our misfortunes in the war; or that thoſe misfortunes were chiefly owing to our own miſconduct: I ſay, if any one of theſe ſhould appear upon an inquiry, I am ſure, thoſe who were the cauſe

of it ought never again to be truſted with the management of our publick affairs; but if every one of the three ſhould appear to be the caſe, I do not know what may, but I know what ought to be the conſequence of ſuch an inquiry; and if common report is to be believed, it will appear, that every one of theſe is the caſe; which report is, in my opinion, very far from being deſtitute of any foundation, and conſequently muſt be allowed to be a ſufficient reaſon for a parliamentary inquiry.

As this is my opinion, Sir, I ſhall beg leave to explain to you the grounds of that opinion; and firſt, with regard to our having continued the war, without any proſpect of ſucceſs, after we might have had better terms of peace than we at laſt obtained, particularly at the time the negotiation at Hanau was in agitation. Upon this ſubject, Sir, I muſt talk from common report only; for as we have had nothing laid before the houſe relating to that negotiation, I can talk from nothing elſe; and from thence I have authority to ſay, that better terms of peace were then offered to us than we have now obtained, or could at that time reaſonably expect to obtain from a continuance of the war. The then emperor Charles the 7th was at that time drove entirely out of his dominions, without a probability of recovering them by war, and without any means of ſubſiſtence, but what proceeded from the charity of the court of France: In this melancholy ſituation he at firſt offered, and conſidering how he had been treated, he had reaſon to offer to deſert his allies, to join the army of the empire with a body of his own troops, to renounce all pretenſions to the ſucceſſion of the houſe of Auſtria, to deliver Philipſburgh and Fort Kehl to the troops of Swabia, to marry his daughter to the infant archduke, and join in meaſures for getting him elected king of the Romans; and all this upon the condition of his being reſtored to his dominions, and having his revenues augmented by a ceſſion during life, or a ſecularization, ſo as to enable him to ſupport his dignity as head of the Germanick body: Nay, he at laſt offered to accept of ſuch terms as we pleaſed to preſcribe, on the ſingle condition of being reſtored to his hereditary dominions; and as a ſecurity for his future good behaviour, he offered to leave all his fortified places in the hands of neutral troops.

Theſe were the conditions, Sir, as I have heard, which were offered at Hanau by the then emperor; and as the French could not doubt of their being accepted, and were afraid of the conſequences, they offered to deſert their allies the Spaniards, and agree to a peace upon the footing of *Uti poſſidetis*, that is to ſay, that every one ſhould remain in poſſeſſion of what they had at the beginning of the war, except as to what the queen of Hungary had yielded by anterior treaties. If theſe terms had been agreed to, we cannot doubt but that the Spaniards, upon ſeeing themſelves deſerted by the French, and diſappointed of their views in Italy, would have thrown themſelves entirely into our arms, ſecured the freedom of our trade and navigation in the American ſeas, made ample ſatisfaction to our merchants for the depredations formerly committed upon them, and given us a much more beneficial Aſſiento contract than that we had before. In ſhort, it would have raiſed ſuch an animoſity between the courts of Madrid and Verſailles, as muſt have been of great advantage to our merchants in their trade to every part of the Spaniſh dominions.

I therefore think it evident, Sir, that we ſhould have accepted of the terms offered us at Hanau, unleſs we had almoſt a certainty of being able to command better by a continuance of the war. But what better could

we expect? I know, we were entertained by ſome of the ſanguine politicians of thoſe days with the hopes of being able to get the election of the then emperor declared void, the duke of Lorrain choſen emperor, and making ſuch conqueſts upon France as might be a ſufficient equivalent to the houſe of Auſtria for what had been yielded to the kings of Pruſſia, Poland, and Sardinia; but if any man had really ſuch hopes, I will ſay, that he was more fit for a place in Bedlam, than for a place in any of his majeſty's councils. The Dutch had abſolutely declared againſt aſſiſting us in any ſuch project: Moſt of the princes of the empire had poſitively declared againſt it: The king of Pruſſia had openly and plainly told us, that if any ſuch meaſures ſhould be reſolved on, he would ſend his contingent of 15000 men to the aſſiſtance of the emperor, and if that ſhould not be ſufficient, he would follow them in perſon with 50,000 more: The Ruſſian government was then ſo unſettled, that from thence we could expect no aſſiſtance; and as little could we expect any from Sweden or Denmark, who were at that very time almoſt upon the verge of attacking each other.

Whilſt Europe was in theſe circumſtances, could any man be ſo mad, Sir, as to expect, that we could accompliſh any one of the three ends I have mentioned, by a continuance of the war? Could any man expect, that we would thereby obtain better terms than what were offered to us at Hanau? Yet theſe terms we rejected, and if I have been rightly informed, they were not at firſt rejected by his majeſty, then abroad, but by ſome of his miniſters here at home, and by them too in a very irregular and unwarrantable manner. What truth there is in theſe reports, I ſhall not pretend to anſwer: I hope, they are entirely groundleſs: I hope, it will appear, that if any terms of peace were offered at Hanau, they were ſuch as we could not in honour agree to; and I hope it will appear, that they were rejected in the moſt regular and conſtitutional manner. If this be the caſe, Sir, I ſhall have a double ſatisfaction: I ſhall have the ſatisfaction ſeeing ſome gentlemen vindicated, who at preſent labour under a very heavy charge; and I ſhall have the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the motion I am to make, unanimouſly agreed to.

On the other hand, Sir, if the terms of peace offered at Hanau were really better than thoſe we have at laſt obtained, I ſhall expect to ſee my motion violently oppoſed by the friends of thoſe who were the authors or adviſers of rejecting that treaty; for by that means they have run the nation into an expence of at leaſt two and thirty millions ſterling, beſides the loſs of many thouſands of brave men, whoſe lives have thereby been ſacrificed to no purpoſe. I ſee ſome gentlemen ſeem ſurpriſed at the expence I have mentioned; but it is very eaſy to make good what I ſay. At Chriſtmas, 1744, which was the Chriſtmas after the treaty of Hanau, it appears from the ſtate of the national debt given in to parliament, that our publick debt was but 53,679,247l. to which I ſhall add the navy debt, which was then about 2,000,000, in all 53,679,247l. Whereas at Chriſtmas laſt, I believe, it will appear, when the ſtate of the national debt is laid before us, that we are now above 76 millions ſterling in debt, if we include the debt of the navy which is now upon our table, conſequently, the increaſe ſince Chriſtmas, 1744, is 22,320,753l. the whole of which is an expence we have been put to by rejecting the treaty of Hanau: But this is not all, for as a million out of the ſinking fund has been yearly applied to the current ſervice, which otherwiſe might have been applied to the payment

of our debts, and as two ſhillings in the pound extraordinary has been yearly raiſed by a land tax, which otherwiſe would have remained in the pockets of our landholders; and as both theſe muſt be applied to the current ſervice of next year, for paying the ſubſidies, and making good the other charges we have been put to on account of the war, we muſt add two millions a year for five years, that is to ſay, ten millions, to the expence this nation has incurred by rejecting that treaty. Conſequently, no gentleman can have any reaſon to be ſurpriſed at my ſaying, it has coſt us at leaſt two and thirty millions ſterling.

This is a fact, Sir, which can admit of no contradiction or evaſion; for figures are ſuch plain and ſtubborn things, that they can neither be confounded by the art of ſophiſtry, nor made to yield to the utmoſt force of eloquence; therefore, if upon examination it ſhould appear, that the treaty of Hanau was really a good treaty for this nation, and wantonly rejected, or wickedly defeated by any of our miniſters for private ends of their own, and the nation thereby involved in ſuch a prodigious expence of blood and treaſure, I believe, no faction could hope to be able to ſcreen ſuch miniſters from the reſentment of parliament: The only thing they can hope for, is to keep us in the dark, by preventing its being in our power to enter into any ſuch examination. This they will do by oppoſing the motion I am to make; and if it be oppoſed, I ſhall from thence draw two concluſions, to wit, that the terms of peace offered at Hanau were ſuch as have been repreſented by common fame, and that they were either wantonly or wickedly rejected by the friends of thoſe who oppoſe my motion.

Some gentlemen may perhaps aſk, Sir, if the terms of peace offered at Hanau were really ſuch as ought to have been agreed to, what end could any miniſter propoſe by getting them rejected? To this I muſt anſwer, that it is not eaſy to ſathom the motives of miniſters almoſt in any thing they do; but in general I ſhall obſerve, that nations have been often brought into great misfortunes, and the wiſeſt of meaſures defeated, by the rivalſhip and envy of two contending miniſters. A wiſe meaſure, or a grand deſign, adviſed or formed by one miniſter, has been rendered abortive or unfortunate by another, for no other reaſon, but becauſe he envied his rival the glory of ſucceſs, or was perhaps afraid, leſt his rival might thereby acquire an influence ſuperior to his. Suppoſe there were, during the whole courſe of the late war, ſome gentlemen chiefly employed in the adminiſtration, who were from the beginning againſt the war, and were therefore afraid of our meeting with any ſucceſs, or concluding it with any glory or advantage, leſt thoſe who adviſed it, ſhould thereby acquire the ear of their ſovereign and the eſteem of their country. If there were then any ſuch in our councils, and if the terms offered at Hanau were really ſuch as have been repreſented, they would of courſe be againſt any ſuch treaty's being concluded, and they would be the more anxious to have it defeated, the leſs proſpect we had of obtaining better terms by the continuance of the war.

This, I ſay, Sir, would have been their conduct, if we had any ſuch miniſters in our councils at that time; and as plauſible pretences are never wanting for rejecting a good treaty, as well as for concluding a bad one, we may believe, that they coloured over their oppoſition to that treaty with every motive but the true one. That we had any ſuch men in our councils I am extremely loth to believe, but as the ſuſpicion prevails ſtrongly without doors, I am for having the treaty laid before us, becauſe, I hope, it will appear, that

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the terms were such as this nation could not agree to, and this will contribute very much towards justifying the late treaty of peace, which, I am sure, nothing can justify but the necessity we were laid under by the misfortunes we had met with in the war; and such a continued course of misfortunes could not be owing to chance, which is generally in a course of years pretty equal: They must be owing to the superiority of our enemies, or to our own misconduct; and if to either of these, it will be at least an extenuation of the fault of those in his majesty's councils, that they could neither avoid the war, render it more equal, or put an end to it sooner, upon so good terms as those they at last obtained; but as this is a subject which cannot properly be spoke to, until we have all the necessary lights before us, I shall conclude with moving, That an address be presented to his majesty, that he, &c. (as before mentioned.)

I shall next give you the Speech made upon this Occasion by Servilius Priscus, *the Purport of which was as follows:*

Mr. President,

SIR,

I Shall so far agree with the noble lord who spoke last, that common fame may be a good foundation for a parliamentary inquiry; but that it always ought to be esteemed such, is what I cannot agree to. A parliamentary inquiry, Sir, must always be attended with many and great inconveniences. In the first place, it must always raise a ferment in the nation; and when it relates to foreign affairs, it generally disobliges some of our allies, or disturbs some of the negotiations that may then be on foot for the benefit of our trade, or for preserving the tranquillity of Europe. In the next place, it possesses the thoughts of our ministers so much, as every such inquiry must relate to some part of their conduct, that they have no time to mind any thing else, so that all our foreign affairs, and all projects for domestick utility, must be at a stand during the course of that inquiry. And in the third place, it takes up a great deal of the time of this house, which never ought to be employed but in matters of the utmost importance to the nation, or to some particular persons, who can have relief no way but by act of parliament.

For this reason, Sir, common fame ought not to be made the foundation of a parliamentary inquiry, unless it be grounded upon some proofs, or at least upon very strong presumptions, that something very weak or very wicked has been transacted; and that by such an inquiry the nation may meet with a proper redress, without being thereby exposed to a greater evil. If otherwise, Sir: If we were to inquire into every publick transaction, of which a bad report might be artfully raised, we should every session have such a multitude of inquiries, that we could never do any other business; for it would always be in the power of the disaffected or disappointed to invent facts, and by asserting those facts openly and boldly, they might raise a general bad report against every measure an administration could engage in. This is an engine which has been often play'd against ministers in all ages, and in all countries; and in this age and country it may now be play'd with greater safety than ever it was in any other; for by our old laws, even in this country, it was most severely punished: By a law of the great and wise king Alfred, the author and spreader of false rumours among the people was to have his tongue cut out, if he could not redeem it by paying the value then put by the law upon his head: By a law of Edward the first, called Westminster

ſter the firſt, the ſpreaders of falſe reports, whereby diſcord might ariſe between the king and his people, or the great men of the realm, were to be impriſoned till they produced their author; conſequently, if they could produce no author, they were to be held as the inventors, and to be puniſhed according to common law, by fine and impriſonment: And this very law was revived and re-enacted in the reign of Edward the third.

Thus, Sir, we ſee, that even in this country we had very ſevere laws made againſt this crime, and that by ſome of the beſt and wiſeſt of our kings; and in Scotland, before the union, this very crime was a ſpecies of high treaſon, which they called leiſing-making, and upon which, tho' by a moſt extraordinary ſtretch, the repreſentative of one of the greateſt families in that kingdom, was tried and attainted of high-treaſon, ſome time before the revolution, as is well known by ſeveral gentlemen that hear me. But why ſhould I ſay, we had very ſevere laws againſt this crime? We have them ſtill; for they ſtand as yet unrepealed, tho' by the lenity of this government none of them have of late years been carried into execution. If they were, I believe, few of our pamphleteers, journaliſts, or coffee-houſe politicians, could long eſcape puniſhment; and if this were the caſe, ſome gentlemen of this houſe would not have ſo often an occaſion to talk of common fame or general reports, which are often artfully raiſed, and induſtriouſly ſpread, on purpoſe to give a handle for diſturbing the government, and diſtreſſing the adminiſtration, by ſetting on foot a parliamentary inquiry.

As to the laſt treaty of peace, Sir, I cannot comprehend what gentlemen mean by, or what reaſon they can aſſign for, inquiring into it. I am ſure, they cannot furniſh us with the leaſt proof, or ſo much as a preſumption, that there was any thing weak or wicked either in the negotiation or concluſion of that treaty; and as to common fame, it generally comes very different to the ears of one man from what it does to the ears of another, according to the company he keeps, and the character of the people he converſes with. How common fame has repreſented that treaty to the noble lord who made you this motion, I cannot anſwer; but I never heard any one talk of it, who did not ſeem ſurpriſed, how it was poſſible to prevail with our enemies, in the midſt of their triumphant career, to ſtop and agree to ſuch reaſonable terms; and if we will but recollect the diſmal forebodings of thoſe very gentlemen who now ſeem ſo much diſpleaſed with that treaty, we can have no reaſon to blame the conduct of thoſe who conducted the negotiation. I remember perfectly well, that during the courſe of the war, as often as any negotiation for a peace began to be talked of, ſome gentlemen were always ready to cry out, Ay, ay, a peace we may have, but by that peace the French will be left in poſſeſſion of a great part of the Auſtrian Netherlands, and the greateſt part, if not the whole of the Auſtrian dominions in Italy will be delivered up to the Spaniards. Thank God! thoſe gentlemen have been diſappointed, and I am apt to believe, their preſent chagrin ariſes chiefly from their being ſtript by the event of all future pretenſions to any ſhare of a prophetick ſpirit.

I can, therefore, ſee no reaſon we have, Sir, for ſetting on foot an inquiry into the treaty of peace lately concluded, but I can plainly ſee many reaſons againſt it; for in ſuch a complicated tranſaction, and a tranſaction in which ſo many of the powers of Europe were concerned, many conferences muſt have been held, and many informations and inſtructions given, which it would be extremely imprudent, and often diſ-

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diſhononrable, to make publick. If this houſe ſhould once begin to inquire into our foreign treaties and negotiations, I am perſuaded, the conſequence would be ſuch, that no foreign prince or miniſter would ever have any thing to do with us, or enter into a negotiation with any of our miniſters; and as little could we expect intelligence from any ſubject of a foreign ſtate. We ſhould therefore be extremely ſhy of ever entering upon ſuch an inquiry, and ſhould never think of it, except when the greateſt national good may be expected from the reſult, which cannot be ſhewn to be the caſe with reſpect to any inquiry we can make into the late treaty of peace; but on the contrary, it would produce a very bad effect, becauſe it would diminiſh the weight and influence of our miniſters with reſpect to thoſe articles that ſtill remain to be ſettled, eſpecially thoſe with France and Spain relating to our commerce and plantations.

If then, Sir, it would be imprudent in us to enter into any inquiry with reſpect to the treaty of peace lately concluded, it would be more imprudent and more uſeleſs to inquire into the propoſed treaty at Hanau in the year 1743, or any other negotiation during the courſe of the war. As to the treaty of Hanau, I have not, for my own part, any concern with it, becauſe I was not then of his majeſty's cabinet council, and conſequently I cannot ſay, whether the terms then offered were ſuch as the noble lord has been pleaſed to repreſent. I have always heard, that the terms offered at Hanau appeared to be ſuch as plainly ſhewed, that the then emperor Charles the 7th only wanted to be reſtored to his dominions, and to have a little breathing time to eſtabliſh his influence in the empire, and that for this purpoſe we ſhould furniſh him with a larger ſubſidy than we could well ſpare in time of peace, and much larger than we could poſſibly ſpare during the courſe of a war with France and Spain. If the terms offered appeared in this light, I muſt ſtill ſay, our miniſters did well to reject them; for if that emperor had been allowed to reſettle the affairs of his hereditary countries, and eſtabliſh his influence in the empire, we may eaſily judge what uſe he would have made of both. We might have gone on with the war againſt France and Spain: We might perhaps have met with ſome ſucceſs, and made ſome conqueſts; but in two or three years we ſhould have had the emperor with the whole Germanick body at his back, except the houſes of Brunſwick and Auſtria, declare openly againſt us, unleſs we agreed to ſuch terms of peace as he might be pleaſed to preſcribe. It would then have been ſaid, and with juſtice ſaid, that we had given a breathing time to an enemy whom we might have cruſhed, and that we had been paying a ſubſidy to the emperor, for enabling him to project and accompliſh the ruin of us and our allies.

But ſuppoſing it true, Sir, that the French likewiſe at that time offered to deſert their allies the Spaniards, tho' I never before heard any ſuch thing aſſerted; and ſuppoſing that the Spaniards had thereupon agreed to ſuch terms of peace as we might think reaſonable, can we ſuppoſe, that ſuch a peace would have been laſting? Whilſt the king of Spain has ſuch a near view to the crown of France, we cannot imagine, that ever thoſe two courts will long continue diſunited: A little breach or miſunderſtanding may happen, but it will always ſoon be made up; and the only fence we have againſt ſuch a formidable union, is to preſerve the ſincere friendſhip of the emperor and empire. Could we expect any ſuch thing from an emperor choſen by French influence? Could we expect any ſincere coalition between the houſes of Bavaria and Auſtria,

Auſtria, whilſt the former has ſuch unbounded pretenſions upon the latter? A peace upon ſuch terms, therefore, would have been ſoon found to be a moſt treacherous one; for as ſoon as the emperor had eſtabliſhed himſelf in the imperial throne, and obtained a majority in the diet, by means of the French influence as well as his own; and as ſoon as the French and Spaniards had increaſed their navy ſo as to be a match for us at ſea, which they might have done in a few years, after being thus ſet free from all danger of any attack on the ſide of Germany or in Italy: I ſay, as ſoon as this had been done, the war would have been renewed againſt this nation; and we muſt have ſtood alone againſt the united power of France, Spain, and Germany; for no one power in Europe would have dared to aſſiſt us, in which caſe it is eaſy to ſee, that the event muſt have been fatal to us.

I muſt for this reaſon be of opinion, Sir, that the very being of this nation depended upon our preventing the late emperor's being ever firmly ſeated in the imperial throne; and if upon this principle the treaty of Hanau was rejected, I muſt approve of the conduct of thoſe by whoſe advice it was rejected. But ſuppoſe other gentlemen ſhould be of a different opinion: Suppoſe the majority of this houſe ſhould be of a different opinion; would you puniſh a man for being of a different opinion in a caſe which, you yourſelf muſt acknowledge, admits of great diſpute? Or was difference of opinion in ſuch a caſe ever allowed to be a good foundation for a parliamentary inquiry?

Nothing, Sir, but extreme weakneſs, or ſome very flagrant piece of wickedneſs, can be a foundation for a parliamentary inquiry into any affair, which cannot be remedied by being inquired into. I believe, no one will ſay, that by an inquiry we can remedy any of the misfortunes or inconveniences, that were occaſioned by the treaty of Hanau's being rejected; and, I think, I have ſhewn, that a man might have adviſed the rejecting of that treaty, without being guilty of extreme weakneſs. The wickedneſs of the advice is therefore the only ground thoſe gentlemen have to ſtand on, who propoſe an inquiry; and this the noble lord ſeemed to be ſenſible of, when he inſinuated, that the rejecting of that treaty proceeded from the rivalſhip and envy of one miniſter againſt another; but this inſinuation is, in the firſt place, very uncharitable, and in the next, I muſt think it highly diſreſpectful to his majeſty's judgment and penetration. If any man who has the honour to ſet in his majeſty's councils, ſhould act upon ſuch a principle, his majeſty would ſoon diſcover it, and would diſmiſs ſuch a one with indignation from his preſence as well as his councils; and as his majeſty has ſhewn no ſuch reſentment againſt any man that was then in his councils, we muſt ſuppoſe him to be of opinion, that the advice did not proceed from any private or bad motive, but from a conviction in thoſe who gave it, that it was inconſiſtent with the honour or intereſt of this nation to agree to that treaty.

To conclude, Sir, I am of opinion, for the reaſons I have given, that by inquiring into the negotiation at Hanau, or having the papers relating thereto laid before us, we can remedy none of the misfortunes or inconveniences that ariſe, if any did ariſe, from the rejecting that treaty: We can puniſh no man for giving the advice, even ſuppoſing it to have been a bad one: We can attain to no national advantage, but may be the cauſe of great national miſchief; and therefore I muſt be againſt the noble lord's motion.

The next Speech I ſhall give you in this Debate, was that made by

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T. Sempronius Gracchus, *which was in Subſtance thus:*

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

THE honourable gentleman who ſpoke firſt in oppoſition to my noble friend's motion, was pleaſed to tell us, that common fame might be a good foundation for a parliamentary inquiry, but common fame was not a good foundation for ſuch an inquiry unleſs grounded upon proofs or ſtrong preſumptions. He might as well have ſaid in few words, common fame may be, but common fame never is a good foundation for an inquiry; for if there be proofs or ſtrong preſumptions of any egregious miſconduct or high miſdemeanor, they are of themſelves a ſufficient foundation for a parliamentary inquiry, tho' no account of that miſconduct or miſdemeanor had ever reached the ears of that many-eared lady, fame: Nay, if I had proofs of any egregious miſconduct or high miſdemeanor in any miniſter, or under miniſter, I ſhould either not mention my proofs, or I ſhould begin with a motion very different from that for an inquiry: I ſhould begin with moving, to have the doors ſhut, and then ſtand up in my place, and after producing my proofs, I ſhould impeach ſuch a one of high crimes and miſdemeanors; for in one who is employed and entruſted by the publick, miſconduct alone, without any wicked intention, I ſhall always conſider as a high miſdemeanor; becauſe, as the civilians ſay, *affectare nemo debet id, in quo vel intelligit vel intelligere debet, imperitiam ſuam aut infirmitatem alteri periculoſam futuram.* For the ſame reaſon, when the nation ſuffers by the incapacity, and much more by the neglect of thoſe who take upon themſelves any publick employment, they ought to be puniſhed ſeverely, either by a parliamentary inquiry or impeachment.

When we have proofs, Sir, or even very ſtrong preſumptions, an immediate impeachment is the courſe we ſhould take, eſpecially if the crime be atrocious; and when there is only a general ſuſpicion, or what is called common fame of ſome miſconduct or miſdemeanor, an inquiry is the only courſe we can take, and it is the courſe we ought to take, that from thence we may extract proofs for an impeachment, if the perſons accuſed by common fame be guilty, or for vindicating their characters, if they be innocent. Upon this is founded, Sir, that parliamentary maxim, that common fame is a ſufficient foundation for a parliamentary inquiry; becauſe when men in high ſtations are accuſed by common fame, it is our duty to puniſh them if guilty, it is our duty to clear them of all ſuſpicion if they be innocent; and for this reaſon, when any great miniſter is accuſed by common fame, and induſtriouſly avoids, or endeavours to defeat a parliamentary inquiry, it will always give me a ſtrong ſuſpicion of his guilt; for no man that is innocent will chuſe to remain long under the weight of a popular accuſation.

As to the inconvenience, Sir, which the honourable gentleman ſuggeſted, would ariſe from admitting the maxim, that common fame, without any proofs or preſumptions, was a good foundation for a parliamentary inquiry, there is not the leaſt reaſon for being afraid of any ſuch inconvenience; for from all hiſtory we may learn, that miniſters have very ſeldom been accuſed by common fame without being guilty; and as every inquiry which is deſigned to be ſtrict and impartial, is carried on by a ſelect and ſecret committee, it could never interrupt or impede the common buſineſs of parliament, were we to have ſuch a one every ſeſſion.

The Hon. gentleman, upon this ſubject, Sir, was pleaſed to run out againſt the ſpreaders of falſe reports among the people, and to give us an account of the ſevere laws we have againſt ſuch criminals, which laws, he ſays, are not now, becauſe of the lenity of our government, carried into execution. 'Tis true, Sir, we have not of late years had any proſecutions founded upon thoſe laws, becauſe we have found out a more eaſy way for puniſhing offenders, or ſuppoſed offenders, of this kind, by lodging an information againſt them as guilty of publiſhing a falſe, ſcandalous and ſeditious libel; but if I remember right, we have lately had proſecutions for publiſhing falſe news, and one conviction and ſevere puniſhment, tho' the news pretended to be falſe was afterwards found to be true; and I muſt obſerve, that in this reſpect our body of laws ſeems to be deficient: We have ſevere laws againſt ſpreading ſuch falſe reports as may injure our miniſters, but we have no laws againſt our miniſters ſpreading ſuch falſe reports as may injure the people, by leading them into the approbation of miniſterial ſchemes, which are afterwards found to be of the moſt pernicious conſequence to the nation. If we had, about 24 years ago, had ſuch a law, I believe, ſome of our miniſterial tools would have been in great danger of meeting with ſuch a puniſhment as they deſerved, when the people, or at leaſt their repreſentatives, were induced to approve of a moſt pernicious treaty, by reports, which ſoon appeared to be without the leaſt foundation.

I ſhall grant, Sir, that falſe reports may be artfully invented, and induſtriouſly ſpread by thoſe who are diſaffected to a government, or diſcontented with an adminiſtration; and when the government is really bad, or the adminiſtration wicked, it is right to do ſo: I believe, the late happy revolution was accelerated, if not in a great meaſure occaſioned, by ſuch practices. But an eſtabliſhed government, or ſettled adminiſtration, have always in this reſpect a great advantage of their opponents; becauſe they may have many more and ſharper tools to work with, and their tools may ſpeak more boldly, and aſſert more impudently in all publick places, than thoſe of the oppoſing party dare venture upon. Beſides, miniſters have it always in their power to detect the falſhood of any report raiſed againſt them, eſpecially if a parliament be then ſitting; but many reports may be raiſed and propagated in their favour, the falſity of which can no way be detected by their enemies.

We may therefore moſt reaſonably conclude, that when a miniſter, or miniſterial meaſure is condemned by common fame, and has lain for ſome time under that condemnation, there muſt be ſome juſt ground for the ſentence; and as to what common fame ſays of our late definitive treaty of peace, I never heard any one man ſay, that it was either honourable or advantageous for us or any one of our allies: I have indeed heard gentlemen ſay, that it was better than they at any time expected, from the year 1743, until the laſt year of the war, becauſe our wild conduct of the war by land, and our inactivity by ſea gave them reaſon to be afraid of the worſt that could happen from an ill conducted war; but as we had in the laſt year of the war begun to alter our conduct, and had met with ſucceſs at ſea, they then thought they had reaſon to expect much better terms of peace than thoſe agreed to at Aix-la-Chapelle; becauſe, if we had but ſtood upon the defenſive for a year or two at land, which we might have done without any great danger to any of our allies, we ſhould in that time by a proper exertion of our ſtrength at ſea, have entirely ruined the

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the French commerce, ſtript them of all their plantations, and expoſed France itſelf to a moſt dreadful famine.

This, Sir, is the way of reaſoning among all the men of ſenſe I have lately converſed with, and if this be a juſt way of reaſoning, not only the conduct of thoſe who directed the operations of war, but the conduct of thoſe who directed the negotiations of peace, ought to be condemned by parliament, the happy conſequence of which would be, that the nation would thereby get rid of a ſet of miniſters, who neither underſtand how to carry on a war, nor how to conduct a negotiation for peace. But as a houſe of parliament, we can give no opinion either of the conduct of the war, or of the treaty of peace, without a proper inquiry; and that inquiry we cannot enter into without firſt having laid before us all the lights neceſſary for enabling us to form a right judgment.

The objections made by the Hon. gentleman againſt our entering into ſuch an inquiry are ſo ſtale, and have been ſo often refuted, that they are ſcarce worthy of any notice. As ſuch an inquiry is always carried on by a ſecret committee, and as that committee never report, or lay before the houſe, any papers or facts but ſuch as may be made publick, without any prejudice to the honour of the crown or the intereſt of the nation, we cannot from thence apprehend the diſcovery of any ſecrets which ought never to have been divulged. And as to our miniſters, if they are ſuch wiſe and upright miniſters as can juſtify every part of their conduct, an inquiry cannot give them much trouble; whereas if they are weak or wicked, the beſt thing we can do, is to take up their thoughts ſo as to prevent their acting, becauſe their actions generally tend to ruining or enſlaving the nation.

I ſhall not take up your time, Sir, with entering into an examination of the terms of the late treaty, tho', I think, I could demonſtrate, that even from the then circumſtances of affairs, we might have obtained, and ought to have inſiſted on better terms, eſpecially with regard to our diſputes with Spain, which ſeem to have been forgot, on purpoſe to ſhew the people, that they muſt expect no redreſs by entering into a war againſt the good liking of ſome gentlemen amongſt us. But this I ſhall reſerve till the treaty itſelf is brought properly before us, which I hope it will be, after we have had all the neceſſary papers laid upon the table, and particularly the papers now moved for, relating to the treaty at Hanau in 1743. Whether the terms offered by that treaty ought to have been agreed to, is a queſtion that cannot now be diſcuſſed; but to ſuppoſe, that the late emperor had any ſuch ſecret view as the Hon. gentleman has been pleaſed to ſuggeſt, is a ſuppoſition directly contrary to the nature of the terms he offered, to his own natural temper which was peaceable, to the then ſtate of his health, and to the bad treatment he had met with from the French, during the whole courſe of the war. From all theſe it appears to me above doubt, that he was ſincere in his offers, and that he deſired nothing but to enjoy the dignity that had been conferred on him by a great majority of the electors of the empire, and to ſpend the reſt of his precarious life in peace and quietneſs. And if he was ſincere, I make not the leaſt doubt of the ſincerity of the French in their deſire of peace; becauſe they had experienced the difficulty and expence of carrying on a war in Italy, whilſt the king of Sardinia was againſt them, and their enemies abſolute maſters of the Mediterranean; and they certainly knew the danger which their commerce and plantations were expoſed to from our ſuperiority at ſea, tho' it ſeems never to have entered into the wiſe heads

of our miniſters till the laſt year of the war.

But nothing of this kind, Sir, can at preſent come properly before us, becauſe we are entirely in the dark both as to the terms that were then offered, and the manner in which they were either offered or rejected; and ſo we muſt remain, till the papers now moved for be laid before us; for we can neither expect nor depend upon any information we can have from either claſs of our miniſters. I ſay, either claſs, Sir, becauſe we have at preſent two ſorts of miniſters: I mean, firſt-rate and ſecond-rate miniſters: As to the latter, they have never yet got acceſs to the cabinet, nor have they yet been admitted by the back ſtairs; and I doubt if they ever will: From them therefore we can expect no information, and our firſt-rate miniſters can give us none, becauſe they are bound by their oath not to divulge any thing that paſſes in the cabinet.

Thus, then, it muſt appear to be quite foreign to the preſent queſtion, to ſhew that the terms offered at Hanau were ſuch as ought to have been accepted, or ſuch as ought to have been rejected; becauſe we have as yet no parliamentary knowledge of the affair; but common fame ſays, they were ſuch as we ought greedily to have embraced, conſidering the then circumſtances of Europe, the great debt this nation was before involved in, and the vaſt addition that muſt be made to that debt by a continuance of the war. Nay, we have ſomething more, Sir, than common fame; for the late emperor, after he found that nothing he could offer would be accepted, publiſhed a manifeſto in Germany, giving a full account of that whole negotiation; and if the terms offered were ſuch as were ſet forth in that manifeſto, I will ſay, that thoſe who adviſed their being rejected, be who they will, deſerve a ſeverer puniſhment than I chuſe to mention.

As this part of the emperor's manifeſto was never contradicted by us or our allies, it furniſhes us with a preſumption of the ſtrongeſt nature, that the terms were ſuch as there repreſented, and conſequently an inquiry into that tranſaction muſt be allowed to ſtand upon ſuch a foundation as the honourable gentleman himſelf has declared to be ſufficient. But, ſays the Hon. gentleman, the queſtion, whether thoſe terms ought to have been accepted or rejected, was a queſtion of a very diſputable nature, and we cannot pretend to cenſure or puniſh any man for his opinion upon ſuch a queſtion. This, Sir, is begging the queſtion; for until the treaty and papers relating to it be before us, we cannot determine, whether it was a doubtful queſtion or no; and if this motion be rejected, it will with me be a proof, that thoſe who oppoſe the motion are conſcious, that they cannot ſupport their opinion, if the treaty ſhould be laid before us, and the terms of it fairly canvaſſed: They are afraid of its being then made appear, that the rejecting of that treaty proceeded from the moſt egregious weakneſs or the moſt perfidious wickedneſs; and if this motion ſhould be complied with, and ſome others which it will hereafter be proper to make, I believe, I ſhall be able to make it appear, that the laſt of theſe two was the real motive: That is to ſay, I believe, I ſhall be able to make it appear as plainly as it is poſſible to make the ſecret thoughts of a man's heart appear to the world.

To ſay, Sir, that this is ſhewing a diſreſpect to his majeſty's judgment and penetration, is an argument that might be made uſe of in an abſolute monarchy, but in a limited monarchy, ſuch as ours, it is an argument of no manner of weight; becauſe in this country the king has it not always in his power either to chuſe or diſmiſs his ſervants. King Wil-

William often retained in his ſervice, and even in his councils, men who, he knew, were plotting againſt him; but as he had no legal proofs of their treachery, he thought it not prudent to diſoblige them, and therefore he concealed even from them what he knew of them. I am perſuaded, neither the behaviour of ſome gentlemen during the late war, nor the motives of that behaviour have eſcaped his majeſty's judgment and penetration; but as yet he may not think it proper to manifeſt his reſentment by diſmiſſing them his ſervice, becauſe he cannot prove what he certainly knows to be true. A ſtrict parliamentary inquiry might furniſh him with thoſe proofs, therefore, by ſuch an inquiry we may do a ſignal ſervice to our ſovereign as well as our country; for which reaſon, I ſhall be upon the affirmative ſide of every queſtion that tends to an inquiry into the the conduct of the late war, or the negotiations for concluding the late peace,

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

TWO gentlemen having died laſt ſummer, who were both publickly known to have lived ſeparate from their wives for many years, it has often of late brought into converſation the nature of divorces, and whether our laws be not too ſtrict in that particular. This has occaſioned my conſidering the ſubject with more attention than I ever did before, and I have ſent you my thoughts upon it for the uſe of the publick, if you think them worthy of a place in your Magazine.

By our laws a marriage may be declared void for ſeveral reaſons, but no divorce, I think, is allowed except in the caſe of adultery alone. Whether this be not too ſtrict, is a queſtion that muſt be conſidered both in a theological and a political view: That is, we muſt conſider whether a divorce may not be allowed in ſome other caſes, according to the principles of true chriſtianity, and according to the maxims of true policy. The only two caſes I ſhall conſider at preſent are, that of a malicious and contumacious deſertion of the marriage-bed, and that of both parties agreeing and deſiring to be divorced.

As to the firſt, I think, it is evident, that there is nothing in ſcripture againſt our allowing it to be a juſt, and eſtabliſhing it as a legal cauſe of divorce. The rule laid down in St. Matt. v. 32. and xix. 6, 9. was deſigned to reſtrain that licentiouſneſs permitted by Moſes to the Jews in matters of divorce, for the hardneſs of their hearts, Deut. xxiv. 1. and no doubt this reſtraint was deſigned to be reciprocal; but when a wife freely departs from her huſband, or a huſband from his wife, and contumaciouſly perſiſts in that departure, it cannot be ſaid that the huſband has put away his wife, or that a wife has left her huſband, when he has left her; nor can it be ſaid that any man has put them aſunder; therefore the rule laid down by our Saviour muſt relate to a man's putting away his wife whether ſhe will or no, or a wife's leaving her huſband without any juſt cauſe, and without his conſent; but can be no bar to a man's being divorced from a wife, or a wife from a huſband, who has without any juſt cauſe departed, and contumaciouſly perſiſts in that departure; and this, I think, ſeems to be confirmed by what St. Paul ſays, 1 Cor. vii. 15. for a huſband or wife who has broke the marriage vow, by their departure from the marriage bed, will ſcarcely, I fancy, be admitted by any chriſtian to be a true believer, and conſequently a brother or ſiſter ought not

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in any ſuch caſe to be kept under bondage.

I muſt then conclude, that malicious deſertion is, according to the principles of chriſtianty, a juſt cauſe of divorce, and that it ought to be eſtabliſhed as a legal one, with reſpect at leaſt to the party who has committed no breach of the marriage contract, and is ſtill willing to perform it; and according to the nature of all contracts, ſurely, the party willing to perform ought to be ſet free, if the other abſolutely refuſes to perform.

I ſhall, indeed, readily grant, that the deſerter, whether huſband or wife, ought to be ſubjected to ſome puniſhment, and particularly that he or ſhe ought not to be allowed ever to marry again, during the life of a deſerted huſband or wife; for ſuch a deſerter is, in my opinion, a bankrupt as to that faith which is the foundation of marriage, and ought never again to be truſted. This would, I believe, prevent all the inconveniences, which are made arguments in true policy againſt allowing any ſuch cauſe of divorce; for it is ſaid, that if deſertions were allowed to be a ſufficient cauſe of divorce, a huſband would leave his wife as ſoon as he took a liking to another woman, or a wife would elope form her huſband, in order to be at liberty to have a ſecond.

This inconvenience would be entirely prevented, by not allowing the party deſerting to marry again; but there is another which it would be more difficult to prevent, and that is, the encouragement it would give to a huſband to behave in ſuch a manner, as to force his wife to elope from him, or to a wife to behave in ſuch a manner, as to force her huſband to leave her. But it would hardly be poſſible for either party to behave in ſuch a manner, without furniſhing the other with an opportunity to prove it; and upon due proof ſuch a behaviour ought in law to be deemed a deſertion, and allowed as a ſufficient cauſe of divorce againſt the party thus offending; for that a barbarous or even indecent behaviour of either ſide, was allowed as a ſufficient cauſe of divorce among the primitive chriſtians, we have ſufficient authority to aſſert, from the conſtitutions of ſome of the firſt chriſtian emperors; for the emperor Juſtinian, who, in every ſhape, reſtrained divorces more than any of his predeceſſors, allows, that if a huſband ſhould be guilty of treaſon, or miſpriſion of treaſon, or ſhould accuſe his wife of adultery without proving it, or ſhould conſpire her death, or not diſcover and proſecute any ſuch conſpiracy as ſoon as he heard of it, or if he ſhould endeavour to expoſe her to the embraces of any other man, or if he ſhould keep company with any other woman, and not abſtain upon being required by her or her friends ſo to do: Any one of theſe, I ſay, he allows to be a ſufficient cauſe for the wife's obtaining a divorce; and again, with reſpect to the wife, if ſhe ſhould be guilty of miſpriſion of treaſon, or of adultery; if ſhe ſhould conſpire the death of her huſband, or coming to the knowledge of any ſuch conſpiracy, not diſcover it; if ſhe ſhould go to a bagnio or a tavern with other men againſt her huſband's orders; if ſhe ſhould ſtay out at nights without her huſband's conſent, unleſs with her parents; or if ſhe ſhould go to plays, opera's, or any publick ſhews without his knowledge, or againſt his will; any one of theſe that emperor allowed to be a ſufficient cauſe for a huſband's obtaining a divorce againſt his wife; as any reader may ſee, who is inclined to look into that emperor's novel conſtitutions: Novel. 117. Cap. 8 and 9; and if we had ſuch laws of divorce eſtabliſhed here, I am afraid, many a marriage within the bills of mortality would ſoon be diſſolved.

But to return to the caſe of an open and contumacious deſertion;

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that not only was allowed to be a ſufficient cauſe of divorce among the primitive chriſtians, but is to this day the law in Holland, as may be ſeen in many of their law-books and in ſome of their publick regulations; and after I have conſidered the caſe of divorces by mutual conſent, I ſhall ſhew, why, and for what purpoſe, divorces were confined within ſuch narrow limits by the church of Rome; but leſt I ſhould tire your readers, as well as myſelf, I ſhall defer this till another opportunity, I am, &c.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

——————Quis iniquæ
Tam patiens urbis, tam ferreus, ut teneat ſe!
JUVEN. *Satyr.* 1.

SIR,

NOthing is more apt raiſe the indignation of an intelligent man of virtue, or ſeems to him a greater reflection on the underſtanding of a perſon of education, than to hear ſuch a one anſwer, (when adviſed to peruſe any new, celebrated performance, on mal-adminiſtration;) that he is an utter ſtranger to, and has no taſte for ſubjects of this ſort; that politicks are very dry ſtudy, and lead to a wild-gooſe-chaſe; that he has no buſineſs to concern himſelf about government; and the rulers are to act, juſt as they pleaſe, on all occaſions.

Does not ſo unwiſe and indolent a reply ſuit, infinitely better, an inhabitant of France, or of the Turkiſh dominions? Of men who, being born ſlaves, are taught from their infancy that themſelves, as well as all things lovely and excellent in nature, were created ſolely to adminiſter to the utility and pleaſure of an inconſiderable number of fellow-creatures? and that it is their duty to ſuffer all the evils which tyranny can poſſibly inflict, without their preſuming even to exclaim againſt, much leſs endeavour ſtrenuouſly to repel, the numberleſs calamities in which they may be involv'd, by the abominable arts of wicked ſtateſmen?

One wou'd conclude, that the perſons in queſtion were but ſuperficially read in hiſtory, and quite ignorant of the courſe which things uſually take in this world; otherwiſe they cou'd not but be ſenſible, that mankind, (to ſpeak in general, for there are ſome glorious exceptions;) are too prone to abuſe any power they may be entruſted with: And that the chief bleſſings of the globe we tread, are objects which flatter too fondly the proud and venal principle, inherent (I am afraid,) in moſt men, for theſe not to exert all imaginable endeavours, and ſet every engine at work, to gain them the poſſeſſion of thoſe bleſſings.

Had our anceſtors argued in as blind and abject a manner as thoſe we are ſpeaking of; (our anceſtors, to whom we owe our juſtly-boaſted liberties!) cou'd we now enjoy, under our preſent moſt indulgent ſovereign, the inexpreſſible advantages ariſing from our immortal *Magna Charta?* And ſhall we not be extremely ungrateful to our predeceſſors, as well as ſhamefully criminal with regard to our poſterity, ſhou'd we not tranſmit (entire and unabridged) to the latter, the glorious privileges we receiv'd, privileges which, during a long ſeries of years, have been the envy and wonder of the nations round us?

That the proſperity or miſery of a country is owing principally to the conduct of thoſe at the helm, is a propoſition, which, (I believe,) few will contend. As there are various ways by which a nation may be rendered happy, thoſe of ruining it are equally numerous. Many of theſe methods are well known to the perſons converſant in the riſe and fall of ſtates; but there is one way (to which moſt are ſtrangers,) of ſapping the felicity of a people, viz. When a ſingle family (or more,) among

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among the great, get infidiouſly the reins of empire into their own hands; and form what is call'd an *Oligarchy*, or the government of a few.

As the woes which oppreſs a country, from ſuch a combination, are horrid, 'tis ſurprizing that we ſhou'd have but one treatiſe (that I know of) writ expreſly on this moſt affecting ſubject. Poſſibly, the chief reaſon may be, its lying more remote, (as it were;) and being thence far leſs obvious, than many other methods by which a people may be undone. The performance here hinted at, was publiſhed not long ſince, and is entitled, *A diſſertation on that ſpecies of miſ-government, call'd an* Oligarchy.

The very learned author ſeems to have (chiefly) three ſubjects in view in this admirable piece. 1. To ſhew the nature and tendency of an oligarchy. 2. To give ſome very remarkable examples of this ſort of miſ-rule. 3. To make ſeaſonable applications.—With regard to the firſt head, tho' the writer appears poſſeſs'd of ſo much knowledge and judgment, that he needed not to have call'd for the aſſiſtance of others; he yet has made uſe of the nobleſt authors of antiquity, as Plato, Ariſtotle, Polybius. He obſerves, from the firſt, That an oligarchy is big with many conſtant evils; that the few graſp at rule and power to enrich themſelves; and that, under ſuch a miſ-government, the rulers turn thieves, cut purſes and ſacrilegious.

His ſecond head abounds with inſtances of very remarkable oligarchies, under the Greeks and Romans, by which both thoſe renown'd nations were brought to the brink of ruin. The firſt was that ſet up by Lyſander in Athens; the ſecond that of the decemvirate, headed by Appius. Both theſe oligarchies are painted at large, with great force of judgment, dignity of thought, knowledge of antiquity, and beauty of expreſſion.

This writer's applications, (which I conſider as his third head,) ſeem very ſagacious and happy. I will cite only a few words, as a ſpecimen of his manner of thinking and writing. "If therefore the nation, from a quicker growth of corruption than was ever known before, is in danger of ruin; if the ſupremacy of our P——s is merely nominal; and the power or virtue of the people, little better than the ghoſt of what it was: It is time for men of all ranks and all parties, who have any love for their country or the proteſtant ſucceſſion; who have any concern for the numerous and beautiful progeny of our ſovereign, or for the fate of their own families; and who mean not the plunder, but the ſervice of the ſtate; by aſſuming a publick character, to join in its ſupport; and neither for profit to betray, nor from having been neglected, to deſpair of their country."

This pamphlet differs, in one eſſential particular, from moſt others, which is, that the latter are ſuddenly puſh'd up, like muſhroons, (too often like toad-ſtools) and ſerve only for the day; whereas that which is the ſubject of the preſent letter, ſeems to have been the off-ſpring of much learning, experience and reflection; and worthy the peruſal of all nations, in all ages.

I am, Sir, &c.

FRA. PAOLO.

A Deſcription of the great River of St. John, *which empties itſelf in* Fundy Bay, *almoſt over againſt* Annapolis Royal *in* Nova Scotia, *at the Mouth of which River the* French *are now erecting a ſtrong Fort. (See the* MAP *of* Nova Scotia *in our* Magazine *for* April *laſt, and a Deſcription of the Country, ibid.* p. 181.)

THIS river has its ſource very near Quebec, within 6 or 7 leagues of the great river St. Laurence, and about the ſame diſtance from

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from the river la Chaudiere, which runs into the St. Laurence, almoſt over againſt that metropolis of the French ſettlements in Canada. Its firſt courſe is near due eaſt, for about 50 leagues, when it receives a large river not named in the French maps, which A riſes from a lake, near to which riſes another river, called by the French Riviere des Piſtoles, which runs north, and falls into St. Laurence, almoſt over againſt the great river Saguenay. From the place where this anonymous river joins St. John's B river, the latter changes its courſe and runs directly ſouth, for about 50 leagues more, when it empties itſelf into the bay of Fundy, almoſt over againſt our fort and town of Annapolis Royal.

The great convenience of this C river proceeds from a number of little rivers that fall into it both from eaſt and weſt, moſt of which are navigable for canoes, and from the heads of ſome of them there is but a very ſhort paſſage by land to the river Pentaquet by us called Saco on D the weſt, which runs into the ſea, near the north-eaſt frontiers of New-England, about 65 leagues to the weſt of the mouth of St. John's; or to three large rivers to the eaſt, which run into the bay of St. Laurence; ſo that by means of this E river of St. John the Indians of all that continent, which lies between the bay of Fundy and the river of St. Laurence, being near 80 leagues over from ſouth to north, and near 100 from weſt to eaſt, have a communication with Annapolis Royal, and F bring their ſkins and furs to truck with the inhabitants of Nova Scotia, which was the reaſon why the French ſettled firſt at Annapolis, which does not lie ſo convenient for the fiſhery, as any of the harbours upon the ſouthern coaſt of that peninſula.

As to the mouth or entrance of this river, it is as difficult as the entrance into the harbour of Annapolis, but there is depth of water enough for large ſhips, tho' not a great way up; for in about half a league or little more up the river, there is a fall or rather a rapid ſtream, which cannot be paſſed at the tide of ebb or low water, but at high water it is paſſable upwards or downwards, for barks or barges, as well as canoes; and as to the reſt of the river, I do not find in its whole courſe a fall or ripidity mark'd by the French miſſionaries, who are of all others the beſt acquainted with this country.

The country on both ſides this river is covered with wood, eſpecially large oak and walnut trees, the timber of which is ſaid to be very good. The walnuts are of a triangular form, and very difficult to crack or open, till they are put upon the fire, when they open of themſelves, and have a fine taſte There is likewiſe a ſort of vines, the grapes of which have a very thick ſkin, but a moſt delicious taſte; and the woods are full of all ſorts of game, with great plenty of fiſh in all the rivers.

The ſettlement which the French had upon this river, was among the firſt they made in America; for as ſoon as they had ſettled at Port Royal, now called Annapolis Royal, which was in 1605, they frequented the mouth of the river St. John, for the ſake of carrying on a traffick with the Indians, tho' they built no fort there, for a long time after, becauſe they were drove away from that whole coaſt, and all their forts demoliſhed, by the people of Virginia, in 1613; as they were ſeveral times afterwards by the New-England people, and their forts as often demoliſhed. But by the treaty of Breda in 1667, this country, in that treaty called Accadia in North-America, was given up to the French, upon which they re-eſtabliſhed themſelves at Port Royal, and at the mouth of St. John's river, and alſo at the mouth of the river Pentaquet, or Saco, near New-Eng-

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land, under pretence that the whole northern coaſt of the bay of Fundy, and the continent adjoining, made part of that country called Accadia, given up to them by the treaty of Breda; which pretence our court at that time, it ſeems, admitted.

However, tho' the people of New-England, without the conſent of the court, durſt not avowedly attack them, they probably underhand engaged or encouraged an Engliſh gentleman to do it for them, and in Auguſt 1674, he attack'd and demoliſhed their forts both at Pentaquet and St. John's rivers. As this enterpriſe was without any authority, the French ſoon re-eſtabliſhed themſelves at both theſe places; but in 1680 they were again drove from both, and alſo from Port Royal, by ſome Engliſh fiſhing ſhips, without any authority from the court; and I do not find that the French ever again eſtabliſhed themſelves at Pentaquet. But both at Port-Royal and St. John's river they ſoon re-eſtabliſhed and fortified themſelves ſo well, that tho' ſeveral attempts were made, during the wars in K. William and Q. Anne's time, they could not be drove from either of theſe places till the year 1710, when general Nicholſon attacked and took Port-Royal, and all Nova Scotia or Accadia, with its antient boundaries, as alſo the city of Port-Royal, now called Annapolis-Royal; and all other things in thoſe parts, which depend on the ſaid lands, having been given up to us by the treaty of Utrecht, the French then abandoned their ſettlement near the mouth of St. John's river.

From this deſcription of St. John's river we may ſee how uſeful it may be made to our ſettlements in Nova Scotia, and of what dangerous conſequence it may be to the people of New-England to allow the French to ſettle there, becauſe of the great influence they have acquired, by means of their miſſionaries, among the natives of that continent, whom they call Abenaquis, and who, during the war both in K. William and Q. Anne's reign, were very troubleſome to the people of New-England. And from the ſhort hiſtory I have given it is pleaſant to obſerve, what oppoſite meanings the French give to treaties, according as it ſuits their intereſt. When Accadia was yielded to them by the treaty of Breda, they inſiſted, that under that name was comprehended not only the peninſula, but the whole coaſt of Fundy bay, with the continent adjoining; but Accadia having been yielded to us by the treaty of Utrecht, they now inſiſt, that nothing is thereby meant but the peninſula alone: Nay, father Charlevoix, the jeſuit, who has wrote the hiſtory of New France, as he calls it, ſeems to inſinuate, that no more is meant by that name but the coaſt of the peninſula from Annapolis harbour to Cape Sable, which he ſays, was the only part that of old went properly by the name of Accadia; ſo that according to him, we have no right to that part where we have now made a ſettlement at Cheboucton, tho' by expreſs words of the treaty, the French are excluded from fiſhing within 30 leagues of the coaſt of this whole peninſula, except for a little way towards the ſouth of Cape Breton, as far as Sable iſland; and as to the fiſhing in Fundy bay, it is not ſo much as mentioned, tho' certainly underſtood in the treaty, becauſe the French were by their grant excluded not only from fiſhing but from ſailing in that bay, without our permiſſion, as it is a thing properly depending upon and included within Nova Scotia.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HAVING, in my laſt, accounted for thunder and lightning,

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ning, from the nature of refraction *, I ſhall now add, that we may from the ſame cauſe, account for the vaſt diſproportion between the heat of ſun in the torrid zone, and that in the two frigid zones; for as the atmoſphere of the earth muſt be a much denſer medium, than that thro' which the rays of the ſun paſs in their way to it, and as it muſt be every where convex, thoſe rays of the ſun which are parallel when they enter the atmoſphere, are by refraction made to converge, and thoſe that are diverging, muſt, by the ſame cauſe, be made to diverge leſs, or may, perhaps, by the gradual increaſing denſity of the atmoſphere, be made to converge before they reach the ball of the earth; therefore, if we conſider the atmoſphere as a convex lens, lying ſouth and north, whoſe axis points to the center of the ſun, (as it moſt do, becauſe the atmoſphere will always be higheſt on that ſide which is directly oppoſite to the ſun) we muſt, from the nature of ſuch a lens, perceive, that a much greater number of the rays of the ſun, in proportion, muſt fall upon every part of the torrid zone, than upon any equal part of either of the frigid zones.

We are likewiſe, from the ſame cauſe, indebted to the atmoſphere for a great number of the rays of the ſun, which would otherwiſe paſs to the northward, the ſouthward, the eaſtward, or the weſtward of the ball of this earth; and thoſe rays are at the ſame time made more tolerable, for if all the rays which proceed from the ſun towards the earth, ſhould come to us without any interruption, probably, the leaſt glance of the eye towards the ſun, would demoliſh its texture, and render us quite blind: Nay, it is probable, that we could not bear the reflection of the rays from the earth; for even in our preſent ſituation, a man who has tender eyes cannot well bear that reflection from a gravel walk in a hot ſummer's day: But as many of the rays of the ſun are intercepted and reflected various ways by the particles of the atmoſphere, the light of the ſun is thereby made tolerable to our eyes; tho' even now ſuch a number of his rays dart upon us, that we cannot look ſtedfaſtly at him in a clear day; whereas, when we ſee him thro' a fog, which intercepts more of his rays than are ever intercepted by the atmoſphere alone, we may look at him ſtedfaſtly as long as we pleaſe. Upon all which we cannot miſs obſerving the great wiſdom of the Author of nature, by conſidering how nicely he has fitted our organs of ſenſation to that ſtate in which he has placed us, and to that uſe for which he deſigned them.

This reflection has, perhaps, too much of religion in it, for the polite gentlemen of the preſent age, otherwiſe I could purſue it thro' the ſeveral animals we know; but, I hope, the reader will excuſe my mentioning one, which is that familiar creature, a cat. This animal is certainly deſigned by nature to ſee in what we call the dark, as well as the light; and for this reaſon cats have a power to extend or contract the pupil of the eye, according to the degree of light they have at the time; when there is but juſt ſo much light as to permit us to make an obſervation, we may ſee that their pupil is large and quite round; but in the daytime, when there is a great deal of light, they contract it to a very narrow long oval or ellipſis, ſo that in the middle it does not appear broader than a ſmall ſtraw, according to the degree of light in which thy are placed at the time.

But to return to my ſubject of refraction, I muſt obſerve, that we may likewiſe from thence account for the intenſe cold at the top of very high mountains, eſpecially, in

* *See our* Magazine *for laſt* Auguſt, *p.* 375.

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or near the torrid zone, of which we have moſt ſurprizing accounts; for tho' their diſtance from the heated ball of the earth may be one cauſe, yet another, and, perhaps, a more efficient muſt be, that the parallel rays of the ſun do not there converge ſo much, and the diverging rays diverge more, than in the vallies below, becauſe they are leſs diſtant from the refracting ſurface, and becauſe of the increaſing denſity of the atmoſphere, in proportion, as it approaches the earth; conſequently, ſo great a number of thoſe rays cannot fall or impinge upon the top of a high mountain, as upon any equal part of the vallies below. Beſides, the air or atmoſphere at the top of a high mountain, cannot be ſo warm as at bottom, becauſe not ſo much impregnated with the rays of the ſun reflected either from the earth, or from the ſuperior parts of the atmoſphere; for thoſe rays that are reflected at the top, or near the top of the atmoſphere, fly off and never return; whereas, many of thoſe rays that are not reflected till they have pierced pretty deep into the atmoſphere, are reflected back again by ſome of its ſuperior particles, and ſo come to the earth, or by a multitude of reflections are continued in the air, which renders it the warmer, the lower it is, or the nearer it approaches to the ball of the earth.

I am, SIR, &c.

From the CRAFTSMAN, *Nov.* 11.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, *Eſq;*

SIR,

A Brother citizen, who has courage enough to be an honeſt man, and to exert himſelf on behalf of the publick for redreſſing injuries, and impoſitions on the collective body, remonſtrated to me, that if we ſate tamely down under one extortion, we ſhould ſoon find it would encourage the introduction of numbers, and the privileges, &c. of the city would be gradually ſwallowed up; he therefore deſired me, who, he knew, had alſo the publick good at heart, to join him in the defence of a valuable branch of the city liberties now attacked; he then told his ſtory, and I thought it worthy your obſervation.

Our brother, Sir, long ſerved his fellow-citizens in the common council, and by what I have heard of his conduct, always ſhewed he had the good of his conſtituents at heart, by being zealous for the immunities of the city, which he ſtill continues, and therefore has now undertaken the defence of one antient franchiſe, which is that of the citizens of London, and their goods being free from all toll, &c. thro' the whole realm of England, as you will ſee by the following certificate.

He obſerving this privilege broke in upon, and that many acquieſced under this unreaſonable and outragious extortion; for ſuch (our laws ſays) is all toll taken where none is due, did lately (to prevent the ill conſequence of ſuch incroachment) attempt to reſtore it, by aſſerting his right to ſuch exemption as a freeman of London; the reſult of which was, his property was diſtrained; and I am told he has ſince brought his action againſt the offender, in order to have the opinion of one of our courts at Weſtminſter, which, of courſe, take notice of the cuſtoms of London, tho' not of any other place, unleſs particularly pleaded.

Now you muſt know, Sir, that this having, I may ſay, directed the city, and diſtinguiſhed our brother, occaſions both applauſe and reproach; the true Engliſhman avers our brother deſerves a ſtatue, as he has ſhewn the ſpirit of our anceſtors, by ſtanding forth the champion of our liberties; the men of lucrative knowledge, the modern politicians, and the indolents reproach him, for buſying himſelf about what (as they ſay) does not belong to him, I ſuppoſe from the proverb, what is every one's buſineſs is no body's. I hope therefore that ſuch citizens of our antient conſtitution as are in the country, may by your canal have notice, that this branch of their liberty is now in diſpute, and that they will appear in its defence againſt the pſeudo-cits. *I am, SIR, &c.*

CIVIS.

TO all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come. We Sir William Calvert, Knt. lord-mayor of the city of London, and the aldermen of the ſame city, ſend greeting. Know ye, that amongſt other, the liberties, free cuſtoms, and privileges, by the charters of the late kings, Henry II, Henry III, Edward III, and other kings of England, to the citizens of the city aforeſaid granted, and by the authority of divers parliaments, ratified, approved and confirmed, it appeareth, That all the citizens of London and their goods are, and ought to be quit and free from all tolls, laſtage, paſſage, package, pontage, pavage, and muſage through the whole realm of England, and the ports of the ſea, and thro' the whole dominions of the ſame, as well on this ſide, as beyond the ſeas; and that if any man ſhall take any toll or cuſtom of the citizens of London, the citizens of London may take of the borough or town, where any toll or other cuſtom ſhall be ſo taken, as much as the ſaid citizens have given for toll, and are thereby indemnified; and that if any man within the realm of England, or in any of the dominions of the

ſaid

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kings, on this ſide, or beyond the ſeas, or in any the ports of the ſea, on this ſide, or beyond the ſeas, ſhall take any toll or other cuſtom of the citizens of London, the ſheriffs of the ſaid city of London, for default of juſtice in that behalf, their goods may take at London, and alſo that the ſaid citizens thro' the whole realm and dominions aforeſaid, freely and without any lett of the ſaid kings, or any of their officers or miniſters, as well by ſea as by land, concerning their goods and merchandizes, in any place or port, may traffick and do their buſineſs, as to them ſhall ſeem good, quit of all cuſtom, toll or pavage, and alſo may abide in any place within the ſaid realm for doing their ſaid buſineſs, as in time paſt they have been accuſtomed to do; and farther it is forbidden upon forfeiture, that none ſhould preſume from thenceforth to moleſt, or otherwiſe diſquiet or vex the ſaid citizens, contrary to the liberties to them as aforeſaid granted; wherefore we pray and friendly intreat you on the behalf of Richard Holland, who is a citizen and freeman of this city, that you will not in any wiſe moleſt him in his perſon, nor in his goods, nor, in as much as in you is, ſuffer the ſame to be done by any others, and that if you have taken any thing from the ſaid Richard Holland, his attorney, factor, or aſſignee, or any of them, you make thereof reſtitution unto him, his attorney, factor, aſſignee, or ſome of them, without delay, according to juſtice, leſt we, for want of juſtice on your part to be performed, ſhould be urged to inflict the penalties of the charters aforeſaid on you, or ſome of you, or to proſecute ſome other hard courſe againſt you, which we hope you will in your wiſdoms prevent. In witneſs whereof, we, the lord-mayor and aldermen of the ſaid city of London have cauſed the great ſeal of the office of the mayoralty of the ſaid city to be affixed to theſe preſents.

Dated at London, the 10th day of October, in the 23d year of the reign of our ſovereign lord George the ſecond, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, and in the year of our Lord 1749. M A N.

On GHOSTS *and* APPARITIONS.

ALL ſorts of people, when they are got together, will be finding ſomething to talk of. News, politicks, and ſtocks compoſe the converſation of the buſy and trading world: Rakes, and men of pleaſure, fight duels with men they never ſpoke to, and converſe with women they never ſaw, and do twenty other fine feats over their cups, which they never do any where elſe: While children, ſervants, and old women, and others of the ſame ſize of underſtanding, pleaſe and terrify themſelves, and one another, with ſpirits and goblins. In this caſe a ghoſt is no more than a help to diſcourſe.

When the fancy is once heated with theſe romantick relations, it is no wonder it retains them, and preſents ſuch terrible images in dreams. It is odd, that people ſhould love to be frightened; and yet there are perſons who take pains, when they are awake, to alarm themſelves when they are aſleep.

But, indeed, it is very rare that any of thoſe quick-ſighted folks, who ſee inviſible ſpirits in their dreams, think fit to have been aſleep at the time. For ſhould they own it to have been a dream, the ſpirit would loſe the reputation of a ſpirit, and they the credit of ſtealing a look at it: And, therefore, whenever they have the dreadful good fortune to dream of an apparition, you muſt be ſure to believe they were broad awake.

This ſort of civility, I lately paid to a faſhionable young lady, who is troubled with the ſpleen, and favoured with the ſight of an apparition as often as ſhe pleaſes. She told me, ſhe ſaw a horrid ugly ſpectre, ſtanding bolt upright againſt the wainſcot, one night as ſhe lay a-bed, without the leaſt glimpſe of light in the room; its eyes were ſunk, its countenance wan and meagre, and its aſpect threatning; ſhe added, it looked earneſtly at her, and beckoned with its finger. Madam, ſays I, are you certain you were awake? Certain! ſays ſhe, what a ſimple queſtion there is! my eyes were wide open. And pray, madam, had you the hardineſs to look at it? She anſwered, ſhe never look'd at it, for ſhe buried her head under the bed-cloaths, but ſhe was ſure it was in the room. And I was ſo courteous to take her word, that ſhe had ſeen what ſhe had never looked at.

Nothing is more natural to the mind of man than ſuperſtition, which ſees every thing double, and raiſes ſubſtance from non-entities. How often does our imagination run away with us into the inviſible world, and there create objects, and preſent us with forms and phantoms as frightful as they are irrational?

We muſt be ſtrangely delighted with ghoſts and chimeras, when we thus take a tour out of nature to ſee them; and ſo fond are we of their company, that we frequently make them return us the viſit in our homes and bed-chambers.

When it is thus in our power to be haunted with ſpirits of our own creating, I am ſurpriſed we do not make our ghoſts of

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of a more amiable aſpect and nature, and not of that hideous hue and quality as always to frighten us, as they do, out of our wits. But the fancy is in this caſe partial to itſelf, it loves to be ſhocked with things terrible, which leave a ſtrong and amazing idea behind them.

Nothing weakens the mind and turns the brain more than the deluſive horrors, which the common ſtories of dæmons and ſpirits bring along with them. He that is the ſtaunchest believer in this point is often the moſt wretched infidel in articles of the higheſt and moſt uſeful nature. He ſwallows glibly the groſſeſt falſhoods and forgeries, but cannot bear the appearance of truth and conviction. If you tell him that a ſpirit carried away the ſide of a houſe, or played at foot-ball with half a dozen chairs, and as many pewter diſhes, you win his heart and his aſſent; but if you go about to perſuade him, that a bodily communication between the inviſible ſpirits of the other world, and the mortal inhabitants of this, is not very likely, at leaſt not very common, he holds up both his hands, and wonders how you can be ſo great an atheiſt. Such a one is ſo long accuſtomed to be cheated by others and himſelf, that at length nothing but deluſion will go down with him, and he has no reliſh of what is not monſtrous, and oppoſite to nature and probability.

How infinite and prevalent is error, and yet upon what ſlight and ſhameful foundations does it ſtand! This conſideration alone ſhews the lamentable weakneſs of human nature, and its backwardneſs to countenance reaſon, and receive information. If we could be brought to receive nothing as a principle which is not ſupported by the evidence of truth, of which every man is a judge, when he is not debauched by trick and ſophiſtry, error, which ſtands but upon conjecture and folly, would vaniſh and be loſt.

I cannot but think it an honeſt endeavour, and a good office done to mankind, to expoſe popular lies, eſpecially ſuch as vitiate the underſtanding, and render reaſonable creatures leſs wiſe, or leſs ſober. Superſtition and credulity may appear innocent and impotent, but they are quite different things; nothing is more powerful, nothing more formidable; and they are uſeful and important tools in the hands of deſigning men. I can bring a perſon to act what I pleaſe, by the ſame art and authority I can bring him to believe what I pleaſe; and if I can make him ſufficiently credulous, I'll undertake to make him likewiſe ſufficiently cruel.

We ought, therefore, to be very wary what we believe, ſince we cannot tell what miſchievous conſequences ſuch our eaſineſs may produce. We have a right to examine all things, and a rule to do it by; and I cannot conceive why we take the moſt improbable ſtories upon truſt, and in other inſtances, refuſe the cleareſt demonſtrations, unleſs we are reſolved to be believers or infidels, as prejudice directs us.

In the country, there are two ſorts of ghoſts, a poor ghoſt, and a ghoſt of rank. The ghoſt of dignity is always known to be the ſpirit of a former landlord of the pariſh, who viſits his tenants every night in a coach and ſix, and rattles round his manſion-houſe to ſee that nothing is amiſs, and to frighten the ſervants into their duty. His ghoſt is the very ſame man that he himſelf was in his life time, in every reſpect. Nay, the ſpirit has upon its body all the marks that had been upon the body of the 'ſquire; the little wart under the left ear, the ſmall ſcar upon the little finger, and twenty other ſigns and tokens, which are all viſible to any man, woman, or child, that can but ſee clearly in the dark.

Furthermore, our ghoſt has all the ways and humours which it had when it was alive. It ſmiles upon one ſervant, caſts a frown at another, and loves noiſe and ſtale beer, as well as when it followed a pack of hounds all day, and ſat up with another pack all night. For great hooping and hollowing are often heard in the parlour or the cellar about two in the morning; and upon examination, a barrel of October is found empty. Well ſare his worſhipful heart! for it is not the firſt of a thouſand that he has ſerved in the ſame manner.

Now and then it propheſies, and gives warnings, and particularly it is perceived to make ſigns, that the young 'ſquire ſhould reverence the church, and not go to law with the parſon.

Sometimes his worſhip is ſadly out of temper, and more outrageous then a reaſonable dead man ſhould be; but he has good cauſe for it.—His extravagant ſon and heir has, perhaps, loſt three and ſix-pence at whiſt, or bought a glanderd horſe, or ſold his ſheep and his barley too cheap, or done ſome ſuch important and untrugal fault; this is provocation enough in conſcience for the grey-headed old ghoſt, who remembers what bodily pains it took to get riches, to fret and ſtamp, and throw down all the pewter diſhes about the houſe: And yet I cannot ſee why his late worſhip ſhould pinch the innocent children for their father's errors; or why he ſhould terrify the kennel of dogs, as he often does, and ſet them a howling, as if the poor beagles were

were his ſon's chief counſellors, when, in truth, they are only his principal companions.

It happens, ſometimes, that the departed old gentleman is ſeen and heard weeping and wailing moſt bitterly over a pond in the garden, and then it is a hundred to one but a child or a coach-horſe dies ſome time or other afterwards. I own, indeed, that the ghoſt does not alone poſſeſs this kind of foretelling ſpirit, for the old houſe-dog is likewiſe a prophet of this kind, and never howls, but ſomething or other comes after it; and the crickets in the wall have an admirable knack at fore-ſmelling a funeral.

Having now done honour to ghoſts of fashion, I proceed to ſay ſomething about vulgar apparitions. A poor ghoſt does not conſtantly appear in its own bodily likeneſs, but humbly contents itſelf with the body of a white horſe, that gallops about the meadows without legs, and grazes in them without a head. On other occaſions it wears the carcaſe of a great black dog, that glares full in your face, but neither bites you, nor ſays an uncivil word to you. Sometimes it gives three ſolemn raps at your door, and if you do not anſwer it, it ſays nothing to you, and if you do, it holds its tongue.

There are ſeveral other particularities belonging to plebeian ghoſts, as their leaving their footſteps in the aſhes, their taking you by the hand when you are aſleep, and the like. But the chief affair that calls them back again to viſit the world by night, is their fondneſs for a pot of money which they buried in their life time, and cannot be at reſt in their graves without it.

A late very pious, but very credulous divine was relating a ſtrange account of a demon that haunted a girl in Lothbury, to a company of gentlemen in the city, when one of them told the doctor the following ſtory.

"As I was one night reading a-bed, as my cuſtom is, and all my family were at reſt, I heard a foot deliberately aſcending the ſtairs, and as it came nearer, I heard ſomething breathe. While I was muſing what it would be, three hollow knocks at my door, made me aſk who was there, and inſtantly the door flew open. Aye, Sir, and pray what did you ſee? Why, Sir, I'll tell you. A tall thin figure ſtood before me with wither'd hair, and an earthy aſpect; he was covered with a long footy garment, that deſcended to his ankles, and his waiſt was claſp'd cloſe within a broad leathern girdle: In one hand he held a black ſtaff taller than himſelf, and, in the other, a round body of pale light, which ſhone feebly every way. That's remarkable! Pray, Sir, go on. It beckoned to me, and I followed it down ſtairs, and there it pointed to the door, and then left me, and made a hideous noiſe in the ſtreet. This is really odd;——but pray now, did it give you no notice what it might particularly ſeek or aim at?—Yes, Sir, it was the watchman, who came to ſhew me that my ſervants had left all my doors open." (See this ſtory at large, and very humorouſly told, in our Mag. for 1732, p. 335.)

Character of Don Lewis d'Achuna, *being an Extract of a Letter from* Cologn, *dated* Oct. 21.

DON Lewis d'Achuna, the Portugueze ambaſſador, and knight of the order of Chriſt, who died ſuddenly at Paris ten days ago, in the 105th year of his age, was in many reſpects a moſt extraordinary perſon: Among his many other valuable qualities, this illuſtrious minister always maintained a regular correſpondence, in a connected manner, with all the other ambaſſadors of the king his maſter in foreign courts; and every Wedneſday, by an eſtabliſh'd cuſtom, which he had the peculiar addreſs always to keep up, he had the ſatisfaction to ſee all the other foreign miniſters reſiding at Paris in his own appartments. Being of a temper that was conſtantly equal, and conſtantly engaging, thoſe who had the honour of his acquaintance, were never tired of his company, but in one viſit always perceived ſomething that invited them to another. Yet he was ſtill ſcrupulouſly obſervant of the duties of his miniſtry, and neglected nothing that might be in any reſpect for the ſervice of his maſter. To the laſt hour of his life he preſerved an unparallel'd preſence of mind, together with great force of imagination. At an age that has ſeldom been known ſince the days of the royal prophet, he kept up his part in human ſociety upon the ſame footing and in the ſame taſte as another man could have done at 50 years of age.—An age of 105 years employed in this manner, ſeems to be a more extraordinary inſtance in the hiſtory of human life than the longer ages of a Parr, or a Jenkins, ſpent in obſcurity, and a common round of ordinary occupations. There have been many Spaniards and Portugueze, who, thro' the conſtant temperance habitual to them, have attained to a great age; and ſome of the latter, by removing to the ſtill more ſultry climates of Brazil, have lengthened out life when it ſeem'd at an end in Portugal; but Don Lewis d'Achuna ſpent the latter part of his life in a country much colder than his own, and among a people who

who have never been remarkable for longevity.

Description of ALGIERS.

THE city is built on an eminence, and the walls cut into a rock; the walls are about 80 feet high, 14 thick, and near a mile in circumference; 'tis fortified on A the east by a caſtle, in which 300 ſoldiers are conſtantly in garriſon; and on the weſt ſide, by a fort, the outworks whereof are a better defence than that before mentioned; the port, which is very capacious, and capable of admitting above 200 veſſels, is lock'd in as it were by a mole; at the entrance thereof there is erected a fort of three ſtories high, at each of which there B are proper batteries, the loweſt whereof is level with the water.

From the Philoſophical Tranſactions, N° 486, *Article* VI. *being an Account of an Eſſay towards a Natural Hiſtory of* Carolina *and the* Bahama *Iſlands*; *by* Mark Cateſby, F. R. S. *(See* p. 469.)

SColopendra. This is a very venomous C inſect, ſeldom found without the tropicks, being moſt numerous in the hotteſt regions. Their offending weapon is a pair of forceps, armed with two ſharp points, which meet when they bite, and cauſe a very acute pain for 8 or 10 hours, abating very gradually. Their bite is ſaid to be as bad as that of the ſcorpion. D

The razor-bill'd black-bird of Jamaica. The ſingular make of the bill of this bird diſtinguiſhes it from others; the upper mandible being remarkably prominent, riſing arch-wiſe, with a high and very thin edge. They appear in numerous flights in Jamaica and Hiſpaniola, voraciouſly de E ſtroying the grain there, and in other warm parts of America.

Penſylvanian ſumach. This Rhus, for the reſplendency of its ſcarlet panicles, excels all others of the tribe. The colour begins to appear in July, with a tincture of yellow; but as the fruit ripens, the ſcarlet heightens, as appeared by plants in their F full luſtre on Sept. 30, 1747, in the author's garden at Fulham. The berries that compoſe the panicles, were thick-ſet with numerous filaments or ſmall threads of a purple or ſcarlet colour (beſt diſcerned by a microſcope;) which receiving a reflexion from the yellow, cauſes this glorious ſcarlet colour, which nothing can excel; more eſpecially when the ſun ſhines upon G it. It is a native of Virginia, but agrees well with our climate.

The cacao or chocolate tree. This excellent tree is found no where but in America, and there only between the tropicks. 'Tis pity the culture of this ſo uſeful and valuable a tree ſhould be neglected by us, when the ſoil and climate of all our ſugar iſlands is as well adapted to its growth, as any of the Spaniſh or French territories. Notwithſtanding which, they ſupply us and all the world with it. Our author thinks this deſerves the conſideration of the legiſlature; for were a method found to encourage its cultivation, we might not only ſupply our home conſumption of chocolate, but come in for a ſhare of exportation to foreign markets.

The American ſwallow. The ſingularity of this bird is, that the ſhafts of the tail feathers are very ſtiff, ſharp pointed, and bare of feathers at their ends, which ſeem deſigned by nature for the ſupport of their bodies, while they are in an erect poſture, building their neſts; which they do in chimnies, with little ſticks interwoven and cemented together with a kind of glue or gum.

This bird arrives and retires from Carolina periodically, and agrees with the deſcription of Murgravius's Andorinha of *Brazil*; except that he takes no notice of the ſpines in the tail; which he might probably overlook. Could it be aſcertained, that this and Murgrave's Andorinha were the ſame, it would, I think, confirm that moſt probable hypotheſis, that the birds of paſſage (particularly ſwallows) paſs in our winter to the ſame latitude in the ſouthern hemiſphere, as the northern latitude, from whence they came.

The Chego. This is ſmaller than the ſmalleſt of our common fleas; they penetrate the ſkin, under which they lay a bunch or bag of eggs, which ſwell to the bigneſs of a ſmall pea, and give great pain till it is taken out. To perform which, great care is required, for fear of breaking the bag; which endangers a mortification, and the loſs of a leg, and ſometimes life itſelf.

The cock-roach. Theſe are very troubleſome and deſtructive inſects, and are ſo numerous and voracious, that it is impoſſible to keep victuals of any kind from being devoured by them, without cloſe covering. They are flat, and ſo thin, that few cheſts or boxes can exclude them: They eat not only leather and parchment, but linen and paper: They diſappear in winter, and are moſt numerous in the hotteſt days in ſummer, and commit their depredations moſt at night.

Tumble-turds. This is the moſt numerous and the moſt remarkable of the beetle-kind of any in North-America: The employment they are always ſeen at, is providing *nidi* for their eggs; for which they are endowed with the like ſagacity as the Turkey-

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Turkey-buzzard, to find out their subſiſtence by the excellency of their noſes, which directs them in flights to excrements juſt fallen from man or beaſt, on which they inſtantly drop, and fall unanimouſly to work, in forming round pellets thereof, in the middle of which they lay an egg. Theſe pellets in September they convey 3 feet deep in the earth, where they lie till the approach of ſpring, when the eggs become animate, burſt their neſts, and find their way out of the earth. Mr. Cateſby ſays, he has attentively admired their indefatigable induſtry, and mutual aſſiſting each other in rolling theſe globular balls to the place of their interment. This they perform breech foremoſt, by raiſing up their hind part, and forcing along the ball with their hind feet. Two or 3 are ſometimes engaged in trundling one ball; which often meeting with impediments by the unevenneſs of the ground, is deſerted by them; yet by others is again attempted with ſucceſs, except it rolls into a deep hollow or chink, where they are neceſſitated to leave it; repeating the like action with the next ball that falls in their way. No one ſeems to know his own ball, but an equal care for all ſeems to affect the whole community. So intent are they at their work, that tho' handled, or otherwiſe interrupted, they perſiſt in their œconomical employment without fear or apprehenſion of danger. This inſect is all over of a duſky black; it has 6 legs, 2 joined to the thorax, and 4 to the abdomen.

There are always accompanying theſe abovemention'd ſome larger ones, of a more elegant ſtructure and colour, which are much leſs numerous, being about one in 20 to the other. The thorax of this is cover'd with a ſhield, of a crimſon-colour'd metallick luſtre; the head of the like colour, blended with green; on the crown of the head ſtands a ſhining black horn, recurved backward, *&c.* Theſe are commonly called king-tumble-turds; tho', by what appears, they aſſume no pre-eminence; but, without diſtinction, partake of the like dirty drudgery with the reſt.

[*More in our next.*]

An Account of the Scilly *Iſlands, whoſe Bearing and Diſtance may be ſeen in the new and correct* MAP *of* Cornwall, *inſerted in our laſt.*

THE Scilly iſles, called Sorlings by the Dutch, and Heſperides and Caſſiterides by the antient Greeks, lie againſt the moſt weſtern cape of Cornwall, call'd the Land's-end, from which they are about 24 miles diſtant, and are about 145 in number, moſt of them rocks cover'd with water at high tide, others ſtored with coneys, cranes, herons, and other wild fowl, and ſome of them yielding good corn and paſturage. The following are of moſt note, viz. Scilly, which communicates its name to the reſt, Armagh, Agnes, Sampſon, Breſar, Ruſco, St. Hellens, St. Martins, Arthur, and St. Mary's, the largeſt and moſt fertile of all, both for corn and paſture: It is about 8 miles in circumference, has a large and commodious harbour for ſhips, and was ſtrengthened with a caſtle, called Stella Maria, by Q. Elizabeth. The name of the town is Hue, where is a platform of guns planted to ſecure the port, and a garriſon uſually commanded by a lieutenant, who, in the governor's abſence, acts as governor. They have likewiſe a cuſtom-houſe officer here.

We ſhall mention one more of theſe iſlands, call'd Referes, which tho' inconſiderable in itſelf, yet its name is become terrible, becauſe between it and a rock, named Gill-ſtone, among the iſles call'd the Biſhop and his Clerks, Sir Cloudeſly Shovell, commander in chief of the royal navy, in his return home from his expedition againſt Toulon, was unhappily caſt away in the Aſſociation, with 900 men and officers on board, on Oct. 22, 1707; and the Rumney and Eagle men of war, with their whole companies, ran the ſame fate. Sir Cloudeſley's body being found, and ſent to London, was magnificently interred in Weſtminſter-abbey, at the queen's charge, and a ſtately monument erected to his memory.

The manner of executing felons in theſe iſlands, was antiently very ſingular; for they let them down in a baſket from a ſteep rock, with the proviſion of two loaves of barley bread, and a pot of water, to expect, as they hung, the mercy of the ſea, when the tide ſhould bring it in.

His MAJESTY's *moſt Gracious* SPEECH *to both Houſes of Parliament*, Nov. 16, 1749.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with particular pleaſure that I now meet you in parliament, at a time, when the compleat re-eſtabliſhment of a general peace has reſtored to my people the bleſſings of quiet and tranquillity. The good effects reſulting from hence do already appear in the flouriſhing condition of our commerce, and the riſe of the publick credit; which naturally lay the ſureſt foundations of an increaſe of ſtrength, and of laſting proſperity, to my kingdoms. I have not fail'd this ſummer to make uſe of every opportunity of cementing and ſecuring the peace; and it is my firm

reſolution to do every thing in my power for the preſervation of it, and religiouſly adhere to the engagements I have enter'd into.

I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that I have found all the contracting powers in the definitive treaty of Aix la Chapelle, as well as the reſt of my allies, in the ſame good diſpoſition; and have no reaſon to doubt of their concurrence in the ſame deſirable end. It is unneceſſary for me to tell you, that nothing can contribute ſo much to the continuance and improvement of this happy ſituation of affairs, as the effectual ſupporting of that weight and influence, which properly belong to the crown of Great Britain.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper officers to prepare and lay before you the eſtimates for the ſervice of the enſuing year. I deſire ſuch ſupplies only, as ſhall be found neceſſary for the ſecurity and welfare of the nation: And in that view, I muſt earneſtly recommend to you the maintaining of my fleet in its full ſtrength; and that you would be watchful to improve any opportunity of putting the national debt in a method of being reduced, with a ſtrict regard to publick faith, and private property.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have nothing to deſire of you, but that you would with unanimity and diſpatch purſue ſuch meaſures, as may be moſt conducive to your own real and laſting intereſt. Whatever good laws you ſhall propoſe for the advancement of our trade and navigation, and for encouraging a ſpirit of induſtry in all parts of the kingdom, will be extremely acceptable to me: And you may reſt aſſured, that I ſhall always look upon the true greatneſs of my crown, and the ſtability of my government, as inſeparably united with the happineſs and proſperity of my people.

The LORDS ADDRESS, *preſented on* November 17, 1749.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

The good effects reſulting to your kingdoms from the compleat re-eſtabliſhment of the general tranquillity, which are ſo ſenſibly felt in our commerce and publick credit, are the moſt intereſting ſubject of our congratulations to your majeſty: But we ſhould fall ſhort of thoſe ſentiments which we feel in our breaſts, on this occaſion, if we did not, at the ſame time, gratefully acknowledge, that, under the divine protection, theſe bleſſings are owing to your royal care and vigilance for the good of your people.

The ſame gracious concern for our welfare, and for the repoſe of Europe, has induced your majeſty to improve every opportunity to cement and ſecure that peace, which has been ſo lately reſtored to us; and it gives us great ſatisfaction to be inform'd, that this good diſpoſition has been ſhewn by all the contracting powers in the definitive treaty of Aix la Chapelle, and by the reſt of your majeſty's allies.

Your majeſty's wiſe admonition, confirm'd by paſt experience, convinces us, that the effectual maintaining of that weight and influence, which properly belong to the crown of Great Britain, is eſſential to the duration and improvement of this happy ſituation. Our intereſt therefore, as well as our duty, obliges us unfeignedly to aſſure your majeſty of our hearty and zealous concurrence and ſupport, in all ſuch meaſures as ſhall be moſt conducive to this great end, as well as to the preſervation of the peace.

To keep up the naval force of this kingdom in full vigour; to protect and advance its trade and navigation; to encourage and extend a ſpirit of induſtry in the nation; are objects truly becoming your royal wiſdom: And your majeſty's perſeverance in the purſuit of them will always ſecure to you the hearts and affections of your ſubjects. Your majeſty could not have given a more acceptable proof of your fix'd attention to their welfare, than by recommending theſe conſiderations, with ſo much earneſtneſs, to your parliament. The leaſt return we can make for ſo much goodneſs is, to promiſe your majeſty, on our part, the moſt ready aſſiſtance and concurrence in effectuating the proper means for theſe ſalutary purpoſes.

Permit us, from the bottom of our hearts, to give your majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances, that we conſider the true greatneſs of your crown, and the ſtability of your government, as being, under God, the ſolid foundation of the felicity of your people. From this principle we will never depart; nothing being more certain, than that theſe kingdoms can never be happy, but in the preſervation of your ſacred perſon, and the ſecurity of the proteſtant ſucceſſion in your royal family; which we are determin'd always to defend and maintain.

His

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His MAJESTY's *moſt gracious* ANSWER.

My Lords,

THE aſſurances you give me in this dutiful and affectionate addreſs, are ſuch as deſerve my moſt hearty thanks. The ſentiments which you expreſs, concerning the preſent ſituation of affairs, are extremely agreeable to me; and cannot fail to give great ſatisfaction both at home, and abroad.

The COMMONS ADDRESS, *preſented on* November 18.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of Great Britain in parliament aſſembled, return your majeſty our ſincere and hearty thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We beg leave to congratulate your majeſty on the complete re-eſtabliſhment of a general peace, whereby the bleſſings of tranquillity are reſtored to your people; and to expreſs our ſatisfaction at the good diſpoſition which your majeſty has found in all your allies, as well as in the contracting powers in the definitive treaty of Aix la Chapelle, to continue and preſerve ſo deſirable a ſituation, from whence we have not only the comfortable proſpect of future eaſe, but may likewiſe promiſe ourſelves, through the flouriſhing condition of our commerce, and natural riſe of publick credit, a gradual increaſe of our national ſtrength.

With a zeal and gratitude indiſpenſably due to the many inſtances of your majeſty's paternal affection for your people, we acknowledge your great wiſdom in recommending to us the reduction of the national debt, as an object worthy of our moſt ſerious attention; and, we aſſure your majeſty, we will apply ourſelves with all poſſible diligence, to find out the propereſt means to accompliſh ſo great and neceſſary a work, with the ſtricteſt regard to publick faith, and private property.

This houſe, earneſtly deſirous effectually to promote the mutual and inſeparable intereſt of your majeſty and your people, will grant ſuch ſupplies to your majeſty, as ſhall be found neceſſary for the ſecurity and welfare of the nation, which cannot be better provided for, than by maintaining the fleet in ſuch a condition, as may enable your majeſty to preſerve that weight and influence, which properly belong to the crown of Great Britain; and we will do all that in us lies, to encourage a general ſpirit of induſtry, and advance our trade and navigation, the two great ſources of the wealth and ſtrength of this kingdom.

Your faithful commons aſſure your majeſty, they are fully ſenſible, that their preſent and future proſperity and happineſs depend, under God, upon the ſtability of your majeſty's government, and the ſucceſſion eſtabliſhed in your royal family.

His MAJESTY's *moſt gracious* ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I Thank you moſt heartily for this very kind and dutiful addreſs.

You may be aſſured of all poſſible returns of affection from me. I have nothing ſo much at heart, as to ſee my people flouriſhing, and happy under my government.

Petition of the Middleſex *Jury for the two Rioters, one of which was lately executed.* (*See* p. 479.)

To the KING's *moſt Excellent* MAJESTY.

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the jury for the county of Middleſex, upon whoſe verdict John Wilſon and Boſavern Penlez ſtand convicted, being now aſſembled, moſt earneſtly implore your moſt gracious majeſty to permit us, thus humbly, to renew our recommendations to your majeſty, on their behalf, for mercy.

Applications to your majeſty for mercy have frequently been made, from the principles of humanity and compaſſion alone; but this ariſes from that duty we owe to thoſe unhappy convicts and to ourſelves; and, with all humility, we beg leave to add, to your majeſty, and to our country.

Our verdict was founded upon the oaths of Peter Wood, his wife and ſervant, whoſe credit, at the trial, being impeached but by the oath of one witneſs only, we, as jurymen, could not, from the teſtimony of that ſingle witneſs, diſcredit the oaths of three perſons: But had other witneſſes been produced to a point ſo material (as we are ſince moſt fully aſſured, by univerſal repreſentations, that numberleſs perſons might have been produced), we could not then have found them guilty; from thence ariſes the great anxiety we ourſelves feel, in our own breaſts, upon this occaſion; for they, notwithſtanding our verdict, may ſtill be innocent. Whether the unhappy youths are to anſwer for that fatal neglect at the loſs of their lives, your majeſty's royal wiſdom only can determine: But ſhould they happily become the objects of your royal mercy, the event will be ac-

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cepted, by your petitioners, with the utmoſt gratitude; and cannot fail of conveying a general pleaſure to the hearts of your majeſty's ſubjects, in whoſe minds may your majeſty, and your royal poſterity, for ever reign.

A *A* True State of the Caſe of Boſavern Penlez, *who was executed for the Riot, has been publiſhed by* Henry Fielding, *Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, wherein he vindicates the Riot Act, and ſhews that it is agreeable to what was done in former Reigns; then produces the Evidences at large about the Riot, and at laſt comes to the Caſe of this* Penlez, *who was found with a Bundle of Linen, containing as follows*, viz. 10 *lac'd Caps*, 4 *lac'd Handkerchiefs*, 3 *Pair of lac'd Ruffles*, 2 *lac'd Cloaks*, 5 *plain Handkerchiefs*, 5 *plain Aprons, and* 1 *lac'd Apron; all which the Wife of* Peter Wood, *whoſe Houſe was one that the Mob plundered, ſwore to be her Property. After which he concludes thus:*

B NOW upon the whole of this evidence, which I have laid before the publick, and which is the evidence of perſons entirely diſintereſted and of undoubted credit, I think it muſt be granted by every impartial and ſenſible perſon,

C 1. That the riot here under conſideration, was of a very high and dangerous nature, and far from deſerving thoſe light or ludicrous colours which have been caſt upon it.

D 2. That the outrages actually committed by the mob, by demoliſhing the houſes of ſeveral people, by cruelly and barbarouſly miſuſing their perſons, by openly and audaciouſly burning their goods, by breaking open priſons and reſcuing offenders, and by reſiſting the peace-officers, and thoſe who E came to their aſſiſtance, were ſuch as no government could juſtify paſſing over without ſome cenſure and example.

3. That had not Mr. Welch, high conſtable of Holbourn diviſion, been greatly active in the diſcharge of his duty; and had he not arrived time enough to prevent the burning of that pile of goods which F was heaped up before Wood's houſe, the moſt dreadful conſequences muſt have enſued from this riot. For not to mention the miſchiefs which muſt neceſſarily have happened from the fire in that narrow part of the town, what muſt have been the conſequence of expoſing a banker's ſhop to the greedineſs of the rabble? Or what might we have reaſonably apprehended from G a mob encouraged by ſuch a booty, and made deſperate by ſuch atrocious guilt?

4. I think it may very fairly be inferred, that the mob, which had already carried on their riotous proceedings during two ſucceſſive nights, and who during the whole day on Monday, were in motion all over the town, had they not been alarmed and intimidated by the care of the magiſtrate, would have again repeated their outrage, as they had threatned on Monday night: And had ſuch a riot continued a little longer, no man can, I think, foreſee what it might have produced. The cry againſt bawdy-houſes might have been eaſily converted into an out-cry of a very different nature, and goldſmiths might have been conſidered to be as great a nuiſance to the publick as whores.

c. The only remaining concluſion which I ſhall draw, is, that nothing can be more unjuſt, or indeed more abſurd, than the complaint of ſeverity, which hath been made on this occaſion. If one could derive this ſilly clamour from malevolence to the government, it might be eaſily converted into the moſt delicate of compliments: For ſurely thoſe muſt afford very little cauſe of complaint, whoſe enemies can find no better object of their cenſure than this.

But I am willing to ſee theſe clamours in a leſs culpable light, and to derive them from a much better motive: I mean, from a zeal againſt lewd and diſorderly houſes. But zeal in this caſe, as well as in all others, may hurry men too far, and may plunge them headlong into the greater evils, in order to redreſs the leſſer.

When I mention this zeal as ſome kind of excuſe or mitigation, I would be underſtood to apply it only to thoſe perſons who have been ſo weak (at leaſt) to eſpouſe the cauſe of theſe malefactors: As to the rioters themſelves, I am ſatisfy'd they had no ſuch excuſe. The clamour againſt bawdy houſes, was in them a bare pretence only. Wantonneſs and cruelty were the motives of moſt, and ſome, as it plainly appeared, converted the inhuman diſpoſition of the mob to the very worſt of purpoſes, and became thieves under the pretence of reformation.

As to the caſe of the ſufferer, I ſhall make no remarks. If, after peruſing the evidence which I have here produced, there ſhould remain any private compaſſion in the breaſt of the reader, far be it from me to endeavour to remove it. I hope I have ſaid enough to prove that this was ſuch a riot as called for ſome example, and that the man who was made that example, deſerved his fate; which, if he did, I think it will follow, that more hath been ſaid * and done in his favour than ought to have been; and that the clamour of ſeverity againſt

* *He was buried by a private ſubſcription, but not at the publick expence of the pariſh of St.* Clement Danes, *as hath been falſely aſſerted.*

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againſt the government hath been in the higheſt degree unjuſtifiable. Tho' two were convicted, one only was executed; and I doubt very much whether even he would have ſuffered, had it not appeared that a capital indictment for burglary was likewiſe found by the grand jury againſt him, and upon ſuch evidence as, I think, every impartial man muſt allow would have convicted him (had he been tried) of felony at leaſt.

Upon this indictment he was arraigned, but the judge ſaid, as he was already capitally convicted for the ſame fact, tho' of a different offence, there was no occaſion of trying him again. By which means the evidence, which I have above produced, and which the proſecutor reſerved to give on this indictment, was never heard at the Old Bailey, nor in the leaſt known to the publick.

Thus I have finiſhed this ungrateful taſk, which I thought it the more incumbent on me to undertake, as the real truth of this caſe was known only to myſelf, and a very few more. This I thought it my duty to lay before ſome very noble perſons, in order to make ſome diſtinction between the two condemned priſoners, in favour of Wilſon, whoſe caſe to me ſeemed to be the object of true compaſſion. And I flatter myſelf that it might be a little owing to my repreſentation, that the diſtinction between an object of mercy, and an object of juſtice at laſt prevailed, to my ſatisfaction, I own, entirely, and I hope, now at laſt, to that of the publick.

N. B. A pompous monumental inſcription, deſign'd, as was ſaid, for this Penlez, was printed in ſome of the news-papers, extolling him almoſt as a martyr, and containing many tacit reflections on the government; which, ſince the publication of this pamphlet, we thought proper to omit.

Poetical Essays *in* NOVEMBER, 1749.

ODE *for His* MAJESTY's Birth-Day, 1749.

Written by Colley Cibber, *Eſq*;

RECITATIVE, by Mr. Savage.

WHEN glory, with a painful eye.
Saw frighted peace from Europe fly;
While ſtern ambition ſtalk'd along,
With deſolation in her throng;
The goddeſs, who delights to ſpare,
Complaining, Thus diſclaims the war.

AIR.

Is war, my ſcepter'd ſons, your joy?
Muſt you be cruel to be brave?
Does glory tell you, to deſtroy
Has more of godlike than to ſave?

TRIO, by Mr. Baily, Mr. Waſe, and Mr. Beard.

O hear the groaning earth's complaint!
Ah! let the promis'd virgin's prayer,
The mourning matron's tear,
Convert the ſoldier to the ſaint,

RECITATIVE, by Mr. Mence.

Ambition conſcious, hears the ſound;
Compaſſion in her boſom glows;
Subdu'd by glory to repoſe,
She now enjoys what arms confound.

AIR.

Behold! behold in Ceſar's hand,
The ſcepter with the olive wreath'd,
Recovers to the rightful land,
The fruits that nature's will bequeath'd.
Not the pacifick dove, that flew
Back to the floating world, reliev'd,
More grateful rapture could renew,
Or be with happier hearts receiv'd.

CHORUS.

Not the pacifick dove, &c.
Such halcyon days on elder Rome beſtow'd,
Have rais'd their fam'd Auguſtus to a god.

RECITATIVE, by Mr. Beard.

Behold a title yet
More chriſtianly compleat!
Of more ſublime degree!
By glorious truth approv'd,
The monarch moſt belov'd,
Remains, Auguſtus George, to thee!
As all, enjoin'd us from above,
Is, that the power we praiſe, we love.

AIR.

So ſhall immortal fame
Adorn his deathleſs name
In future ſtory.

CHORUS.

While truth divine ſhall ſhow
To proudeſt power below,
That only praiſe deſerv'd is glory.

On FRIENDSHIP.

YOU aſk, what's friendſhip? 'tis the link which binds,
Unites and forms the harmony of minds;
Makes them with ſympathizing raptures glow,
Or move like anſw'ring unifons in woe:
'Tis love, 'tis charity, 'tis all that heav'n
Bounteous to man to ſweeten life has giv'n;
Prevents the dangers of eternal ſtrife,
And ſtamps their value on the goods of life.
Without it, ſocial bliſs is but a name.
And love a wild miſleading ſhort-liv'd flame;
But with it, every pleaſure is refin'd,
And heav'n is all reflected by the mind.

Deſcription

Deſcription faints; but wou'dſt thou know
it more?
Turn thy view inward, and thyſelf explore.
Yet, ſtrange to think, this only ſolid
ground
Of certain bliſs is ſeldom to be found.
The winning maſk of friendſhip many wear,
Which once remov'd, how black their ſouls
appear! [around,
While fortune ſmiles, what numbers crowd
Stop where you tread, and kiſs the hal-
low'd ground!
But ſhou'd the fickle goddeſs chance to
frown, [down;
And from that dazzling ſummit hurl thee
Soon wou'dſt thou find in thy inverted year,
Thoſe ſwallows of thy ſummer diſappear.
How wretched is our fate! who cannot
be
Aſſur'd of bliſs, except by miſery!
Who muſt to trials, moſt ſevere, be driv'n,
To know a friend, or taſte the joys of
heav'n!
Throw round thro' nature's works a
curious eye, [ſky,
Thro' earth, th' embracing deep and ſtarry
All ſeem, by her, to one great end deſign'd,
All ſeem, by her, in one firm union join'd.
See in the midſt the ſun majeſtick reign,
Attended by his planetary train:
See round him with what harmony they roll,
Dependant like the body on the ſoul:
In peace he holds his undiſputed ſeat,
And with large bounty deals them light and
heat. [tive force,
Like friendſhip's pow'r, his ſtrong attrac-
In union, leads them thro' their circling
courſe:
This bond deſtroy'd they'd in confuſion fall,
And one great ruin overwhelm them all.
Yet daring man from this fair order
ſtrays, [ways,
By ſome wild paſſion led thro' devious
Rejecting friendſhip's aid, he's headlong
hurl'd, [world.
And darts confus'dly thro' the dang'rous
Hence this diſorder that around appears;
Inteſtine broils, black jealouſies and fears:
Deſtructive war from hence receives its
birth, [earth.
And man ſweeps off his image from the
With nobler daring, let the wiſer few
This melancholy ſcene with pity view;
Diſplay the beauty of the friendly mind,
And claim the joys which heav'n for man
deſign'd: [name,
Among the firſt, my friend, ſhall ſhine thy
And all my power aſſiſt the glorious ſcheme.
In all the luxury of love we'll live,
In all the joys that friendſhip's hand can
give;
And while along the lovely courſe we dart,
Share ev'ry ſorrow, ev'ry joy impart;
Our joys communicated ſhall encreaſe,
Divided ſorrows dwindle into peace.

Oh! cou'd we ſee thoſe bluſhful times
regain'd, [reign'd;
When friendſhip true and unſuſpected
Vice from the world affrighted wou'd re-
move,
And Eden's garden ſmile in ev'ry grove.

CONSCIENCE. *An* ODE.

In Imitation of the late Earl of Rocheſter.

——*Hic murus aheneus eſto!*
Nil conſcire ſibi; nullâ pallescere culpâ. Hor.

CONſcience! thou native guide of human
kind;
Thou faithful compaſs to the erring mind;
Which, led by thee, the port ſecure may
find.
Long toſs'd by ſtorms of horror, or deſpair,
On ſeas of doubt, thro' gulphs of gloomy
care, [fear!
The foundering wretch, by thee forgets his
Thy law, thro' every age, is ſtill the ſame;
Th' internal umpire to applaud or blame;
—Impartial tongue, whence flatt'ry never
came. [prevail'd;
Since time's firſt dawn thy pow'rful voice
Thy threatnings anguiſh gave, thy ſmiles
diſpell'd; [held!——
Heard by the deaf, and by the blind be-
Author of fierceſt torments, loveliеſt peace,
Indowed with power to damn, or ſkill to
bleſs,
Exalted vice, or virtue in diſtreſs!
Sole, from thy frowns proceeds the guilty
fear, [clear:
That ſtarts and trembles, tho' from perils
But, oh! thy ſmiles the deepeſt gloom can
chear! [thought,
Shrewd commentator on each inmoſt
Who ſeeſt each ſpring which its firſt motion
taught,
Canſt praiſe the merit, or condemn the fault.
Record, where e'en our wills tranſcribed
are;
Where, in their proper colours all appear.
—To virtue, rapture!—but to vice, deſpair!
Bright inborn ſun, whoſe beams conſpi-
cuous ſhine
Alike, rude Indian, in thy breaſt or mine,
The ſtedfaſt rule of right, and never-faling
line.
In vain the wicked ſtrive to exclude thy ray;
Subtle as lightning thou can'ſt find a way;
Diſpel the miſts, and ſhock the ſoul with
day! [ſteer,
Thou art the northern-ſtar, by which to
Is peace hereafter, laſting comfort here.
Not all the joys of ſenſe afford a bliſs ſo
dear!
Celeſtial tutor, from all bias free,
Whom, tho' thro' diff'rent opticks, all
men ſee! [thee!
—Soul, truth, light, reaſon, center all in
——*Tuus eſto ſervet!*

Oct. 20, 1749. Florido's.

In-

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Inſcription intended for the Monument of Captain Grenville. *(See our* Mag. *for* 1747, p. 337.)

To the memory of
Captain THOMAS GRENVILLE,
Commander of his majeſty's ſhip the Defiance;
Who gallantly exerting himſelf
In an engagement with a French fleet,
Being at laſt deſperately wounded
By a ſplinter of his ſhatter'd ſhip,
With the ſatisfaction of ſeeing his countrymen victorious,
Glorioufly expir'd, May 3, 1747.

Ye weeping muſes, graces, virtues tell,
If, ſince your all-accompliſh'd Sidney fell,
You, or afflicted Britain, e'er deplor'd
A loſs like that theſe plaintive lays record;
Such ſpotleſs honour, ſuch ingenuous truth,
Such ripen'd wiſdom in the bloom of youth;
So mild, ſo gentle, ſo compos'd a mind,
To ſuch heroick warmth and courage join'd.
He too, like Sidney, nurs'd in learning's arms,
For nobler war forſook her ſofter charms;
Like him poſſeſt of every pleaſing art,
The ſecret wiſh of ev'ry female heart;
Like him cut off in youthful glory's pride,
He unrepining for his country dy'd,
But nobler far, and greater is the praiſe,
So bright to ſhine in theſe degen'rate days;
An age of heroes kindled Sidney's fire:
His inborn worth alone cou'd Grenville's deeds inſpire.

G. LYTTELTON.

Inſcription humbly recommended for the Monument in honour of Capt. Cornwall.

To the memory of
Captain JAMES CORNWALL,
Commander of his majeſty's ſhip the Marlborough,
Who was ſlain in the engagement with the French and Spaniſh fleets off Toulon,
February 11, 1743-4.
This monument was erected
At the publick expence,
In conſequence of a vote of the houſe of commons,
Who addreſs'd his majeſty for that purpoſe.

Tho' Britain's genius hung his drooping head,
And mourn'd her ancient naval glory fled,
On that tam'd day, when France combin'd with Spain,
Strove for the wide dominion of the main:
Yet, Cornwall, all with gen'ral voice agree
To pay the tribute of applauſe to thee.
When his bold chief in thickeſt fight engag'd, [wag'd,
Unequal war with Spain's proud leader
With indignation mov'd, he timely came
To reſcue from reproach his country's name;
Succeſs too dearly did his valour crown,
He ſav'd his leader's life,—and loſt his own.
Theſe fun'ral rites a grateful nation pays, [praiſe;
That lateſt times may learn the hero's
And chiefs, like him, ſhall unrepining lead,
When ſenates thus reward the glorious deed.

A SONG.

NO glory I covet, no riches I want,
Ambition is nothing to me;
The one thing I beg of kind heav'n to grant,
Is a mind independent and free.
My paſſions untruſſ'd, untainted with pride,
By reaſon my life let me ſquare;
The wants of my nature are cheaply ſupply'd,
And the reſt are but folly and care.
Thoſe bleſſings which providence kindly has lent,
I'll juſtly and gratefully prize;
Whilſt ſweet meditation, and chearful content,
Will make me both happy and wiſe.
How vainly thro' infinite trouble and ſtrife
The many their labours employ?
When all that is truly delightful in life
Is what all, if they will, may enjoy.

To Miſs D——, *from Miſs* J——y H——n, *who, as 'tis ſaid, is going to be married to Mr.* ——.

WOU'D you think it, my dear? for the truth I muſt own,
Your Jenny at laſt is quite covetous grown;
Her millions if fortune would laviſhly pour,
I ſtill ſhou'd be wretched, if I had not More.
As gay as I am, could I ſpend all my days
In dances, in opera's, ridotto's and plays;
Her fate your poor Jenny with tears wou'd deplore: [without More?
For, alas! my dear girl, what are theſe
'Tis the ſame thing with pleaſure, with money, with men,
And I think I ſhall never be happy again:
Tho' I've lovers, and danglers, and praters good ſtore, [More.
Yet, like a true woman, I ſtill ſigh for
Mamma ſhe cries, Jenny, why all this ado? [child, or two:
You may have a huſband, you know,
But I pouted and whimper'd, I fretted, nay ſwore, [have More.
That I would have none. if I could not
The giant, poor devil, has juſt now been here, [year;
And has offer'd to ſettle eight hundred a
But I anſwer'd the fellow, as I once did before, [have More.
You know it won't do, Sir, for I muſt
Tho' the fools I deſpiſe ſhould cenſure my fame, [cou'd name;
Yet I think I'm as wiſe as ſome folks I

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I but worſhip that idol, which others adore,
For thoſe who have thouſands would gladly have More.
Now in ſpite of this braving, I vow and proteſt, [breaſt:
That avarice ne'er had a place in my
For I ſwear, I'd not envy the miſer his ſtore,
Had I but enough for myſelf and one More.
You will wonder, my girl, who this dear one can be, [me:
Whoſe merit can boaſt ſuch a conqueſt o'er
His name you may gueſs, tho' I told it before; [More.
It begins with an M, but I dare not ſay

To Miſs Sprightly, *with a Cake.*

DEAR Sprightly, my fair,
My joy and my care,
Let my cake but prove
As an earneſt of love!
In a cottage 'twas made
Not far from a ſhade,
Where the nymphs dance around
To the linnets ſweet ſound:
But none does appear
So gay, or ſo fair,
As my deareſt delight,
My ſweet little Sprite:
In this humble cot
How happy my lot,
Was Sprightly but here
The moments to cheer!
I'd deck her as gay,
And as blooming as May,
With woodbine and roſes
And all the ſweet poſies.
Thro' the meadows we'd rove
And tattle our love,
While the woodlands around
Return the ſweet ſound:
The finch and the thruſh
Shall fill every buſh,
While we dance and play
To each cheerful lay.
Thus our life ſhall be ſpent
In eaſe and content;
Dear Sprite, then away,
And prolong not the day.

O.

To CELIA. *An* ANACREONTICK.

WHEN from Celia I am gone,
Slowly moves the tardy ſun,
Every hour a day appears,
Months are longer far than years:
But when with her preſence bleſt,
All anxious cares are lull'd to reſt;
When I'd have the moments ſtay,
Haſte ſucceeds to dull delay;
With winged ſpeed the minutes fly,
And wiſh'd-for length of bliſs deny.
O! cou'd I command the ſun,
Stay his courſe, or make him run!
When I'm preſent with the fair,
Each day ſhou'd lengthen to a year;
But from Celia when away,
Years ſhou'd ſhorten to a day.

J. W.

Mrs. HOPER's Prologue *to the* Town, *by a* Friend.

TO-night, a female author heads the ſtage,
Warm'd by the grand productions of the age:
To ſhine amongſt the modern bards aſpires,
As the moon glitters 'midſt the leſſer fires:
Pants to be rank'd with Sappho, Phillips, Behn,
And prove that women write as well as men.
Bold in the Drama's cauſe, attacks the faſhion,
Where novelty appears the reigning paſſion.
With drooping ſpirits, draws the tragick queen,
Like your fine ladies, troubled with the ſpleen:
Nor truſts her meaning to the ſtrolling elf,
But repreſents the character herſelf.
Turn'd player! 'tis ſcandalous, her friends exclaim'd; [blam'd.
And, what themſelves had caus'd, unjuſtly
All their advice moſt bountifully give,
But on ſuch thrifty bounty, can ſhe live?
Had they as friendly prov'd, as now they're ſage,
She ne'er had quitted buſineſs for the ſtage.
But modern friendſhip is a bankrupt gone,
Cringes in fortune's train, a hanger-on.
'Tis a mere name; then ſhe appeals to you,
Left in diſtreſs, what can a woman do?
By nature, helpleſs, and by want, beſet:
Is playing meaner, than to run in debt?
The ſtage is innocent, and brings no ſhame,
Unleſs the players are themſelves to blame.
'Twas meant as virtue's ſchool;—'Tis no diſgrace,
To act a virtuous part, in any place.
To you, ſhe now applies, 'tis yours to ſave her;
She throws herſelf intirely on your favour.
Then kindly ſpare this firſtling of her quill,
Supply in candour, what ſhe wants in ſkill.
'Tis generous to ſupport the widow's cauſe,
And all her hopes are built on your applauſe.

PROLOGUE, *for the* Italian *Strollers, at their Opening in the Little Theatre in the* Hay-market: *Spoken by Don* John Franciſco Charlatano, *the Rare-ſhew Doctor.*

LORDS, ladies, (catzo!) ſee mine phiz of braaſs! [aaſs.
Soome call me doctore; but more calle me
Dey're wrong; dey're right:—Bothe titels I embraace;
A mule doctore; de teaters diſgraace.——

Yet,

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Yet, hocus pocus, I'll my pover uphold,
And trick ye of yore viits, and of——yore gold.
For deep I'm ſkill'd in eaſh perfidioous art;
And, ſmiling gracioouſly,——can ſtabbe de heart. [din'd.——
But vhy potatoes!——Scoundrels, I have
To me ſo gen'roous, ah! Vhy ſo unkind?
Is it for ſoch revard I rak'd de ſtewe,
To eatch de ſhim-ſham nightingales for you?——
To hire raare ballad-girls ſearch'd ev'ry lane;
And doſe vho ſung der vares in a varbling ſtrain!——
Diavlo! doſe tornips! how dey fly about!—
Help! (my ſweet gabho) helpe——mine eye is out.

Enter COOK.

Cook. My beſt padron! ſee yore dramatick cooke!—
Poxe on doſe eggs!——how like a vitch I look!
Better I'd keep to natif fricaſſees,
Dan act de Co——lo——nel in ſtorms like doſe:——
Better you'd liv'd in garret at Turin,
Yore pockets empty, but yore mind ſerene:
Better, vid magra ſoop you'd drench yore belly,
(Vid now and den a yard of vermicelli;)
Dan to dis iſland come, in ſearch of gold,
Yore acres mortgag'd, and yore ſhattles ſold.——
What ſtoff is dis?
[Wiping medlars from his face.
My ſweet, good padron, ſpeak!
Doct. Lifte me op.
Cook. Perdio! me too veak.——
O corſt ambuſhion! You vou'd rule de vorld!—— [hurl'd.
Vat diſmal ſhange! You from yore trone are
Doct. Stap, ſtap, yore tongue!——De thought vill make me rave!
I vas one monarch; now me be one ſlave.
Cook. I'll fetch my marmot.
Doct. Me, my raree-ſhow;
Both. Den, on de foot to Pignar—I ve'll go. [now you ſee
Cook. You thought de Engliſh fools; but
Dey haave a guſto, and are ſly as ve.——
Padron! you ſvore you'd cram dis nonſenſe down:
Padron, yore bit.
Doct. 'Tis true:—— d—mn dis town!
For hark! hark! de king's teatre is filling.——
Dere's Pertici! I ſhan't be vorth a ſhilling.
He heads der troop!——Vy was I ſo ingraate! [paate!——
So barbaroous!——Curſe, curſe my crazy
O Pertici! dy ghoſt before me gleam
In mignight blaack, and haunte me in my dream!—
Bum-bailifs, trials, jodgments,—all farevel!
Sooner dan dus be plagued, I'd live in hell.—

November, 1749.

O land me once, on dear Italia's ſhore;
Il diavol' ſhall ſeize, if here you find me more.
[Runs off (mid a ſhower of turnips, &c.) with the cook on his back.

The REBUS RIDDLE *ſolved.* *(See p. 475.)*

W's the letter of the chriſt-croſs-row,
Whoſe name's of greater length than any two;
And is the ſhort conjunction we muſt add,
For want of which no ſpeeches could be made;
S is the letter, which a goose can ſay;
If then from *North* we take the *N* away,
And in its ſtead the letter *W* give, [to live.
We find 'tis *Wandſworth*, where you chuſe

Nov. 1, 1749. REBECCA RIDDLEMEE.

The following Epitaph *and* Epigrams *from Correſpondents in one of the Sugar Colonies, are thought not undeſerving a Place among our Poetical Eſſays. The* Epigrams *indeed are ſevere, but we are ſorry there ſhou'd be any one who deſerves them.*

An Epitaph *deſign'd for the Honourable* Tho. Applewhait, *Eſq; one of the Members of his Majeſty's Council in* Barbadoes, *who died there,* June 14, 1749.

WHEN his immortal part by heaven
Was bid to drop the cumb'rous clay,
Darkneſs to all around was given,
But to itſelf eternal day.
Could every ſocial virtue met,
From every vicious paſſion free,
Have paid, O death! that common debt
The ſons of Adam owe to thee;
This ſtone had not th' inſcription worn,
Which calls the readers eye above,
Nor thouſands left, alas! to mourn
The object of their grateful love.

EPIGRAM.

RUFUS by nature form'd unfit
Himſelf to pleaſe the willing fair;
By nature yet the aukward chit
Was hugely qualify'd to *pair*.
And that he might in every guiſe
Be carrying ſtill the merry farce on,
'Twas well concerted by the wiſe,
To make the little pimp a parſon.

Another.

IN the deſk or the pulpit, when Rufus appears,
He joins with the audience, and ſhrugs with their ſneers; [clare,
By which both their ſentiments plainly de-
That Rufus is out of his element there:
But while the buffoon o'er a bottle he plays,
'Tis in character all, that he does, or he ſays.

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THE

Monthly Chronologer.

SATURDAY, Oct. 28,

A MOST melancholy affair happened at Wade's Mill in Hertfordshire. As John Mitchell, Esq; member of parliament for Boston, with his lady, in a low Italian chaise with two horses, were passing gently by a loaded waggon, they were overturned by running upon a post, and both thrown out of the chaise; by which accident Mrs. Mitchell was kill'd on the spot.

FRIDAY, Nov. 3.

Bills were exhibited in the court of king's bench against some of the persons concern'd in transporting the woollen manufactures: And the same day a great many of the most eminent Blackwell-hall factors of this city waited on the secretaries of state at the Cockpit, Whitehall, with representations relating to that clandestine affair. (See p. 478.)

SATURDAY, 4.

A person, who was remarkably busy in procuring witnesses to prove the innocence of some persons under confinement for transporting the woollen manufacturers, was taken into close custody himself for being concerned in the said affair.

MONDAY, 6.

Highway and street robberies were very frequent at this time, and some persons of quality did not escape the audacious attempts of the villains: This morning early, the right hon. the lord Duncannon, one of the lords of admiralty, going home in a chair, was stopp'd by two footpads in Old Bond-street, who presented pistols to the two chair-mens heads, and ordered them to stop; the man before the chair not stopping when ordered, they snapp'd a pistol at him, which did not go off; and the man behind calling the watch, and lord Duncannon getting out of the chair and drawing his sword, they made off without their booty.

TUESDAY, 7.

Amy Hutchinson, but 17 years old, and John Juckers, otherwise Vickers, were executed at Ely, pursuant to their sentence; the former for poisoning her husband, and the latter for the murder of his wife, by stabbing her in the throat, as a butcher does a sheep, (see p. 479.) The woman was drawn on a sledge and burnt alive, and the man was drawn in a cart and hang'd, and afterwards hung in chains near Whitlesea in the Isle of Ely, the town where the murders were committed; for they both liv'd in the same town, and had been married but ten weeks each.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

Came on, in the court of exchequer in Westminster-hall, a great cause, wherein his majesty was plaintiff, and Thomas Powell, of Nanteos in Cardiganshire, Esq; defendant, about the right of some manor there; it was before a special jury of gentlemen, and the evidences spoke nothing but Welch, so that they were obliged to have an interpreter; the trial lasted till between two and three o'clock on Thursday morning, when the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant.

This night, as the hon. Horace Walpole, Esq; brother to the right hon. the earl of Orford, was returning from Holland-house, between nine and ten, he was stopt in Hyde-Park by two men on horse-back, mask'd, one of which held a blunderbuss to the coachman, while the other came up to the chariot, and, thrusting a pistol into it, demanded Mr. Walpole's money and watch; he gave the fellow his purse, and as he was giving him the watch, the pistol, which was held close to his cheek, went off; but, tho' it was so near that the force struck Mr. Walpole backwards, the ball luckily miss'd him, and went thro' the corner of the chariot just above his head, only scorching his face, and leaving several marks of powder. The coachman started, and said, What is that? The man with the blunderbuss swore he would shoot him, if he spoke, bid him give him his watch, and then riding up to the chariot, they took Mr. Walpole's sword, and some silver from the footman, and rode off towards Kensington-gate.

SATURDAY, 11.

This afternoon the Algerine ambassador landed at Tower-wharf, from on board a Swedish ship. Some fine horses, tygers, antelopes, &c. brought over as a present to his majesty, were landed at the same time, and conveyed to the Tower. One of the king's coaches attended at Tower-wharf, in order to carry the ambassador to the house hired for him.

About 8 in the evening, as Mr. Ford, of Aldermanbury, was passing thro' the Mews by Charing-cross, he was attack'd by two men well dress'd, one of whom knocked him down with a short bludgeon and rifled his pockets, whilst the other stopp'd his mouth, threatning to shoot him if he made the least noise or resistance. They took from him, amongst other things, a gold watch, 21 guineas, and a pocket book with bank bills, bills of exchange, and notes of hand, to the amount of about 1300l.

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1300l. and then made off undiſcovered thro' Caſtle-ſtreet, altho' purſued by ſeveral perſons. Above 600l. in value of the notes of hands and bills of exchange were payab'e to Mr. Ford, or order, but were very fortunately not indors'd by him.

SUNDAY, 12.

A man called at Mr. Tuffly's, goldſmith, in Cannon-ſtreet, juſt after the family, except the maid, were gone to church; and when ſhe opened the door, having the chain on, he aſked for the lodger, by name; and told her, if he was not come, that he was a coming. She having ſeen him before, and appearing like a gentleman, opened the door and ſtept to look out for him. He went backwards, and called to her for pen and ink to write a direction: As ſoon as ſhe came in, he ſhut the door, and pulled out a long knife and ſwore moſt bitterly, that he came for money, and money he muſt have, then took her to the lodger's apartment, where ſhe began to make a noiſe; he ſoon put a ſtop to that by knocking her down, then broke open the book-caſe and buroe; but meeting with little encouragement, intiſted on the maid to tell him, where her maſter's money was, or elſe he would murder her: With that ſhe told him, ſhe knew of no money, except he had any in his buroe behind the ſhop, which he went immediately to, and broke open, and took out a canvas bag, marked R. B. with about 20 pounds therein: Deſpairing of finding any more caſh, he took the maid backwards into the lodger's apartment, and bound her hands and feet, and then withdrew, and pulled the door after him. The villain's continuance in the houſe was not above 15 minutes. The family coming from church and finding no admittance, by knocking and ringing at the door, got in backwards, and found the maid bound, as before mentioned.

TUESDAY, 14.

A company of French comedians, lately arrived, occaſion'd a good deal of noiſe, and were ſtrenuouſly attack'd in our news-papers; notwithſtanding which, they began to act this night at the Little Theatre in the Haymarket, where a notable fray enſued, ſwords were drawn, and ſome perſons wounded: However, they ſtill continued to act; and the French ſtrollers, and Weſtminſter election, which we ſhall mention in its place, almoſt entirely ingroſs'd the attention of the town for the greateſt part of this month.

THURSDAY, 16.

His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and opened the ſeſſion with a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne; (which ſee, p. 517.)

FRIDAY, 17.

The right hon. the houſe of peers waited on his majeſty with their humble addreſs. (ſee p. 518.)

SATURDAY, 18.

The humble addreſs of the hon. houſe of commons was preſented to the king. (See p. 519.)

SUNDAY, 19.

Was the anniverſary of the birth of her royal highneſs Auguſta princeſs of Wales, who then entered into the 32d year of her age; but it was not celebrated at court till the Wedneſday following.

WEDNESDAY, 22.

The election of a member to ſerve in parliament for the city of Weſtminſter, upon lord Trentham's being promoted to be one of lords of the admiralty, began on this day: The candidates are the ſaid lord Trentham and Sir George Vandeput, bart. who each poll'd 10; and then the poll was adjourn'd to Friday. The ſtruggle at this election was perhaps as great as was ever known.

We had the following melancholy account from Boley in the county of Wicklow in Ireland: Two children, brothers, being ſent on an errand a ſmall diſtance off, were, in their return home, benighted, and ſo unhappily loſt their way; they were miſſing the 5 following days, and at laſt diſcovered by means of a gentleman's dog, who was ſporting. The condition they were found in muſt yield a very moving and affecting ſcene; they lay ſide by ſide, one already periſh'd, the other on the point of periſhing, who yet retain'd juſt life enough to caution the gentleman againſt waking his brother, who, he innocently ſaid, had ſlept ever ſince yeſterday morning. His weakneſs had render'd him incapable of being reliev'd, ſo that he expir'd ſoon after.

Explanation of the STATIONERS ALMANACK, *for* 1750.

Semet in Anno videat Apollo.

OVER the kalendar, &c. is a beautiful repreſentation of king John offering his crown to the pope's legate at Weſtminſter, in the preſence of his nobles; which ſolemn reſignation may remind us of the miſerable effects of popiſh ſuperſtition, ſo very notorious during his reign, and may put all true Engliſhmen and lovers of liberty upon their guard, againſt the tyranny of a popiſh monarch, or the ſlavery of the Romiſh church.

Explanation of the OXFORD ALMANACK, *for* 1750.

THE building is a repreſentation of the inner weſt front of New Inn hall, which was founded as an houſe of learning by John Trilleck, biſhop of Hereford, in 1349, and by his brother Thomas Trilleck, who was made biſhop of Rocheſter in 1363. This hall afterwards became the property of William of Wykeham, biſhop of Wincheſter, lord high chancellor of England, and founder of New-College, who made ſeveral additions thereunto in 1392, and gave the property thereof to his ſociety of New-College, by whom it has

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ſince been frequently repaired, and from whom it received its preſent name, having been always before called Trillock's Inn. The figure upon the ſteps on the right hand, repreſents John Trillock, biſhop of Hereford, with a ſcrowl in one hand, containing the preſent old front of the hall. Near him ſtands his brother, Thomas Trillock, biſhop of Rocheſter. Upon the left hand ſtands William of Wykeham, biſhop of Wincheſter.* The perſonages in the right compartiment are Arthur Bulkely, biſhop of Bangor, with a mitre; Dr. Rowland Merrick, principal, afterwards biſhop of Bangor, leaning upon a pedeſtal, whereon are placed ſome books, with the emblem of juſtice upon one ſide of it; this hall having formerly been remarkable for the ſtudy of the civil law; Richard Davies, biſhop of St. David's; and Dr. John Budden, principal, and an eminent civilian. The perſonages in the left compartment are Hugh Jones, biſhop of Landaff; William Blethin, biſhop of Landaff; and William Stone, LLB. and principal; who founded the hoſpital in St. Clements, with a portrait thereof in his hand. Upon the ſide of the pedeſtal, behind which he ſtands, is the emblem of charity. The two figures over the compartments, repreſent religion and learning. The ſix ſhields contain the coats of arms of the univerſity, the earl of Arran, their preſent chancellor, and patron of this hall; the ſees of Hereford, Rocheſter, Wincheſter, and thoſe of New-College.—The perſons above-mentioned in both the compartments, were formerly members of New-Inn hall.

TUESDAY, 28.

The total of the poll at the Weſtminſter election, on this day, ſtood thus, viz. for Sir George Vandeput 3083, for lord Trentham 2976.

The reaſon of the liberty of St. Martin's-le Grand, (a place in the heart of the city of London) being an appendage to the city of Weſtminſter, and having votes there, is, that in popiſh times there was a cell dedicated to St. Martin there, which belong'd to the abbey of Weſtminſter.

The king has been pleaſed to grant unto Simon viſcount Harcourt, and the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten, the dignities of a viſcount and earl of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, ſtile, and title, of viſcount Newnham, of Newnham Courtney, in the county of Oxford, and earl Harcourt, of Stanton Harcourt, in the ſaid county.

The Epitaphs printed in our laſt, occaſion'd the following to be ſent to us.

An Epitaph on the celebrated Mr. Chriſtopher Shrider. *Extempore.*

HERE reſts the muſical Kit Shrider,
Who organs built when he did bide here:
With niceſt ear, he turn'd 'em up;
But death has put the cruel ſtop:
Tho' breath to others he convey'd,
Breathleſs, alas! himſelf is lay'd.
May he, who us ſuch keys has giv'n,
Meet with St. Peter's keys of heav'n!
His cornet, twelfth and diapaſon,
Could not with air ſupply his weaſand:
Baſs, tenor, treble, uniſon
The loſs of tuneful Kit bemoan.

On a Mayor of Exeter.

HERE lies the body of Captain Tully,
Aged an hundred and nine years fully;
And threeſcore years before, as mayor,
The ſword of this city he did bear.
Nine of his wives do by him lie
So ſhall the tenth when ſhe doth die.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Oct. 21. SIR William Dunbar, in Scotland, to Miſs Henrietta Roſe.

26. Stephen Hale, Eſq; to Miſs Sally Hyde, daughter and heireſs of the late Samuel Hyde, Eſq;

Nov. 1. John Forbes, Eſq; of Culloden, ſon of the late lord preſident, to Miſs Jenny Forbes, daughter of Sir Arthur Forbes, bart.

10. Harvey Sparkes, of Northamptonſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Dickens, of Hanover-ſquare.

Capt. Thickneſs, to lady Mary Touchet, ſiſter to the earl of Caſtlehaven.

13. Rev. Dr. Aubury, rector of Bremhill in Wilts, and archdeacon of Wells, to Miſs Anne Willes.

John Butler, of Warminghurſt Park, Eſq; and knight of the ſhire for Suſſex, to Miſs Brown, of Steyning.

Hon. John Hamilton, Eſq; Capt. of the Vanguard man of war, and brother to the earl of Abercorne, to Mrs. Eliot.

Oct. 22. The lady of the lord Trentham, delivered of a daughter.

27. The lady of the lord Byron, of a ſon.

Nov. 4. Counteſs of Antrim, of a ſon and heir, in Ireland.

13. The lady of the Hon. Thomas Liddel, of a ſon and heir.

15. The lady of James Tillard, Eſq; of Red-lion-ſquare, of a ſon and daughter.

18. The lady of Andrew Stone, Eſq; under ſecretary of ſtate, of a ſon and heir.

27. The lady of John Crewe, Eſq; of Crewe-hall in Cheſhire, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

Oct. 23. MR. Denis Coetlogon, author of the univerſal hiſtory of arts and ſciences.

26. Capt. Edward Peyton, a brave and experienced ſea officer, having been in actual ſervice in the navy 40 years. 28.

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28. Robert Fotherby, Eſq; of St. John's-ſquare, Clerkenwell, governor of ſeveral of the hoſpitals in this city.

30. Rev. Mr. Hawkins, rector of the united pariſhes of St. Mary At-Hill and St. Andrew Hubbard.

Nov. 7. Thomas Fuller, Eſq; of a plentiful fortune in Hampſhire, and formerly a commander in the royal navy.

8. Rev. Dr. Cartwright, rector of St. Chriſtopher's behind the Royal Exchange, alſo rector of Hornſey, and archdeacon of Colcheſter.

9. Rev. Dr. Samuel Baker, chancellor and canon refidentiary of the cathedral church of York.

11. Capt. John Robinſon, an elder brother of the Trinity-Houſe.

14. Mr. Sutton, maſter of Sutton's coffee-houſe in Alderſgate-ſtreet, noted for his air-pipes for ſhipping, now in great eſteem, and other uſeful inventions.

15. Mr. William Crowne, one of the chief clerks in the Navy-office, who had been in that office 46 years.

16. Mr. James Dargent, deputy governor of the Engliſh copper-mine company.

17. Rev. Mr. William Gordon, lecturer of St. Matthew's Bethnal-Green, and chaplain to the duke of Gordon.

Sir William Keith, bart. aged near 80, well known to the projecting part of the world, formerly ſurveyor general of the cuſtoms in America, and many years governor of Penſylvania. The title deſcends to his only ſon Robert, now with the veldt-marſhal of that name, and a lieutenant-colonel in the Pruſſian ſervice.

18. Hopton Haynes, Eſq; who had been aſſay-maſter of his majeſty's mint near 50 years, and principal tally-writer of the Exchequer above 40.

19. Hon. lord Lymington, eldeſt ſon of the earl of Portſmouth, and member of parliament for Andover.

24. Rev. Mr. Catcot, rector of St. Stephen's, in Briſtol.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

MR. Joſeph Smith, preſented to the rectory of Stanmore in Middleſex.—Mr. Dalton, to the rectory of the united pariſhes of St. Mary At-Hill and St. Andrew Hubbard.—Mr. Abraham Clavey, to the vicarage of Norton-Bavant, in Wilts.—Samuel Squire, D. D. to the rectory of Topeſfield, in Eſſex.—Mr. William Romaine, choſen lecturer of St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt.—Mr. Romman, choſen lecturer of Allhallows Barking.—Nathaniel Elliſon, M. A. preſented to the vicarage of Leſbury in Northumberland.—Gilbert Lake, M. A. to the vicarage of Weſtport with Charlton, in Wilts.—Mr. Pinnel, rector of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondſey, to the rectory of Eltham in Kent.—Mr. John Copſon, to the vicarage of St. Paul's, in Malmſbury.—Mr. Aſhton, choſen by the haberdaſhers company into the lecturefhip of Blakeney, in Glouceſterſhire.—Mr. Berdmore, made canon reſidentiary of York, in the room of the late Dr. Baker.—Mr. Willis, preſented to the rectory of St. Chriſtopher's in Threadneedle-ſtreet, and to a prebendary of St. Paul's, in the room of the late Dr. Cartwright.—Mr. Stebbing, appointed preacher at Gray's-Inn chapel, in the room of his father Dr. Stebbing, who reſigned.—Mr. James Turner, preſented to the rectory of Winge, in Rutlandſhire.—Mr. Cole, to the rectory of Hornſey in Middleſex.

PROMOTIONS *Civil* and *Military*.

MR. ſerjeant Draper, made premier ſerjeant to his majeſty, in the room of Sir Matthew Skinner, knt. deceaſed.—Capt. Lee, made major of col. Lee's reg. on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment.—Major-general Sir John Mordaunt, made col. of the reg. of dragoons, lately commanded by field-marſhal lord viſcount Cobham, deceaſed.—Major-general Henry de Grangues, Eſq; col. of the reg. of horſe, late Mordaunt's.—Lieut. gen. George Read, Eſq; col. of the reg. of dragoons, late de Grangues's.—Major gen. Sir Charles Armand Pawlett, col. of the reg. of foot, late Read's.—Major-genral James Cholmondeley, Eſq; col. of the reg. of carabineers, lately commanded by Phineas Bowles, Eſq; deceaſed.—Lord George Sackville, col. of the reg. of dragoons, late Cholmondeley's.—Lord viſc. Bury, col. of the reg. of foot, late Sackville's.—Earl of Loudoun, col. of the reg. of foot, lately commanded by Charles Frampton, Eſq; deceaſed.—Lieut. gen. Huſke, made governor and captain of the iſle of Jerſey, in the room of the lord viſc. Cobham, deceaſed.—Lieutenant-general Charles lord Cadogan, made governor of Sheerneſs, in the room of lieut. gen. Huſke.—Lieut. gen. Henry Cornwall, Eſq; made governor of Londonderry and Culmore fort, in Ireland.—Robert Frazier, Eſq; made governor of Kinſale and Charles fort, in Ireland.——Joſeph Yorke, Eſq; made his majeſty's aid de camp.—Rev. Dr. Keene, maſter of Peter-Houſe in Cambridge, and brother to his excellency Mr. Keene, ambaſſador at the court of Spain, choſen vice-chancellor of that univerſity for the year enſuing.—Lord viſcount Trentham, member for Weſtminſter, made one of the lords of the Admiralty.—Mr. Percival Potts, ſenior aſſiſtant ſurgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, choſen one of the principal ſurgeons, in the room of Mr. Phillips, who reſigned.—Rev. Mr. Romman, choſen geometry profeſſor at Greſham-College, in the room of the late Dr. Newland.

[*Bankrupts in our next.*] PRICES

PRICES *of* STOCKS *in* NOVEMBER, BILL *of* MORTALITY, *&c.*

Oct. 1759	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea STOCK.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	4 *per* Cent. 1746.	4 *per* Cent. 1747.	Bank An. 1748.	3 *per* Cent. B. Annu.	India Bonds prem.	B. Cir. *pr* l.	s.	d.	*Wind at* Deal.	*Weather* London.
1		190 ¾		106		105 ⅜	104 ⅜	104 ⅜		78 a 77	2	2	6	W.	mild
2	137 ⅝ ½			106	105¼ 106	105 ⅜ ½	104 ⅜	104 ⅜ ½	101 ⅛	77 a 76	2	2	6	N. W. by N.	mild
3	136¾ 137	189 ½	114 ½	10.. ½	104¾		104 ⅜	104⅜ 103⅞	100 ⅛ ¼	76 a 74	2	2	6	N. W.	fair
4					105 ⅜ ½	105 ⅛	104⅜ 104	104⅜ 104	100 ¼	75 a 74	2	2	6	S.	rain
5	Sunday													S. S. E.	cloudy
6	136 ¼	189 ¼		105	104¾	105	104 ⅜	103 ⅜	103 ⅜	100⅜ 99⅞	72 a 68	2	2	S. W.	fair rain
7	136 ¼ ¼	189 ¼ ¼	114 ¼	104	103¾	105 ⅛ ¼	104 ⅛ ¼	103 ⅜ ¼	103 ⅜ ¼	100 99 ⅜	68 a 59	2	2	S. W.	cloudy
8	136 ½	189 ¼ ½	114 ½	104 ¼	104 ¼	104 ⅛ ¼	103⅛ 102⅞	103 ⅜ ⅜	99⅛ 100¼	58 a 60	2	2	6	S. W. hard	foggy
9	136½ 137	189½ 190	114½ 115	105	104⅜ 105	104 ⅛ ⅜	103 ⅛ ⅜	103 ⅜ ⅜	100⅛ 101	58 a 63	2	2	6	N. N. W.	fair
10	136¼ 137¼	190 ¼ ¼	115 ¼	104⅜ 105	105 ⅜ ⅜	105	103¼ 104	103⅜ 104		69 a 71	2	2	6	N. W.	fair
11	137 ¼	190¾ 191	115	105	105 ⅜ ⅜	105	104 105⅞	104 103⅞	101 ½	71 a.	2	2	6	E. N. E. fr.	cloudy
12	Sunday													E. by N.	fair cloud.
13	137	191⅞ 191	114 ¼ ¾	105 ⅛		105 ⅛	104 105⅞	104 103⅞	101 ⅛ ¼	71 a 72	2	2	6	E. S. E.	cold
14	136 ¾	191 190¼	114 ¼ ¼	105 103⅞	105 ⅜ ¼	104 ⅛	103 ⅜	103 ⅛	101	72 a 71	2	5	0	S. S. E.	frost
15	136 ¼ ¼	190⅞ 189	114 ⅞	105 104⅝		104 ¼	103 ⅜ ⅞	103 ⅛ ⅛	100⅛ 101	71 a 69	2	5	0	S. W.	foggy
16	135 136¼	188 189¼		104 ⅞	105 ¼ ⅜	104 ¼ ⅜		103 ⅜ ⅛	100 ⅜ ⅞	70 a 68	2	5	0	W. N. W.	mild
17	136 ¼ ¼	190 189¾	114⅜ 115⅞	105 ⅛			104	103⅜ 04¼	100 ⅜	72 a 75	2	2	6	S. W.	mild
18		190	113 ¼		105 ⅛ ⅜		104 ½	104 ⅛	101 ¼	74 a 75	2	2	6	S. S. W.	warm
19	Sunday													W. N. W.	hazy
20	136 ¼	113		105 ⅜	105 ⅛ ⅜	105 ⅛	104	104 103⅞	101	73 a 68	2	2	6	N. N. W.	mild
21	135 ¾ ⅞	189 ¼	113 112¾	105	105 ¼ ⅜		103 ⅞	104 103⅞	101 100⅞	68 a 69	2	2	6	N. by W.	cloudy
22	135 ¼ ⅜	189	112 ½ ¼	104 ¼ ¼			103 ¼ ⅞	103 ⅜ ⅜	101 100⅞	68 a 70	2	0	0	N. N. W.	cloudy
23	135 ¼	189 ½	113		105 ¼ ⅜	104 ⅜ ¾		103 ⅞ ⅜	100 ⅜ ⅞	69 a 70	2	2	6	N. N. W.	foggy
24	135	189 ¼	112 ½ ¼	104 ⅜ ⅞		104 ½	103 ⅜	103 ⅞ ⅜	100 ¼ ⅜	69 a 70	2	2	6	N. W.	cloudy
25	135 ¼	189 ½	112 ¼	104 ¼	105 ¼ ⅜		103 ⅜ ¼	103 ⅜ ⅜	100 ¼ ⅜	69 a 70	2	2	6	W. by S.	frosty win.
26	Sunday													W.	frost fair
27	135 ¼ ⅜	189 ½	112 ¼	104 ¼ ⅜	105 ⅜ ⅜	104 ¼ 105	103 ¼	103 ⅞	100 ¼ ½ ⅜	69 a 71	2	2	6	N. W. hard	frost fair
28	135 ½	189	113 ⅜	104 ¼ ⅜	105 ⅜ ½	104 ⅜	103 ⅞	103 ¼ ⅞	100 ¼ ⅜	70 a 71	2	2	6	N.	frost rain
29	135	189	113	104 ¼ ⅜	105	104	103 ½	103	100	70 a 71	2	2	6	N. N. W.	fair rain
30	135 ¼	189 ¼	113 ¼	104 ⅞	105 ½	104 ½	103	103 ¼	100 ¼	71 a 72	2	2	6	N. W.	cloudy

BILL *of Mortality from* Oct. 24. *to* Nov. 21.

Christ.	Males 613	1157
	Femal. 544	
Buried	Males 992	1999
	Femal. 1007	
Died under 2 Years old		670
Between 2 and 5 —		141
5 and 10 —		67
10 and 20 —		47
20 and 30 —		187
30 and 40 —		252
40 and 50 —		210
50 and 60 —		161
60 and 70 —		122
70 and 80 —		89
80 and 90 —		44
90 and 100 —		3
		1599
Buried Within the Walls		155
Without the Walls		540
In *Mid.* and *Surrey*		863
City & Sub. *Weſt.*		441
		1999
Weekly *Oct.* 31 —		463
Nov. 7 —		521
14 —		521
21 —		494
		1999

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FROM France we have ſince our laſt the following advices, viz. That the court is particularly attentive to put its colonies in America, and thoſe of the Weſt-Indies, upon a good footing; for which end all the young people that offer themſelves, are engaged upon very advantageous terms. That at Quebec, and the other places in Canada, they are at work on a great number of ſhips of all kinds, which joined to the many others now building in the different ports of France, will ſoon put their marine on a reſpectable footing; and that ſo many ſhips loaded with wheat had arrived at Bourdeaux from England, before the end of laſt month, that the beſt did not ſell for above eleven livres the buſhel, three and one half of which make the Winchester quarter; ſo that Engliſh wheat ſells now in France for leſs then 35s. a quarter, which is not much above the price it ſells for in ſome country places in England. Whether it be prudent in us to enable our rivals in all ſorts of manufacture, to have our wheat ſo cheap, by our giving ſo large a bounty as 5s. per quarter on exportation, is a queſtion that deſerves our attention.

From Spain, That Mr. Keene, the Britiſh miniſter, had on the 3d inſt. N. S. received from his court, the plan of a convention, for adjuſting all differences between the two crowns; and that it was expected it would be ſigned by his catholick majeſty's miniſters the next day; but thoſe expectations have not, it ſeems, been yet anſwered. That the two men of war with tranſports for the Carraccas, ſailed from Cadiz the 21ſt ult. having 1500 men, regular troops, on board, for reducing the malcontents in that country. And that as there was a great number of vagabonds in the kingdom of Spain, the court had ordered them all to be taken up, and diſtributed in thoſe provinces which are the moſt thinly inhabited, in order to be employed in tillage and other country improvements. Theſe vagabonds are computed to be about 20,000 in number, from whence it is hoped, that this method of employing them will be of great ſervice to the nation, and tend greatly to prevent the ſcarcity of corn, which has frequently happened in Spain.

From Liſbon, That the king intereſts himſelf very much in the affairs which relate to an accommodation between the courts of England and Spain, with regard to trade; and has ſent freſh orders to his ambaſſador at Madrid, to aſſiſt Mr. Keene as much as poſſible in his negotiations. And that his majeſty has received from the marquis d'Alorna, viceroy of Goa in the Eaſt-Indies, the agreeable news, that he had entirely defeated the famous Maratta and all his adherents.

From Gibraltar, That the garriſon and people there have for ſome time been in great diſtreſs for want of proviſions, the Spaniards having cut off all communication with that place, under pretence of their being afraid of the plague's being brought in there, by means of their correſpondence with Africa; and tho' to remove this pretence, general Bland, the governor, ordered, that no veſſel from the coaſt of Barbary ſhould be admitted into that port, yet this prohibition cauſed no alteration in the meaſures taken by the Spaniards, who have placed guards at all the avenues to that fortreſs, and impriſoned ſeveral perſons for attempting to carry in proviſions; nor will they allow any veſſel to enter their ports, if they hear of their having touched at Gibraltar, having lately ſtopt four Portugueze veſſels at Malaga, and confin'd their crews in the peſthouſe, for no other reaſon but becauſe they juſt touched at Gibraltar in their paſſage.

From Malta, That as their gallies returned from ſea, all the Mahometan ſlaves on board, who had been accuſed as accomplices in the late conſpiracy, were brought on ſhore and examined; and that from them it has been diſcovered, that the baſhaw of Rhodes had formed a project, and had provided a great quantity of poiſon, for deſtroying the whole people of that iſland. The method he propoſed, was to throw the poiſon into the aqueducts which ſupply the city with water, with which the bakers make their bread; and at the ſame time to get it mix'd in the coffee and chocolate of the knights, which might have been eaſily accompliſhed, as the making of it is always left to the ſlaves. In ſhort, the more they inquire into the plots formed by this man, the more horrid they appear.' However, the Ottoman Porte inſiſts upon his being releaſed at the uſual price, and pretends that as he was in a ſtate of ſlavery, his plot was rather a piece of heroiſm than a crime, which involves the French court in a difficulty they cannot eaſily, with all their addreſs, ſurmount; for as it was at their requeſt that this man had the liberty of walking about the city, they cannot well aſk any thing in his favour from the Malteſe; and if he ſhould ſuffer, the Porte will impute it to their not making uſe of the authority they have among the people and knights of that iſland.

And from Vienna, That the empreſs-queen has iſſued an edict, whereby ſhe prohibits the importation of any ſtuffs or toys, made either of ſilver or gold, in any foreign parts, watches only excepted, under the penalty of 200 ducats, beſides the corporal puniſhments therein expreſſed.

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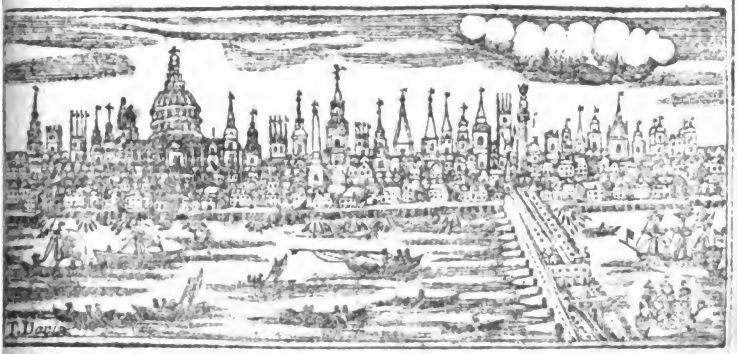

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1749.

Extracts from a Pamphlet, intitled, Seasonable and affecting Observations on the Mutiny-Bill, *&c. in a Letter from a Member of Parliament to a noble Lord.*

THE several points considered in this pamphlet are, 1. Whether a competent number of land-forces be not necessary in our present situation, even in time of peace? 2. Whether a strict discipline be not necessary for the good government of it, and whether it be not impracticable to maintain such a discipline by the civil magistrate? 3. Whether the late alterations in the military plan were necessary to good discipline? 4. Whether the rivisal of the sentence of a court-martial was not very different from a civil court's sending back the jury?. 5. Whether so frequent a denunciation of death, upon seemingly slight occasions, was necessary? 6. Whether the half-pay-officers should be subjected to military law? And, 7. Whether a desire to circumscribe the authority of a certain great person, had not a share in the late opposition to the mutiny-bill?

As to the first point, the author admits, that in our present circumstances, a standing military force may be necessary; but that the militia, by proper regulations, might soon be made to supply that necessity; and that even in our present circumstances, a less number of regular forces might be sufficient, as 7000 was judged and found sufficient, for our security, after the peace of Reswick. Upon this subject he takes notice of the affectation of late grown fashionable, of calling in the military aid upon every trifling incident; and thereupon makes this observation:

'Whether an army is necessary to enforce the law, or whether an army shall give the law, miserable is the case, and more miserable the prospect of the subject. Already, if a disturbance happens at the Pay-office, or if the reciprocal insolence and folly of opposite parties occasion a scuffle at the Play-house, a guard is sent for to restore the peace: And if notorious bawdy-houses, in consequence of their ill behaviour, are in danger of such sort of chastisement, as pick-pockets are every day expos'd to in the streets, they know where to apply for safe-guards: So that even nuisances of the most obnoxious kind, which the law holds in detestation, and which the prerogative itself cannot licence, are put into a state of security and protection.'

As to the second, the author allows, that strict discipline is necessary, and that for this purpose some bye-laws are highly proper; but that the utmost caution ought to be used, lest they should clash with the fundamental laws of the land; and by an examination of the articles of war, he shews, that, as to many of them, no such caution has been used.

In short, he considers all the other points or questions above mentioned, and shews, that every one of them ought to be answered in the negative; after which he proceeds to examine, how the present government of the army may affect the community in general; and to shew this, he lays claim to the two following postulata:

'1. That according to the present track of management, the most vicious and tyrannically-disposed prince that can be imagined to sit on this throne, would not fail to insist on the very same degree of confidence, which is now reposed in the true father of his people. And, 2. That a very weak prince in possession of that trust, who had no ill purposes of his own, might transfer it to a favourite-minister, or favourite general, who had none but ill purposes to serve; and who wanted nothing but that trust to effect them.'

Upon the first he shews, that such

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prince by means of ſuch a numerous army, governed by ſuch laws, might overturn our conſtitution; and adds: 'Your lordſhip will bear me witneſs, that no man living entertains a higher idea than myſelf of the integrity and honour which generally accompanies the profeſſion of arms. But thoſe virtues may wear out of faſhion, perhaps out of uſe, perhaps encumber their owner, and when preferment is in ſight, or diſgrace to be incurr'd or avoided, I am not ſure, that a ſoldier who had faced death a thouſand times in the way of his duty, would ſhew more firmneſs than a courtier. Obedience with them is the law and the prophets: And he that gives the order, they think, is the only perſon anſwerable for it.'

Upon the ſecond, he ſhews, that ſuch an army under ſuch a general, might be of dangerous conſequence to the prince as well as the people; and concludes with obſerving, that every abſolute monarchy, and every uſurpation, originally owes its birth, and afterwards its maintenance, to an armed force, well diſciplined, well terrified, and well cajoled.

EXTRACT *of a* LETTER *from Dr.* James Mounſey, *Phyſician of the* Czarina's *Army, dated from* Riga, Feb. 24, 1748, *to* Henry Baker, *F. R. S. concerning the* Everlaſting FIRE *in* Perſia. Phil. Tranſ. N°. 487, *being the laſt publiſh'd.*

AS the natural hiſtory of Perſia is but little known, and the authors of the Univerſal Hiſtory have given no true account of the everlaſting ſacred fire which the Gauers worſhip, I ſhall now ſend you a deſcription thereof, which you may depend upon, as there was a Ruſſian army for ſome years in the kingdom of Dageſtan, where that fire is; and I took down what I am going to relate from the mouths and journals of many officers that were there, and more particularly from what was communicated to me by Archiater Fiſcher who received an account thereof from Dr. Lerch, phyſician of that army.

This perpetual fire riſes out of the ground in the peninſula of Abſcheron, about 20 miles from Baku, and 3 from the Caſpian ſhore. The ground is very rocky, but has a ſhallow covering of earth over it. If a little of the ſurface be ſcraped off, and fire be applied to the hollow, it catches immediately, and burns without intermiſſion, and almoſt without conſumption; nor is ever extinguiſhed, unleſs ſome cold earth be thrown over it, by which it is eaſily put out.

There is a ſpot of ground, about two Engliſh miles large, which has this very wonderful property; and here is a caravanſary, round which are many places where the earth continually burns; but the moſt remarkable is a hole about 4 feet deep, and 14 in diameter. In this caravanſary live 12 Indian prieſts, and other devotees, who worſhip the fire, which, according to their traditions, has burnt many thouſand years. It is a very old vaulted building, and in its walls are a great many chinks, whereto if a candle be applied, the fire catches inſtantaneouſly, and runs inſtantly wherever the chinks communicate; but it may be eaſily extinguiſhed: They have hollow places in the houſe fitted to their pots, which they boil without any other fuel; and inſtead of candles, they ſtick reeds into the ground; from the tops whereof, upon applying fire thereto, a white flame immediately comes forth, and continues to burn without conſuming the reeds, until they think proper to extinguiſh it, by putting little covers over them for that purpoſe.

They burn lime of the ſtones dug hereabouts, firſt making an hollow in the ground, and then heaping the ſtones on one another. This done, on applying fire to the hollow, a flame burſts out, and is diſperſed at once with a very great crack thro' the whole heap of ſtones; and after it has continued burning for 3 days, the lime is ready: But ſtones placed in this fire for ſetting their pots on never turn to lime; which cannot be made but by heaping them on one another. The earth and ſtone are no farther warm than where the fire reaches: And what ſeems well worth obſervation, this flame of fire gives neither ſmoke nor ſmell, however great it be.

About an Engliſh mile and half from this place there are wells of white naphtha, which is exceedingly inflammable; and tho' the flame of naphtha affords both ſmoke and ſmell, it is highly probable the perpetual fire I have been deſcribing is owing to naphtha, but ſo purified, in filtring thro' the ſtone, that it becomes diveſted of all ſuch particles as produce ſmoke or ſmell. The ſtone and earth are grey in colour, and ſaltiſh to the taſte; and indeed much ſalt is found on this peninſula of Abſcheron. There is alſo a ſalt lake, near the ſide of which the white naphtha flows by five different ſprings. This naphtha is made uſe of only in the medicinal way. It is yelloviſh from the ſpring, but when diſtilled reſembles ſpirit of wine. They give it internally, in gonorrhœa's, diſorders of the breaſt, and for the ſtone; and they apply it externally in gouty caſes, contractions of the ſinews, and cramps.

Black naphtha is produced 8 or 10 miles from the perpetual fire; it is thick, and being diſtilled grows not clear but yellow. About Baku there is ſome of it ſo thick, that they employ it for greaſing wheels:

But

But the beſt and greateſt plenty, is at Balachame, where there are above 50 ſprings, the greateſt whereof produces every day 500 batman, each batman containing 10 ruſs pounds, which are ſomewhat leſs than Engliſh weight. You hear it make a conſiderable noiſe in riſing out of the ground, tho' the ſpring be 20 fathom deep.

In Baku they have little or no other fuel to burn beſides naphtha, but it muſt be mixed with earth or aſhes to make it fit for uſe. The fire it makes is only good to boil with; and this inconveniency attends it, that all their food ſo boiled ſmells and taſtes of naphtha. For baking and roaſting they make uſe of abrotanum, abſynthium, and ſuch-like; but in general naphtha is their fuel.

You may depend on the truth of this account, and I hope it will be acceptable; the hurry I am in, being phyſician to the army now on its march to the aſſiſtance of the allies, and to ſet out from this place to-morrow, with the commander in chief, who has been ſome time here indiſpoſed, and under my care, prevents me from adding any more at preſent.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

THE following paſſage, taken from the learned Dr. Newton's life of Milton, prefixed to the new edition of Paradiſe Loſt, ſeems to deſerve the notice of the publick, and to be peculiarly proper at this time.

After having acquainted the reader, that Milton was appointed by the council of ſtate their Latin ſecretary for foreign affairs in the time of the civil wars, he adds this juſt remark:

'The republick and Cromwell ſcorn'd to pay that tribute to any foreign prince, which is uſually paid to the French king, of managing their affairs in his language; they thought it an indignity and meanneſs, to which this or any free nation ought not to ſubmit; and took a noble reſolution neither to write any letters to any foreign ſtates, nor to receive any anſwer from them, but in the Latin tongue, which was common to them all. And it would have been well, if ſucceeding princes had followed their example; for, in the opinion of very wiſe men, the univerſality of the French language will make way for the univerſality of the French monarchy.'

From the FOOL. N°. 588.

LUXURY is the effeminate debaſer of the ſoul, the corrupt impoveriſher of the mind, the vicious parent of innumerable evils; from her pernicious root ſprings every diſeaſe of the body, and every ſickneſs of the ſoul; ſhe creates want even in the midſt of plenty, and converts all nature's bleſſings into curſes; ſhe, like the ſword, untimely crops life's beauteous flower, and, like a raging peſtilence, devours all human health and happineſs; like Circe's cup, ſhe intoxicates the ſoul, chills and benumbs every riſing virtue; wherever her bloated countenance appears, pains or poverty attend; ſhe, like the ſhades of night, ſteals upon reaſon's retiring rays, and, like a cutting north-eaſt wind, ſhe blaſts each virtuous bloſſom of the ſoul. See ſmiling temperance! with a beauteous bloom appears, like a charming country maid, where health of body, and peace of mind, unite; here ſwollen luxury, with deformed countenance, like a tainted harlot of the town, who, like fruit that's rotten before ripe, ſhews age in youth, a withered viſage and tormented heart: Luxury brutalizes the blood, clogs and impedes the acting of the intellectual power. When we eat only to pleaſe our palates, we feed on moſt pernicious poiſon, and at every intemperate draught we ſwallow down a ſubtle enemy; for it is certain, the more we devour of brute creatures, the more we in our natures reſemble them. Behold the gewgaw butterfly, the beau, who looks like a girl, and ſmells like a civet-cat, whoſe very words are female, and his geſture of the doubtful gender, who plumes himſelf upon his taylor's art, and, like a peacock, proudly ſpreads his gaudy feathers, whoſe utmoſt knowledge is the neweſt mode, and higheſt ambition the moſt admired dreſs; this pretty painted paltry creature is like a rich purſe that has no money in it, or fooliſh book, finely gilt and covered; the life of this poor Narciſſus, like a transforming inſect, entirely depends upon the cut and colour of his cloaths; he lives but while they laſt, and when a freſher faſhion, or finer coat appears, he dies. But of all kinds of luxury that is ſurely the moſt odious and abominable, where our country's gold is debaſed and barter'd away for foreign follies; where the wealth of the nation is injuriouſly ſquander'd away to enrich ſome ſtrolling vagabonds. As induſtry produces plenty, and idleneſs poverty, ſo all virtue and happineſs neceſſarily flies from, and every vice and evil flies to a people of debauched corrupted ſpirit. Luxury ſtupifies the ſenſes, and makes men tame, and fit for ſlavery; ſhe bows their minds, and cauſes them to ſtoop, like aſſes, to receive the ſlaviſh burden, and baſely court the iron hand of arbitrary power; ſhe, with her twin ſiſter corruption, have always been the bane of the greateſt ſtates and empires; no throne that has not truth and virtue for its baſis can ever laſt; as well

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well may we expect a house to stand, whose foundation is totally rotted and destroyed, or a man to live after his heart is perish'd, as that crown or kingdom to continue and endure, where luxury and corruption flourish and are promoted. How careful ought all monarchs to be to sow amongst their subjects the seeds of sound morality? since the stability of their thrones, and all their glory, honour, and happiness, entirely depends thereon.

Some Account of the Weekly Journals.

THE journals of Dec. 2, contain nothing very interesting or new; only the Remembrancer having brought himself under the lash of power for some odious comparisons in his paper of Nov. 18, endeavours to justify himself by the great freedoms that were formerly taken by the whigs, in K. Charles II's. reign, with the then duke of York, who, he says, stood as high as any prince of the blood royal ever did, not being heir apparent to the throne.—The Gazetteer has of late been almost wholly taken up with the business of the Westminster election, which, it must be own'd, has afforded matter for *Fools* of every class to divert themselves with.

The Westminster Journal of the 9th, reminds us of the famous convention with Spain, made 11 years ago, under the administration of Sir Robert Walpole; and says, that after a 9 years war, made professedly to extort better terms than were proposed in that convention, and more than a year of peace, we are not now, by what appears to the publick, got so forward in the settlement of our naval and mercantile disputes with Spain, as the minister abovementioned had brought us by the said convention.—The Remembrancer has an address to a certain great minister on the subject of lessening the national debt, by abolishing all unnecessary expences; in which our present situation is with great freedom laid open.

The Westminster Journal of the 16th contains some miscellaneous pieces, among which is a letter intended as a vindication of our universities, which concludes thus:

That there may want divers regulations and restrictions in our universities, I will not take upon me to dispute: But this I will take upon me to affirm, that none will effectually answer the intention of virtue and of christianity, till our * * * * * vouchsafe to keep their young rake-shames at home, and determine to send none to the universities but who have learn'd to behave soberly and discreetly, and are capable and willing to discharge the duties of students.

A SCHEME *of the Proportions the several Counties in* England *paid to the Land-Tax in* 1693, *and to the Subsidies in* 1697, *compared with the Number of Members they send to Parliament. In this Scheme the Proportions are thus considered, viz. that as the whole Kingdom sends* 513 *Members to Parliament, so the Whole of each Tax is divided into* 513 *equal Parts.*

Counties.	*Parts of the L. Tax.*	*Parts of the Subsidy.*	*Parlia. Members.*
Bedford —	7	4	4
Berks —	10	8	9
Bucks —	12	7	14
Cambridge —	9	6	6
Chester —	7	5	4
Cornwall — *	8	5	44
Cumberland — *	1	1	6
Derby —	6	4	4
Devon — *	21	19	26
Dorset — *	9,	6	20
Durham — *	3	4	4
Essex —	24	13	8
Gloucester —	12	8	8
Hereford —	5	4	8
Hertford —	11	8	6
Huntingdon —	4	3	4
Kent —	22	15	18
Lancaster — *	5	7	14
Leicester —	9	7	4
Lincoln —	19	11	12
Middlesex —	80	185	8
Monmouth —	3	2	3
Norfolk —	22	29	12
Northampton —	12	8	9
Northumberland *	4	3	8
Nottingham —	7	4	8
Oxon —	10	7	9
Rutland —	2	1	2
Salop —	7	6	12
Somerset —	19	15	18
Southampton — *	14	11	26
Stafford —	7	6	10
Suffolk —	20	15	16
Surrey —	18	16	14
Sussex —	16	10	28
Warwick —	10	8	6
Westmorland — *	1	1	4
Wilts — *	13	8	34
Worcester —	9	7	9
York — *	24	23	30
Wales —	11	12	24
All Eng. and Wales	513	513	513

	Land.	*Subs.*	*Mem.*
Note, That the Proportions of the 6 northern and 5 western counties marked thus * are —	103	88	216
And that Middlesex and Essex are	104	198	16

The

The following, we hope, will please the Lovers of Horsemanship, the Antiquarians, and the Politicians.

Old England, Dec. 23. N°. 300.

THE presents which arrived lately here from Algiers, more particularly the fine Barbs and their accoutrements, having been swelled up by common fame, ever a common liar, into a wonderful magnificence, excited my curiosity to take a view of them just as the train stood prepared to set out, with his excellency Hadgee Mehemmed Cogiah at the head of them, to St. James's. There were 4 Barbs in all, whereof 3 were in body-cloaths of tigers skins, but the 4th and the best was pretty richly compariſoned. The saddle, a full peak very little different in form from that which we use at the Manege on the pillar-horse, to give gentlemen the first rudiments of riding in, was adorned with a covering of gold-work much more taudry than solid, bespangled with a kind of Barbarick pearl, or rather small shining stones, calculated rather to catch the eye, than for either use or value. The stirrups were of solid silver washed with gold, and consisted of one continued piece of plate at the bottom, of the full length of the foot, with a little rise towards the middle, and an ear on each side arising over the instep of the foot, and forming at their junction in the centre a loop to receive the stirrup-leather; so that the foot of the rider must appear inclosed, as it were, in a patten. The stirrup-leathers, the head-stall and reins of the bridle, as also the crupper, of the breadth of near 3 fingers, were covered with golden ornaments, set off here and there with a clasp or lock of silver washed of about 3 inches long, but of no very curious workmanship. The bits and branches were but indifferently formed, and every way unequal to their appurtenances.

But what seemed to me very extraordinary was, that not only the Algerine grooms, but also those of his majesty's own stables, appeared ignorant how to lead a horse to advantage: Instead of adroitly fastening the lifted hand, with a little reserve in the arm, to the head-stall at the eye of the near branch above the bit, they clumsily got hold of the reins just at the Sevils or Tourettoles, at the other extremeties of the branches, which, being griped together in the hand, rendered the bit uneasy upon the bars of the horse's mouth, and by thus sinking his head, lessened the striking expansion of his beautiful counter, with all the advantages of his rising forehand. In short, they were very little better led than a pony is by the hands of an old woman to market.

If must be acknowledged, that these Barbs are very well formed; lively ey'd, bold ear'd, full breasted and flanked; their barrels finely rounded, their croups well compassed; their pasterns short and flexible; a fine length of frizzled mane descending from the ears to the withers; their tails yet unincumbered; their size larger than usual with that breed, being between 15 and 16 hands high, and yet without too much light under the belly, which very rarely happens. But notwithstanding all these perfections, and that the noble creatures appeared well planted on very delicate and finely turned limbs; yet they wanted a capital beauty; for their nostrils were not wide or extended enough to shew the red within, as may be seen in some Spanish horses; which, though of a lesser size, I may venture to assert, emulate, if they don't transcend, these Barbs in beauty, at least about the head.

Barbary was famous early in history for the finest breed of horses in the known world. We read of them in the time of the ancient Numidians, and how expert those people were in the art of riding without bit or rein, or saddle, or stirrup; which is so very strange and wonderful, that few good horsemen can give credit to it. As to stirrups, 'tis true, the Romans appear in the æquestrian statutes to have had none, nor any other saddle than a cloth lying flat under them. That a rider may do without either of these is very obvious, since, in order to acquire a good seat, we are taught at the Manege to ride without stirrups. But, if we should admit, that the ancient Numidians were ignorant of the use and operation of the bridle, which is hardly credible, 'tis plain the Romans had them; and I think it impossible to dress a horse without one, or even barely ride him, with effect, without reins and a head-stall. There is reason to doubt, from the form and manner of the accoutrements in use among the moderns of Barbary, that they are not as good horsemen, in their short stirrups, as their ancients were without any at all, since a firm seat depends on the rider's knees, more than on his hands, in the long manner we are taught to ride in all the academies through Europe, which of course rests the rider on his twist in the saddle, and gives him an established seat: Whereas the contrary way of riding so very short, renders the knees in a manner useless, and casts the rider backward on the tip of his rump, like a sitting monkey, or a Hottar, which can in no wise give either a graceful or true seat; and therefore

I can never think theſe people good horſemen, notwithſtanding what ſome travellers tell us of them; but rather that they derive their fame that way from what has been delivered down to us of their predeceſſors the antient Numidians, and others on that ſide of the Mediterranean.

But my love of horſemanſhip has carried me out of my way, ſince I meant no more at firſt than to obſerve, that all the preſents which his Algerine excellency brought along with him, animate or inanimate, can amount to but very little more than 500l. ſterling, in value; which is a cheap way of deprecating for ſo great an inſult and depredation as the Algerines committed againſt the honour of the imperial crown of Great Britain, in plundering his majeſty's pacquet-boat of the value of near 100,000l. ſterling, (ſee p. 435.) I ſay, a few pair of piſtols, a fuſil, four Barbs, with a ſingle ſaddle, a ſingle antelope, and ſome rich cloths of gold for his majeſty; a ſingle Barb for his royal highneſs the prince; another for the duke, and a third for his grace of Bedford, (for I think theſe are all) is an eaſy ſacrifice to appeaſe the reſentment of a juſtly incenſed monarch, who has been tenfold wounded in his glory, and whoſe ſubjects have been defpoiled of their riches in a faithleſs and moſt unwarrantable manner while under his immediate care, and which theſe aggreſſors have refuſed to reſtore.

One would have thought, that a compleat reſtitution of what theſe people had taken from us, with a proper apology for their conduct, would have been the leaſt deprecation they could have offered. But it is to be feared, that theſe Algerines, having obſerved the Spaniards on the oppoſite coaſt committing depredations upon our merchants and cruelties on the perſons of our ſailors, with impunity, were tempted from thence to make a more adventurous eſſay upon us, in expectation, that thoſe who had borne ſo many indignities on the north ſide of the Mediterranean, might not be averſe to bear with ſtill more on the ſouth, by way of waking them into remembrance of what was to long due by treaty.

But if the Algerines are to be ſuffered to become their own paymaſters by captures, as often as they are neglected by our court, it is to be hoped they will come to a fair account with us for the laſt, and be graciouſly pleaſed, after deducting the amount of the arrears due to them, to return the overplus into the hands of the Rt. Hon. the commiſſioners of his majeſty's treaſury, who know ſo well how to diſpoſe of the publick monies, and to account ſo clearly for them afterwards in parliament.

If our long patient bearings under the repeated inſults of the Spaniards, encouraged the Algerines to come in for a blow upon us alſo; and that theſe are careſſed with their rattles, hobby horſes and playthings, inſtead of being chaſtiſed, it is no wonder that their ſavage neighbours of Fez have catched the infection, and inſult us likewiſe in their turn. The outrages they have committed againſt the dignity of the crown, in the perſon of our miniſter at Tetuan, are notorious thro' all Europe, as they paſſed thro' Spain and France into Holland, and were in every mouth on the continent, before they could arrive at us. Our advices from Italy mention the daring affront as a foundation laid to rouſe us into glorious vengeance againſt a barbarous people, more ſavage and cruel than their fellow-inhabitants that range thro' the wilds and deſerts of Africk in ſearch of prey. Who glows not with an impulſe of revenge on ſuch an occaſion as this, is no friend to his country! Our miniſter dragged violently into confinement! His ſecretary caſt into a loathſome dungeon, with all our fellow-ſubjects in ſlavery at that place, and our merchants plundered of all their effects! (See p. 556.)

But tho' nothing can juſtify or atone for ſuch outrageous violences upon the laws of nations; yet, if we examine into this ſurprizing affair, we ſhall find that theſe ſavages have been highly provoked, and their patience much abuſed. They have had a demand of a long ſtanding upon us; a demand allowed and ratified under the faith of treaties, for the redemption of our unfortunate countrymen out of the ſeverities of bondage! Repeated promiſes of payments have been made and as often broken. The court of Morocco became at laſt impatient with their officers at Tetuan; who, in fear of the royal ſabre, urged our miniſter there, and he his ſuperiors here, in vain, for payment, till mocked by repeated amuſements and worried with endleſs deluſions, they became outrageous and run headlong into the horrid diſorders and cruelties of ſeizing, beating, wounding and impriſoning all his majeſty's faithful ſubjects within their reach, and plundering their effects. Miſerable ſtate! pity your hapleſs countrymen, O ye Britons! in dungeons and in chains!

It has been obſerved by thoſe who keep lions, and other beaſts of prey, that they are traſtable and quiet while duly fed; but, if neglected, will ſeize on their keepers, and deſtroy them. It may be ſaid, that as we have thought fit to enter into engagements with the Barbarian men of prey I have mentioned, we ought to have dealt punctually with them, and, by giving them the feed they expected, prevent the fury of their hunger. JOUR-

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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 505.

In the Debate begun in your laſt, the next Speech I ſhall give you was that made by Pomponius Atticus, *which was to this Effect:*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

AS all the parliamentary inquiries into the conduct of miniſters, which I ever heard or read of, have either produced no effect, or a very bad one, I have been, and I believe, I ſhall always be againſt our giving ourſelves any ſuch trouble; and, I am ſure, I ſhall never be for our inquiring into the conduct of any publick tranſaction, which is applauded even by the voice of common fame, a voice which never was favourable to miniſters, till after they were in their graves, and then, indeed, they may meet with that juſtice, which they never could expect while they were alive. I know, Sir, it has been often urged in this houſe, that common fame is a foundation ſufficient for an inquiry; but this is a doctrine which I never could ſubſcribe to, becauſe if it were allowed in its full extent, we could never be a ſeſſion without an inquiry; for I never heard of a miniſter who was not, every year of his adminiſtration, accuſed by common fame of having done ſomething amiſs. I muſt, therefore, be of opinion, that a parliamentary inquiry, ought to have ſomething more ſolid, than common fame to reſt on. But whether this be a right opinion, or no, is a queſtion that can have nothing to do in the preſent debate; for the late treaty of peace is not ſo much as accuſed by common fame. By every one, who conſiders the circumſtances to which both we and our allies were reduced, it is allowed to be a better treaty than could be expected; and as the decree of a judge is generally ſuppoſed to be juſt, when neither of the contending parties is pleaſed with it, ſo the late treaty has this in its favour, that it is more exclaimed againſt in France than it is in England.

An inquiry into the conduct of our miniſters, with regard to the late treaty of peace, cannot, therefore, Sir, be ſaid to have even common fame for a foundation, and if we have no foundation for inquiring into that treaty, we can have no foundation for inquiring into any tranſaction previous to it; for ſurely we ought not to inflame the nation, and expoſe our own characters and the dignity of this aſſembly, by ſetting on foot an inquiry into an affair which is not condemned by common fame, unleſs we had proofs of ſome wicked deſign or egregious miſconduct. I ſay, Sir, expoſe our own characters and the dignity of this aſſembly, becauſe when a parliamentary inquiry is ſet on foot, the people always conclude, that ſomething wicked or very weak has been done, and they juſtly expect to ſee the authors puniſhed, or at leaſt removed from our national councils: If they are diſappointed in this expectation, they always ſuppoſe, that many of us have been bribed to ſcreen the guilty, and conceive a very unfavourable opinion of this auguſt aſſembly. This is a moſt dangerous conſequence, and might prove fatal to the conſtitution of our government; and yet, this muſt always be the conſequence of our inquiring into any tranſaction, which can neither be accuſed of weakneſs or wickedneſs; for unleſs ſomething of

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this kind does appear, no parliamentary punishment can ensue.

But supposing, Sir, that there has been some little neglect or imprudence in the management of any publick affair, and that the managers not only deserve, but would probably upon an inquiry meet with a parliamentary punishment or censure; yet the dangers to which the nation is exposed by every such inquiry, do a great deal more than over-balance the advantages that can be expected from it. The noble lord was pleased to say, that as such an inquiry is always carried on by a secret committee, there could be no danger of any secrets being thereby discovered, that might any way prejudice the honour of the crown, or the interest of the nation; but in this, I must differ from his lordship; for I shall always look upon it as a certain maxim, that the more persons a secret is commited to, the greater is the danger of its being discovered. Besides, our privy counsellors are always sworn to secrecy, which will always be a bar to their discovering any of the secrets of government, as the noble lord himself was pleased to observe; for, surely, no man will wantonly tell a secret, when he knows, that the person he tells it to, must look upon him as a perjured knave: But I never heard that the members, even of our secret committees, take any oath of secrecy; therefore, we have reason to be afraid of their discovering secrets out of mere wantonness, especially, when we consider how fond men are to shew, that they know more than the rest of mankind.

The noble lord was pleased to advance another doctrine, Sir, in which I cannot agree with him; He was pleased to say, that a wise and upright minister can be put to no great trouble by an inquiry into his conduct; but I must beg his lordship's pardon. If an innocent man were to be tried for murder, can any one think, that it would give him no concern, or that the preparing for, and making his defence, would take up no part of his time? The most prudent and most innocent man may be brought to suffer by false witnesses, or by misapprehending the evidence, either for him or against him; therefore, he must give close attention during the whole time of the trial, to prevent or expose falshood, and to have the evidence on both sides clearly and rightly understood. This is the very case of a minister, whose conduct is inquired into by parliament: His character, perhaps, his life, is at stake; and, therefore, during the whole course of the inquiry, let it be of never so long continuance, he must give the closest attention to its proceedings: He must take care to prevent or expose any false witnesses against him; he must take care to have proper witnesses, and proper vouchers for his defence; and he must take care to have the whole evidence, on both sides, distinctly and rightly understood: Can a minister, in such circumstances, have time to mind the publick business of the nation? Ought we to bring any one of our sovereign's ministers into such circumstance, without any previous proofs or strong presumptions of his being guilty? Even then we ought not, unless some very great national advantage may be expected from the result of the inquiry.

These, Sir, are inconveniences and dangers which should make us, at all times, extremely cautious of entering upon any inquiry into the conduct of our ministers; but the greatest and most dangerous inconvenience I have not yet mentioned: That is, the discredit it brings upon our administration at all foreign courts. It is like a gentleman's having a suit brought against him for his whole estate: Let the suit be never so groundless, no man will give him credit

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credit till it be determined; and in the mean time he may loſe an opportunity of making great improvements. The caſe may be the ſame with this nation. As my worthy friend upon the floor has already hinted, we have ſtill ſeveral articles to ſettle both with France and Spain, relating to our commerce and plantations. Could our miniſters expect any ſucceſs in their negotiations for this purpoſe, ſhould they be brought under, what I may call a parliamentary proſecution? And as both France and Spain feel as yet the ſmart of the wounds they received from our navy, if thoſe points are not ſettled whilſt that ſmart remains, we may afterwards find it very difficult, if not impoſſible, ever to procure any ſettlement, without a new war. Both theſe kingdoms have reaſon to dread the power of this nation, whilſt we are cordially united amongſt ourſelves: France owes its being to our diviſions under Henry VI. and its preſent grandeur to our diviſions under Charles I. and Spain owes its preſent low condition to our cordial union under Q. Elizabeth and Q. Anne. As parliamentary inquiries have always fomented diviſions in this country, if any ſuch thing ſhould be now ſet on foot, they will expect the ſame conſequence, and will haughtily reject the moſt reaſonable propoſals our miniſters can make.

The preſent is, therefore, Sir, the moſt improper time we can chuſe for inquiring into any late tranſaction, were there really a good ground for ſuch an inquiry. But when there is not the leaſt ground: When our miniſters are not ſo much as accuſed by common fame of having purſued any wicked or weak meaſures: When they have brought our enemies to yield up by a peace all the conqueſts they had made during the courſe of a ſucceſsful war, an inquiry would not only be groundleſs, but madneſs; for as to the inſinuations thrown out, as if our ſucceſs in the war had been defeated by the rivalſhip of two contending miniſters, or as if any thing had been neglected in the treaty of peace, on purpoſe to ſhew the people of this nation, that they muſt not expect any redreſs by entering into a war againſt the good liking of ſome gentlemen; they do not require any anſwer, becauſe I know of no rivalſhip that has lately been between miniſters, nor do I know of any gentlemen that were againſt entering into the war; and after we had entered into the war, it is evident from facts, and confirmed by the large debt we have contracted, that we did all we could to obtain ſucceſs. It is manifeſt, that we did not ſpare our money, and our enemies themſelves confeſs, that our troops did did not ſpare their blood. If our allies did not likewiſe exert their utmoſt ſtrength, or if their troops did not at all times appear ſo forward to ſpill their blood in their country's cauſe, are our miniſters to blame? Or can this be a reaſon for our inquiring into the conduct of our miniſters?

But it ſeems to be ſome people's way of thinking, Sir, that every misfortune ought to be charged to the account of our miniſters: Tho' in this country, miniſters have leſs power than in any other, yet we ſeem to think, they have more power than was ever granted by God Almighty to any human creature. If an expedition be diſappointed by contrary winds or tempeſts, our miniſters are charged with the diſappointment, as if they had command of wind and weather. If an enterprize fails by the neglect or incapacity of the officers employed, our complaints preſently run high againſt our miniſters, tho' every one knows, that by the nature of our conſtitution, our miniſters are often obliged to employ officers, on whoſe care or capacity they have very little dependence.

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In ſhort, ſome people amongſt us ſeem to treat our miniſters as the Turkiſh Janizaries do their commanders. If they have good ſucceſs, their commander is a wiſe and a great general, let his ſucceſs be never ſo accidental, his blunders never ſo conſpicuous: Whereas, if they meet with bad ſucceſs, the whole blame is laid upon the commander, tho' often owing to their own cowardice or ſedition. But in one reſpect there is a wide difference; for in this way of judging, the Turkiſh Janizaries are conſtant and uniform; whereas, in this country, let a man who but yeſterday loaded the miniſters with every misfortune, and imputed every ſucceſs to mere chance: I ſay, let ſuch a man have to day a place in the adminiſtration, and he becomes the very reverſe of a Turkiſh Janizary: Every ſucceſs is then owing to the wiſdom of the miniſter, and every misfortune he aſcribes to ſome fatal accident beyond the reach of human foreſight.

This, Sir, is an obſervation I have long ſince made: It has been confirmed by many experiments; and if a new experiment were now to be made, I believe, I ſhould ſee the truth of it eſtabliſhed. But thank God! his majeſty has a much juſter way of judging: He does not judge of a miniſter from the event, but from the whole tenor of his conduct; and whatever the neceſſity of the times might oblige K. William to do, as his preſent majeſty neither is, nor ever was, under any ſuch neceſſity, we muſt ſuppoſe that his majeſty would not only have diſcovered, but diſgraced any miniſter that had ſacrificed his glory, or the good of his ſubjects, to any private paſſion or reſentment; which with me is of itſelf alone a ſufficient argument for concluding, that nothing weak or wicked has been tranſacted either in the proſecution of the war, or the negotiations for a peace, and, therefore, I am againſt our agreeing to this motion.

The laſt Speech I ſhall give in this Debate was that made by C. Popilius Lænas, *the Purport of which was as follows*, viz.

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

THE hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, ſet out with an opinion, and concluded with an obſervation, for both which I am ſorry to ſay, he has from experience by a great deal too much reaſon. His opinion was, that parliamentary inquiries into the conduct of miniſters have either produced no effect, or a very bad one: I ſhall admit, that they have ſometimes, tho' ſeldom, produced a bad effect; and I ſhall alſo admit, that they have but rarely produced all the effect they ought to have done; but he muſt remember a very late inquiry that produced ſome effect, tho' far from all the effect which the people had reaſon to expect from it; and if, he thinks, that the effect it produced was a bad one, I believe, he will find very few unbiaſſed men in the kingdom to join with him in opinion. Nevertheleſs, I ſhall readily excuſe him having ſuch an opinion of it, upon many accounts, and chiefly, becauſe we are apt to have a very bad opinion of any effect by which we have been once heartily frightned. But will he ſay, that the inquiry into the conduct of the South-Sea ſcheme in the year 1720, the inquiry into the conduct of the earl of Macclesfield, and many others I could mention, produced no effect, or a very bad one? We are not therefore to condemn parliamentary inquiries by the lump, becauſe ſuch an inquiry has, perhaps, once in a century produced a bad effect.

I ſhall grant, Sir, that miniſters

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and their favourites have generally a ſtrong reaſon for exploding as much as they can all parliamentary inquires; and as the hon. gentleman has been a miniſter, or the favourite of a miniſter, I believe, almoſt ever ſince he began to form any opinion about parliamentary affairs, I do not in the leaſt queſtion his having been always againſt our giving ourſelves any ſuch trouble; but as I never was a miniſter, nor the favourite of a miniſter, I have formed a very different opinion of ſuch inquiries, being fully convinced, that they will much oftner produce a good than a bad effect, unleſs our miniſters ſhould find means to have always a ſtaunch majority in both houſes of parliament, and then, indeed, it is eaſy to foreſee, that ſuch inquiries would be made the ſcourge of every great and honeſt man in the kingdom: Every man's life, liberty, and eſtate would depend upon the good will of the miniſter for the time being; for the boaſted boon we got by the act of ſettlement, as to fixing our judges in their ſeals, *Quamdiu ſe bene geſſerint*, would be of no effect, becauſe, if any one of them dared diſobey the directions of the miniſter, he would be addreſſed out of his place by parliament; but this fatal conſequence will, I hope, be ſome time or other prevented by a ſtrict and free parliamentary inquiry into the powers our miniſters are now poſſeſſed of; for the reſult of ſuch an inquiry would, I am confident, produce a law for annihilating or reſtraining moſt of thoſe powers; and the obſervation with which the hon. gentleman concluded, muſt convince every man who has a regard for our conſtitution, that ſuch an inquiry and ſuch a law are now become abſolutely neceſſary.

The truth of his obſervation I ſhall not controvert: I do believe, he has too often found it confirmed by experience; but, I hope, he has likewiſe met with many exceptions, and, I think, that for the ſake of ſome of his friends, he might have ſpared making any ſuch obſervation; for, however it may affect them, it can as yet affect none of thoſe who patroniſe the motion now before us. I was, therefore, ſurprized, Sir, to hear ſuch an obſervation made by that hon. gentleman; but I was more ſurprized to hear him affirm, that his preſent majeſty was never brought under a neceſſity to employ thoſe whom he knew to be plotting againſt him. Sir, the parliament has ſometimes tore a wicked miniſter from the boſom of their ſovereign: This is conſtitutional, this is legal: But even the parliament never preſumed to tell their ſovereign, You ſhall employ this man, or this ſet of men. Shall a number of private men conſpire to do what the parliament only can do, and even what the parliament never preſumed to do? I know, that ſuch a conſpiracy is not declared treaſon by ſtatute; but I will ſay, that it is as much a plot againſt the king's ſovereignty, as a conſpiracy in favour of the pretender would be a plot againſt his crown; and in common ſenſe, tho' not by ſtatute, it is equally criminal. By our preſent conſtitution, I know, that any ſubject may refuſe ſerving the crown, or reſign his employment when he pleaſes; but for a number of ſubjects to enter into a conſpiracy to reſign all at once, and at a moſt critical conjuncture, unleſs their ſovereign will diſmiſs ſuch a miniſter, or employ ſuch a one, is in my opinion, the next degree to treaſon. Whether any ſuch thing has been done of late years, I leave to be conſidered by thoſe that hear me; but if it has, I am ſure, it cannot be ſaid, that K. William, or any ſovereign of theſe kingdoms, was ever in a time of peace treated ſo by a conſpiracy among a few of his ſubjects.

But now, Sir, to come to the ſubject

ſubject properly under conſideration. I ſhall join with the hon. gentleman in opinion, that the late treaty of peace was even better than could be expected, conſidering the circumſtances that both we and our allies were reduced to; for we muſt not compare this laſt treaty with the treaty of Utrecht, becauſe our circumſtances were widely different. Our publick credit was really become precarious, and our allies the Dutch were in a moſt dangerous ſituation, ſo dangerous, that I am perſuaded, if we had rejected the terms then offered by France, the Dutch would have taken care of their own ſafety, by concluding a treaty of neutrality at leaſt, if not by joining againſt us. If either of theſe had been the conſequence, gentlemen are much miſtaken who ſuppoſe, that the French would have withdrawn their armies from Flanders, and reſolved to carry on the war only in Italy. No, Sir, they would have marched the great army they then had in Flanders directly to Hanover, and the princes of the empire would have been ſo far from reſenting it, that ſome of them, and, perhaps, the *Swedes* too, would have joined in the expedition. I know that by the act of ſettlement it is provided, that this nation ſhall not engage in any war for the ſake of Hanover; but if that electorate comes to be attacked upon our account, we are certainly bound both in honour and juſtice to defend it to the utmoſt of our power: This we muſt have done, this we were bound to do by all the ties by which one nation can be bound to defend another; but could we have done this effectually, after the Dutch had withdrawn themſelves from the alliance? Ruſſia, perhaps, as well as the houſe of Auſtria might have joined us with their whole force, but the chief expence of the war muſt have lain upon us; and conſidering the precarious ſtate of our publick credit, we could not propoſe to have ſupported this expence, no not for one campaign.

From hence I muſt conclude, Sir, that our agreeing to the preliminaries at Aix la Chapelle was an act of force not of choice, and that this force was put upon us by the Dutch, declaring plainly, that if we would not accept of the terms then offered, they would provide for their own ſafety, by agreeing to a neutrality, withdrawing their troops from our army, and obliging our army to evacuate their territories. But, Sir, ſuppoſing this laſt treaty of peace was a force put upon our miniſters, in the manner I have mentioned, and ſuppoſing it to be the general opinion, that the terms are better than in our circumſtances could be expected, is that a reaſon for our not inquiring into it? Will any one ſay, that, abſtractedly ſpeaking, it is a good treaty? Sir, I will ſay, that it is the moſt diſhonourable, the moſt diſadvantageous treaty England has made ſince the reign of Henry VI. Nay, I will not even except the treaties made during a late adminiſtration; and as I have mentioned the unfortunate reign of Henry VI. I muſt obſerve, that France neither owes its being to our diviſions in that reign, nor its grandeur to our diviſions in the reign of Charles I. but to the weakneſs of our adminiſtration in thoſe two reigns; to which I may add, that France owes its recovery from the low ſtate to which it was reduced in the reign of Q. Anne, entirely to the weakneſs of our adminiſtration ſince that time; and if we do inquire into the laſt treaty of peace, and the conduct of the war previous to it, I am afraid it will appear, that the fatal neceſſity we were reduced to, of agreeing to ſuch a diſhonourable and diſadvantageous treaty, was owing to the weakneſs, if not the wickedneſs, of ſome now in our adminiſtration.

If this be the caſe, Sir, if there be

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be but a ſuſpicion that this is the caſe, is it not a good foundation for a parliamentary inquiry? The hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt was pleaſed to ſay, that he knew of no late rivalſhip between miniſters, nor did he know of any gentlemen that were againſt the war. It may be ſo, Sir, but it is pretty notoriouſly known, or at leaſt generally ſuſpected, that ſeveral gentlemen of high diſtinction were againſt the war with Spain, as well as againſt that for ſupporting the houſe of Auſtria. As to the laſt, I believe every one remembers, what a clamour was raiſed againſt our taking the Hanover troops into our pay for that purpoſe. I was myſelf one that joined in raiſing that clamour, and I then thought, I was right in doing ſo, but I am now convinced, I was wrong, and I may the more freely declare it, becauſe no one can ſay, that this change in my way of judging proceeds from any place in the adminiſtration.

Then, Sir, as to the contention or rivalſhip between two miniſters, whether the hon. gentleman knows it or no, I believe it certain, that there was ſuch a contention, and that it run ſo high, that his majeſty was at laſt obliged to diſmiſs the miniſter, who had always appeared zealous for the war with Spain, as well as that for the ſupport of the houſe of Auſtria. Whether the other miniſter endeavoured to render the war unſucceſsful, becauſe it had been adviſed by his rival, or whether our ill ſucceſs was owing to weakneſs and bad conduct, is what we are and ought to inquire into; but I muſt obſerve, that our having been at a great expence, and run a great deal in debt, is no proof, that there was neither weakneſs nor deſign in the war's being ſo unſucceſsful; for in the conduct of ſuch a war, an infinite ſum of money may be ſpent to very little purpoſe, and there are numberleſs ways of rendering a war deſignedly unſucceſsful, which cannot be diſcovered by common obſervers. But this is not the caſe at preſent; for many of thoſe ways have been diſcovered, and plainly pointed out, not only in converſation but in print. There are many facts pointed out, which, if true, could proceed from nothing but the greateſt weakneſs, or from a formed deſign to render the war ruinous to this nation. As many of thoſe facts are now publiſhed to the world, and many others talk'd of in common converſation, I ſhall not take up your time with repeating them; but in my opinion, they lay us under an indiſpenſable neceſſity to inquire into the late treaty of peace, and the conduct of the war, which made it neceſſary for us to accept of that treaty.

Beſides, Sir, from the very nature of the thing an inquiry becomes neceſſary; for the ill ſucceſs of a war muſt always proceed from the unſucceſsful party's being overmatch'd, or from his bad conduct, or from accident. As to accidents, Sir, I cannot recollect ſo much as one croſs accident we met with during the whole courſe of the war: On the contrary, every remarkable accident was in our favour. The death of the laſt emperor was very much in our favour: The death of the king of Spain was likewiſe an accident in our favour: Our ſucceſs at Dettingen, I may ſay, the preſervation of our army there, was chiefly owing to an accidental raſh ſtep in one of the French generals; and none of the French victories were owing to accident, but to their ſuperior conduct, or ſuperior numbers. Then as to our being over-match'd, if we were, it was a moſt cogent reaſon for our embracing the firſt reaſonable offers of peace, and conſequently militates ſtrongly againſt the conduct of thoſe who were the authors of rejecting the treaty of Hanau. If the offers then made were any way reaſonable, thoſe who adviſed their being rejected cannot

pretend to ſay, that we were overmatched in the war, and, therefore, muſt acknowledge, that our ill ſucceſs was owing to bad conduct. From whence it is, I think, evident, that if the offers of peace made at Hanau were reaſonable, and if thoſe who adviſed their being rejected have ever ſince had the management of the war, they muſt be one way or other to blame, conſequently, their conduct ought to be inquired into. Indeed, the conduct of the whole war from the beginning of that with Spain, ought, I think, to be inquired into; for if a war which has coſt this nation above Three or Four and Fifty Millions Sterling, without reaping any one advantage, and a war in the proſecution of which a courſe of bad conduct may ſo probably be ſupported, is not a proper ſubject for a parliamentary inquiry, I am ſure, nothing ever can be ſo.

As to the objections made againſt our entering into ſuch an inquiry, they will always be equally good againſt our entering upon an inquiry into any tranſaction that has a relation to foreign affairs, and this of itſelf is ſufficient to render them of no weight; but as to that of diminiſhing the influence of our miniſters at the courts of France and Spain, and thereby retarding or diſappointing the adjuſting of thoſe articles that ſtill remain to be ſettled relating to our commerce and plantations, it is ſo far from being an objection, that, I believe, it is rather an argument for an inquiry. Both thoſe courts know, that our preſent adminiſtration is of the ſame complexion with a late one, which ſubmitted to their inſults for near 20 years together, and would have continued to ſubmit, if it had not been drove into a war by the people, and by a bold enterprize of one of our ſea-commanders. When thoſe courts hear of an inquiry's being ſet on foot, they will of courſe ſuſpect, that it may make way for a change in our adminiſtration, and that the new miniſters not having been bred up at the puſillanimous ſchool of the miniſter lately deceaſed, will inſiſt upon higher terms than the preſent would readily agree to; which ſuſpicion will make them ſettle every thing in diſpute as ſoon as poſſible; for from the experience they have had of our naval ſtrength, I believe, they will be cautious of entering again into a war with this nation, till they think themſelves an equal match for us at ſea; and that, I hope, we ſhall take care to prevent, by increaſing our naval ſtrength in proportion as they increaſe theirs.

As to the objection, Sir, that an inquiry would ſo much employ our miniſters, that they could not attend to the publick affairs of the nation, it might have ſome weight, were we engaged in a war; but as it is now a time of profound peace, and as the inquiry could not be of any long duration, they may ſpare time enough to provide for their defence; and, I think, they ſhould deſire to be put upon it, if they be innocent; for an innocent man who has the misfortune to be accuſed of any heinous crime, will certainly be deſirous of being put upon his trial, that he may have an opportunity to vindicate his character: Even a private man is in ſuch a caſe bound, in juſtice to his character, to deſire a trial; but a miniſter has a farther and higher obligation, becauſe the infamy of his character may hurt that of his ſovereign, and alienate the affections of the people.

In this light, Sir, let us conſider the ſituation of our preſent miniſters, The complaints are loud againſt their conduct of the late war: They are accuſed not only of miſconduct, but of deſigning to render the war unſucceſsful for private ends of their own. They can vindicate themſelves no way but by ſubmitting to a ſtrict and impartial parliamentary inquiry. This they are bound to ſubmit

ſubmit to, in duty to their own character, in duty to their ſovereign. If they do, they may be able to ſhew, that the terms of peace offered at Hanau, were ſuch as we could not agree to, that no ſuch terms as we could agree to were offered, till the congreſs at Aix la Chapelle, and that our misfortunes in the war, proceeded all from our being over-matched and over powered. But if they do not ſubmit to an inquiry: If by means of their friends in this houſe, they defeat every motion tending that way, what can the world think? Will it not think them guilty of the very worſt things that have been laid to their charge? And how this may affect their ſovereign, I leave to them to judge. Therefore, Sir, in duty to his majeſty, and in friendſhip to our preſent miniſters, without either place or penſion, I ſhall give my vote for this motion, and for every motion that ſeems to have the ſame tendency with this.

The next Debate we had in our Club was upon a Motion, That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions for laying before the houſe, copies of the overtures for a general pacification, mentioned, &c. (as in our Magazine for laſt October, page 455, col. 1. *)

As the Arguments made uſe of for and againſt this Motion were nearly the ſame with thoſe in the former Debate, I ſhall give you only two or three ſhort Speeches upon this Subject; and the firſt I ſhall give was that made by Lart. Tolumnius, *which was to this Effect:*

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

WHEN a motion was made you lately, relative to ſome other tranſactions (thoſe at Hanau) I was not ſo much ſurprized, that gentlemen in power ſhould be unwilling to lay before you, any propoſitions that had been made of an advantageous nature to this country, which by a compariſon with the terms, on which peace has ſince been concluded, would convince us of their own miſconduct, which, I think, is the ſofteſt expreſſion I can beſtow on it. But, Sir, it is ſomething extremely myſterious, that they ſhould appear equally ſolicitous to conceal propoſitions which were ſo extremely diſadvantageous, that we were aſſured from the throne itſelf, they were inadmiſſable; and, therefore, it is impoſſible to ſuggeſt any other motives for ſuch a behaviour, but a conſciouſneſs, that thoſe very inadmiſſable terms, or even ſome ſtill worſe than thoſe, have been ſince admitted: For it ſeems, Sir, there are no terms ſo bad that were previouſly offer'd and rejected, with which this treaty of peace, as it now ſtands, will bear the teſt of compariſon. And, upon my word, I do not conceive what terms they were that could have been more inadmiſſable, eſpecially, as far as relates to Great Britain, than thoſe of this treaty, which have fixt an indelible ſtamp of infamy on our national reputation, and have ſacrificed the great commercial intereſt of this country, by the precarious footing on which it has left all your trade to Spain; and in this reſpect, whatever diſadvantages your Spaniſh trade labours under, is ſo much given to France, which will ſupplant you in it. What I ſay, I do not intend merely in regard to the affair of ſearching our ſhips, but the leaving the treaty of 1715 unconfirmed †, by which your commerce may be expoſed to ſuch high duties, as will entirely cut it up by the roots; or can we imagine France will

Sir E—— T——.

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* See London Magazine for 1748, p. 150, col. 2.

† See London Magazine for 1748, p. 505, col. 2.

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will hereafter ſuffer Spain to ſettle this point, in our favour, by ſubſequent negotiations, from which ſhe reaps ſuch infinite advantages, without ſome equivalent that may be fatal to us.

Our trade is now left on the foot of the explanatory articles of the treaty of Utrecht, which were thought ſo bad, that they did not dare at that time to inſert them in the body of the treaty, nor were they ſigned by the plenipotentaries, no traces of them were to be found in the ſecretaries offices; but they were clandeſtinely negotiated by an Iriſh papiſt, then reſident in Spain, and privately foiſted into the ratifications. How this matter comes to be neglected now, muſt create ſuſpicions of a moſt alarming nature; for as we have given up every pledge in our hands, that could induce a compliance from the courts of Spain and France hereafter, this may be reſerved as a plea for what dare not now be avowed, and for which neceſſity then will be urged as a juſtification. And let every gentleman, who hears me, reflect on this occaſion, that our negotiations with Spain are intruſted to the *ſame* perſon, who a few years ago concluded the ſo much deteſted and infamous convention with that crown.

But, Sir, it becomes this houſe more particularly to exert their right or rather duty of enquiry at this time, from a conſideration of the very contemptuous manner in which it has been treated, in regard to the preſent peace, as it was not thought worthy to have even the preliminaries, when ſigned, communicated to it, tho' ſigned and ſent over while parliament was ſetting, and when a total diſregard, in thoſe preliminaries, to the united ſenſe of parliament, moſt ſolemnly expreſſed by the unanimous reſolution of both houſes, in relation to the pretenſions of Spain to viſit our ſhips, made ſuch a communication more particularly decent and neceſſary.

As therefore, on the other hand, there is not the leaſt ill conſequence pretended from giving us a ſight of the propoſitions now moved for; as nothing but a conſciouſneſs of guilt, can induce a deſire to keep them concealed; as the knowledge of them is neceſſary to form and determine our judgment on ſubſequent tranſactions, I am moſt ſincerely for the motion.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

The reader is deſired to correct the following errata, occaſioned by a miſtake of the tranſcriber, viz. p. 495, col. 2. line 31 and 46, for 1744 read 1743. Line 36, read 51,043,347. Line 38, read 53,043,347. And line 46. read 22,956,653.

REFLECTIONS *on* ATHEISM *and* SUPERSTITION, *occaſion'd by what Dr.* Foſter *has lately publiſh'd.*

I Will not enter into an examination of Dr. Foſter's reaſonings on theſe ſubjects; I only offer my own ſentiments. The calamities and miſchiefs which ariſe from the unrighteous and unreaſonable behaviour of men, are generally imputed to one or both of theſe cauſes. But if we nearly and truly ſurvey what paſſeth in the world, we ſhall more properly aſcribe them to intenſe ſelfiſhneſs, to a brutal, unthinking temper, or to the dominion of paſſion and appetite.

The bulk of mankind live, indeed, without God in the world; not that they have a formal diſbelief, for they are abſolute ſtrangers to thought and reflection. They of ſuperior rank have their underſtandings as little exercis'd in ſtrict reaſoning, and as rarely employed in ſpiritual contemplations, as the meaneſt of the vulgar. In their days of health and proſperity, they deny his being, or ſay unto God, Depart from us, for we deſire not the knowledge of thy ways;

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ways; but when ſurrounded with diſtreſſes and troubles, then are their minds wholly poſſeſs'd with ſuperſtitious conceits and devices.

How ſmall is the number of thoſe, who are in any degree uniform and conſiſtent in the whole of their lives? Fixed and laſting notions are very uncommon, and, therefore, the real characters and ſentiments of men are rarely known. We muſt form the beſt judgment we can from their pretenſions and behaviour. A neceſſary brevity will not allow me to enlarge: I therefore proceed.

In order to a proper diſcuſſion of the caſe of atheiſm, and ſuperſtition, let us attend to facts and obſervations. Let us inquire, by means of which of theſe two errors, moſt diſhonour is done to the great Governor of the world, and the greateſt diſſervice to human beings.

The many evidences of ſupreme power, wiſdom and goodneſs, which every where appear, make the cauſe of atheiſm inexcuſably bad. They who are unaffected with theſe proofs, ſeem much worſe than their cauſe, when they endeavour to draw diſciples after them. Suppoſing the believer to be miſtaken, what harm can ariſe from this miſtake? Was their doctrine generally received, would it contribute to the benefit of the world? They cannot demonſtrate the impoſſibility of the being of God; but if he doth exiſt, is not all imaginable honour and regard due to him? And, therefore, to diſparage and deride this great truth, is intolerable.

The ſuperſtitious pretend to have high and reverential thoughts of God; but how notoriouſly are theſe contradicted by their practices, and in their precepts! How numerous are their mean and low devices? How ridiculous are their penances and pilgrimages, by which they intend to do him honour, and to give him ſatisfaction? But the ſelf-denial and mortifications inflicted on themſelves, are trivial ſufferings, compared to the uſage of thoſe who are under their cognizance, and within their power. They make themſelves judges of the proper degrees of wholeſome ſeverities. With this plea of wholeſomeneſs, they juſtify the horrid and deteſtable manner, in which they are treated, who profeſs, or are ſuſpected to diſſent from any of the particulars of their ſuperſtition. Prolonging the lives of ſuch in wretchedneſs and ſlavery, cruel torturings, and inflicting death, in the moſt painful and ignominious manner, are inſtances of laudable zeal in the infallible church. Such are their notions of God, and of the homage and regard due to him.

If there is a God, all poſſible perfection, and all imaginable excellency and goodneſs muſt be inherent in him. With which then of theſe are we to conclude the righteous and all diſcerning Judge to be moſt diſpleaſed? with him who denieth his exiſtence, or with the formal and ſolemn believer, who annexeth to his exiſtence, the moſt odious, mean and ſhocking qualities? Such muſt their ideas be of him, who are confidently aſſured, the addreſſes and worſhip which have been mention'd, are proper and acceptable, and that cruelties and inhumanities inflicted, are not only for his ſake, but perfectly agreeable to his will and pleaſure. To ſuppoſe ſuch a ſupreme being, is much more offenſive, than all utter denials, and diſowning of him. Every wiſe and good man will reaſon in this manner, and muſt not this be neceſſarily ſuppoſed of the Fountain of all wiſdom and goodneſs?

As ſuperſtition has reduced God to the level of the worſt of men, it has raiſed ſome of the worſt of men to the prerogatives of the deity. Infallibility, and an intire and abſolute power of abſolving from all ſin and guilt, and their conſequences, are previleges aſſumed by the pontiff and prieſts of the Romiſh church.

Thinking men, who have no other representations of religion and its great object, will naturally have an aversion to both. When their words and actions are most constrained, their thoughts will be most operative. Domineering superstition is the grand parent of absolute infidelity, and the deepest hypocrisy.

Let us now briefly examine from whence the greatest disservice ariseth to human beings. They are commonly divided into the good and the ill-natured; let us consider how they are both affected.

The contemplations of the atheist afford nothing to improve goodness of temper, but their tendencies are contrary. However, the evil effects are not sure and constant. Spinoza, the great projector and supporter of this scheme, in its full extent and consequences, was in the whole of his life blameless and exemplary. Nor are there any just suspicions of his having been under the least influence from vanity and ambition, in any part of his conduct. The infidels of note and distinction, which our nation, and the present century have produced, have not in so explicit a manner avowed their opinions. But it is easy to observe, that they exceeded the bounds of deism, and that their disbelief was unlimited. The characters of several of these are well known. It would be injurious to affix to their memories, any particulars of ill fame. Some of them were eminent for their humanity and benevolence, shining patterns of social virtue, and easy and agreeable in their manners.

But superstition transformeth the good-natured man into a malignant, and divesteth him of humane and tender affections. Whoever is not thus prepared, cannot be deemed a true disciple, much less is he qualified to be a useful agent. The officers and chiefs of the inquisition, and they who, in a neighbouring nation, have been employed in the wholesome discipline of dragooning, and confining protestants to dungeons and gallies; some of them were originally averse to cruelties and severities; but merit and duty effectually cured all their aversions.

Ill-natured men become more so, thro' the influence of both these pernicious errors. The effects of which of them are most pernicious, may be inferred from what hath been said. A world destitute of a supreme Governor, and where all events are ascribed to fate or chance, is a dismal and uncomfortable place. Such an opinion must dispose the sour and perverse, to persist in their humour, and aggravate every evil and unsocial quality. Human laws are their only restraint, and, therefore, where they have nothing to apprehend from them, the natural malignancy of their temper will be fully gratified.

But, are the tendencies of high superstition less pernicious? Is it not much more operative and inforcing? The maddest and most meritorious zealots, are naturally cruel and gloomy. They have every motive and encouragement to gratify all their rancour and spleen. While they are indulging themselves in all acts of diabolical cruelty, they have the pleasure of being assured by their sacred and infallible directors, that they are labouring in the cause of God and his church. As by this means they secure to themselves applause, and all ecclesiastical immunities and favours, so are they assured of immortal rewards hereafter.

It remaineth to consider them both, as they are members of society. Assurances from oaths are nullites with an atheist; on this account his opinions are intolerable. But he is not therefore more to be detested by the community than the patrons and disciples of some superstitions. The one may possibly think himself obliged in honour, to pay a proper regard to his promises and declarations. The other

other is obliged in conscience to esteem those oaths void which are inforced by, and taken before an heretical, and consequently an incompetent judge. When it is necessary, and where great advantages are proposed, faculties have been granted, for taking false oaths, and dispensations for their non-observance. All the subjects of emperors and kings, have several times been absolved from their allegiance. Such has been the casuistry, and such have been the practices, of a triumphant and superstitious tyranny.

To conclude: There is nothing in atheism to correct evil passions and inclinations, and to restrain from iniquity. But superstition implanteth and animateth the most inhuman dispositions. It causeth men to esteem bitterness, rancour, wrath, and their exertions, to be, in certain circumstances, essential points of duty.

Besides all these enormities, it is generally, where intirely prevalent, the parent of ignorance. When this is not the case, its several horrors create aversion to all religion, and incline mens thoughts to embrace the system of atheism. It has ever been the grand instrument for inslaving the souls and bodies of men, and giveth the greatest encouragement to deceit and dishonesty.

This is not a chimerical, nor an aggravated representation. It hath been fully confirmed by facts and experience, in our own country, and in all parts of the christian world.

I have thus offer'd my thoughts on the extremes of infidelity and superstition. Comparisons betwixt the lower degrees of both, deserve a distinct consideration. But who can, who will venture to do this in a proper manner?

In order to justify the freedom and severity which have been used, and to verify what has been advanced, I could multiply quotations from protestant and popish writers both antient and modern. But I will content myself with a single instance from a popish writer, of eminence and merit, now o lately alive.

In Canone's hist. of Naples, vol. 1. p. 565, 566, we have the following account, o which I will now give the summary of wat is to our purpose.—Philip II. in his last return from Flanders to Spain, escaped with great difficulty from a very dangerous storm. When he arrived at Cadiz, he fait he had been saved by the particular providence of God, that he might extirpate he Lutheran heresy. He gave immediate orders for strict inquiries, and severe punishments. All heretical prisoners, who had been condemned in the several parts of Spa, were conducted to Seville and Valladolid in order to be executed in the king's presence with theatrical pomp. The first act of this dreadful tragedy was performed in Seville, Sept. 27, 1559. The count of Baileno, Gonsalvo, a preacher, and four noble ladies, one of which was not 21 years compleat, were all committed to the devouring flames. The houses of the ladies, where the sectaries had met for worship, were raised to the foundation.

After these, several others suffer'd in the same manner; amongst the rest, a nun, a preaching frier, a physician; and the introducer of the new doctrine was brought out of the college of St. Isidore; there was a larger pile made for him. The college was likewise set on fire, and intirely burnt, and with it a good part of the city.

Egidis a preaching frier, and Constantine Pontio, had been greatly in favour with Charles V. He died in the arms of the last, who was his confessor. They both died not long before, under the suspicion of heresy: Their cases were re-examin'd, sentence of death was pronounced against them, and they were burnt in effigy.

In October, the king went to Valladolid, where using the same rigour, in his own presence, with the like lugubrious apparatus, he caused 28 of the nobility of the country to be burnt. He kept in prison Fra. Bart. Cavanza, so famous in the first reduction of the council of Trent, afterwards made archbishop of Toledo, and primate of Spain; from whom were likewise taken all his revenues.

Remarks on such merciless superstition are needless to those who can, and who will, think; as for those who are averse to all sober and impartial thinking, the most useful and sober reflections, when suggested to them, are wholly infignificant.

More Extracts from an Account of the Essay towards a natural History of Carolina *and the* Bahama *Island.* (*See* p. 516, 517.)

THE tropick bird. The name of these birds seems to imply the limits of their abode; for they are not often seen much north or south of the tropicks; yet are they seen all over the ocean within those limits, from the continent of the Old to the New World, and are very remarkable, and different from all other birds, in having a tail consisting only of two very long, narrow feathers. The whole bird is white, except the bill and legs and feet, which are red, and about the eyes, and near the tips of the wings are spots of black.

The pittrel or storm fink. This is a sea-bird, no bigger than a sparrow, and is remarkable for being the smallest of all birds that are web-footed. Their appearance is generally believed by mariners to prognosticate

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eate a ſtorm, or bad weather. They uſe their wings and feet with ſurprizing celerity: Tho' their feet are formed for ſwimming, they are likewiſe ſo for running, which uſe they ſeem to put them to; being oftenеſt ſeen in the action of running ſwiftly on the ſurface of the waves in their greateſt agitation, but with the aſſiſtance of their wings.

The velvet-ant. This inſect is ſhaped like an ant, and is about the ſize of a hornet. The body is elegantly marked with black and crimſon velvet. The thorax is of ſo ſtrong and hard a contexture, that, being trod upon by men or cattle, they receive no harm. They have a long ſting in their tails, which cauſes inflammation and great pain to thoſe who are ſtung.

The whip-poor-will. This nocturnal bird is about the ſize of a black-bird. It has the ſmalleſt bill, and wideſt mouth, of any other bird, in proportion to its ſize; it hides itſelf in the day, and is then never ſeen, but at the duſk of the evening he ſets up his cry, repeating it inceſſantly, till break of day, making a very loud and ſhrill noiſe, which, the echoes from the rocks, and ſides of mountains, increaſe to ſuch a degree, that the ſilence of the night is much interrupted thereby. Their cry is like the ſound of the pronunciation of the words *whip-poor-will*.

The Indians ſay, theſe birds were never known till a great maſſacre was made of their country-folks by the Engliſh; and that they are the ſouls or departed ſpirits of the maſſacred Indians. Abundance of people look upon them as birds of ill omen, and are very melancholy, if one of them happens to light upon their houſe, or near their door, and ſet up his cry (as they will ſometimes upon the very threſhold.) Such are the ſuperſtitions of theſe ignorant people.

Ginſeng, or ninſin of the Chineſe. The ginſeng is the root of a plant of the higheſt eſteem with the Chineſe for its medicinal virtues; and many volumes have been wrote by their moſt celebrated phyſicians, to illuſtrate its wonderful effects. Tho' moſt of the writers of China take notice of the ginſeng, yet it was little known, till father Jartoux, a jeſuit and miſſionary in China, who being employed by order of the emperor of China in making a map of Tartary in 1709, had an opportunity of ſeeing it growing on the confines of the kingdom of Corea. That father took an opportunity to make a draught of the plant, and gave an accurate deſcription thereof; which being publiſhed in the memoirs of the academy of ſciences at Paris, gave light to the diſcovery of the ſame plant in Canada and Penſilvania; from which laſt place it was ſent to Mr. Collinſon, in whoſe curious garden at Peckham it has the preceding, and alſo this year, 1746, produced its bloſſoms and berries, and agrees ſo exactly to the father's deſcription of the Chineſe ginſeng, that no doubt can be made of its being the very ſpecies he deſcribes.

The viper-mouth. This fiſh was 18 inches long: But as fiſh are not (as quadrupeds) of a determinated ſize, ſo theſe are ſaid ſometimes to grow to a vaſt bigneſs. The mouth was exceſſive wide: Both jaws were armed with ſharp deſtructive teeth; particularly two in each jaw were much longer than the reſt, ſo that they could not be admitted within the mouth. Moſt of theſe long teeth had an angular bending towards their ends in a very ſingular manner. It was without ſcales, mark'd all over with hexagonal diviſions. This fiſh was of the oddeſt ſtructure, and moſt formidable appearance, of any the author ever ſaw. It came from Gibraltar, and was taken in the harbour there, and is now in Sir Hans Sloane's muſeum.

The armour fiſh. This fiſh was ſomewhat leſs than a foot in length, and four inches broad; a ſmall part of the belly was cartilaginous; except which, the whole fiſh was cover'd with hard thick bone, but in a different manner; *viz.* the head and fore part of the fiſh was alſo cover'd with plates of bone, extending from the back to the belly, and lapping one over another. It was armed with three ſtrong pointed bones, thick-ſet, or rather ſerrated with teeth, one placed near the back, and one near each gill. Theſe bones were three inches long, and ſo fixed in ſockets, that the fiſh can point them to any direction, in defence of itſelf. This fiſh having no teeth for defence, nature ſeems to have compenſated that deficiency, by beſtowing on him weapons and armour in a very extraordinary manner. It was given by captain Wm. Walker, F. R. S. to Sir Hans Sloane.

Biſon Americanus. This is the only ſpecies of the wild cow-kind that is known in North-America; there being none of our cow-kind there, till brought over from Europe. They are low of ſtature, but weigh more than our largeſt oxen: The ſkin of one is too heavy for the ſtrongeſt man to lift from the ground. Their limbs are large, their cheſts broad, as are their heads; their horns are large at their baſis, and turn inward; on their ſhoulders is a large prominence or hunch; in winter their whole body is covered with long ſhaggy hair, which in ſummer falls off, and the ſkin appears black and wrinkled; except the head, which retains the hair on all

all the year. On the forehead of a bull the hair is ſo long, that, by hanging over his eyes, it impedes his flight, and is frequently the cauſe of his deſtruction. But this obſtruction of ſight is in ſome meaſure ſupplied by his good noſe, which is no ſmall ſafeguard to him. A bull in ſummer, with his body bare, and his head muffled with long hair, makes a very formidable appearance. They range in droves, feeding in open ſavanna's morning and evening; and in the ſultry time of the day they retire to ſhady rivulets, and ſtreams of clear water, gliding thro' thickets of tall canes; which, tho' a hidden retreat, yet their heavy bodies cauſing a deep impreſſion of their feet in moiſt land, they are often traced and ſhot by the artful Indians. When wounded, they are very furious; which cautions the Indians how they attack them in open ſavanna's, where no trees are to ſcreen them from their fury. Their hooſs more than their horns are their offenſive weapons; and whatever oppoſes them are in no ſmall danger of being trampled into the earth. Their fleſh is very good, of a high flavour, and differs from common beef as veniſon from mutton. The bunch on their ſhoulders is eſteemed by the Indians the moſt delicate part of them.

Pſeudo-acacia hiſpida, floribus roſeis. The flowers and leaves of this tree differ little in their ſhape from the pſeudo-acacia flore albo. The ſtalks and larger branches are thick-ſet with prickly hairs, and with ſharp ſpines, placed alternately: The flowers, which are papilionaceous, are of a faint purple or roſe colour, and of a fragrant ſmell. I never ſaw any of theſe trees but at one place near the Apalachian mountains, where buffaloes had left their dung, and had been brouzing on the leaves. What with the bright verdure of the leaves, and the beauty of the flowers, few trees make a more elegant appearance.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS your Magazine goes into more places than any other vehicle of the ſame kind, we hope, you will allow us the uſe of it, for conveying this our remonſtrance and complaint to the inhabitants of Great Britain.

Tho' we have ſometimes been driven out by our enemies, yet as we love the people of this iſland, and have generally been beloved by them, we have always choſen it for our principal ſejour.

During the whole reign of Q. Elizabeth, we reigned triumphant, both at court and among the people; but in the following reign we were baniſhed from court by fear and pedantry; and in the next ſucceeding, ſuperſtition drove us from court, and enthuſiaſm quite out of the iſland.

With the reſtoration we returned, but our two ſervants, wit and declamation, who like moſt other ſervants are always endeavouring to uſurp a dominion over their maſters, and often impoſe upon mankind by affecting to appear in our garb, were too much indulged at court; and ſoon after the beginning of the year 1681, folly and madneſs, directed by faction, got very much the better of us among the people *.

However, during that whole reign, we had ſome reſpect ſhewn us at court, and continued to have many votaries in the kingdom; but in the next, ſuperſtition drove us again from court, and if the revolution had not happened, would probably have ſent us into perpetual baniſhment.

Upon that happy turn, we rejoiced in the pleaſing hope, that our reſidence would have been fix'd here for ever; but we ſoon found ourſelves excluded from court by ambition, and what was ſtill worſe, the doors of our antient palace at Weſtminſter barred againſt us by avarice, luxury and vanity.

Notwithſtanding this misfortune, we for a long time met with a kind reception in moſt counties and populous cities; but now at laſt we find that theſe our three moſt dangerous enemies are like to prevail with our two treacherous ſervants above mentioned, to unite with them againſt us; ſo that if we cannot, by the help of the people, prevent this wicked confederacy, we ſhall ſoon be forced to bid adieu to this once happy country; and as religion, virtue, chaſtity, and all our other friends, are preparing to accompany us in our exile, it is highly probably, we ſhall never be allowed to return.

If this ſhould be the fatal conſequence, inſtead of religion you'll have nothing among you but ſuperſtition, enthuſiaſm and hypocriſy; inſtead of virtue, nothing but vice and immorality; and inſtead of chaſtity, impudence and leudneſs: Your diverſions and amuſements will be childiſh, your learning and converſation will be trifling, your debates quibling, ſcolding or ranting, and your publick meaſures will bring upon you certain ruin and deſolation.

We therefore hope, that the people will ſee their danger before it is too late; for if they do, we make no doubt of being able, with their aſſiſtance, to drive all our enemies into that exile, which they are preparing for

* *See the hiſtory of* England, *by a lover of truth and liberty, vol. I. p. 577.*

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for us and our friends, and to reduce our two ſervants again to a ſenſe of their duty. We are, Sir, and while you continue to be a friend to us, you may depend upon our being

Your ſincere friends,

And faithful ſervants,

From our cottage, near Wapping ſtairs, Nov. 29, 1749.

REASON,
JUDGMENT.

Extract *of a* LETTER *from* Tetuan, *ſetting forth the Hardſhips and Indignities impoſed upon his Majeſty's Ambaſſador to the Emperor of* Morocco, *on Account of the Money's being delayed, wherewith he was to have redeemed the* Engliſh *Captives who have endured ſo many Years Slavery in* Barbary: *A Matter of Concern to the Honour of the State, and the mercantile Body of the Nation trading to thoſe Parts, and highly deſerving their Attention and Addreſs.*

ON the 23d of Auguſt laſt, arrived at Tetuan, the emperor Muly Ahdalla's alcaide or governor of that town, from Fez, with peremptory orders from the ſaid emperor, to demand of his excellency William Latton, Eſq; ambaſſador there from the court of Great Britain, the balance money due, being 4399 l. 1s. for the redemption of the captives, now 36 in number; and the 8201 l. that was paid to the late baſhaw Hamet, deceaſed, which, as the ſaid emperor received no part of it, he deems an illegal payment. The ſaid alcaide declared to the ambaſſador, That if he was not forthwith paid the whole ſum, or at leaſt, had not his note of hand, engaging to pay it in 8 or 10 days, he had poſitive orders to carry him and the Engliſh ſlaves up to Fez; which would not only greatly enhance the expence of the crown, diſgrace his majeſty's preſent, by confiſcation, and his ambaſſador by a denial of audience, but render him, and his attendants, no leſs miſerable than thoſe he came to redeem. The ambaſſador anſwered, That he could not engage himſelf in that manner for the payment of ſuch ſums in ſo ſhort a time; but did directly hire a polacre to carry over letters to the governor of Gibraltar, intreating him to ſend the former ſum due of 4399 l. 1s. which was in his poſſeſſion. The governor ſent back a letter to the ambaſſador, and a ſharp one to the alcaide, but no money; whereupon the ambaſſador's houſe was immediately inveſted with a party of ſoldiers, who firſt violently dragg'd away his ſecretary, Mr. Charles Sturgis, tearing off his clothes, and tumbled him into a diſmal deep dungeon under ground, called, the Mortimore, where he lay buried, without light of ſun or moon for above 3 weeks; and not only ſo dark, but ſo damp and chilly it was, as might, but for the ſignal favour of providence, have loſt him the uſe of his limbs, or life itſelf. Afterwards 27 of the Engliſh ſlaves were taken, in the like manner, out of their priſon, and with a Portugueze, who was one of the ambaſſador's ſervants, hurried into the ſaid more dreadful interment; and the ambaſſador himſelf had irons brought into his houſe, wherewith he had been ſurely fettered, but for the oppoſition made againſt it by the chriſtian merchants; yet they have degraded him and taken off his allowance. After 23 days, one of the guards brought word to the alcaide, that the ſecretary was very ill, and his life in danger; whereupon he appointed him to be led up before him; and when he underſtood how ſtedfaſtly willing the young man was to ſuffer for, or with his maſter, the barbarian relented and gave him liberty to return home again. There is not a Moor or a Jew ſuffered to approach the ambaſſador; not ſo much as the Jew who was wont to ſhave him. There is not a letter directed to the ambaſſador, which is not broke open before he ſees it, and interpreted to the alcaide, by an Engliſh renegade or apoſtate. Two negro porters, who are planted at the ambaſſador's ſtreet-door, have the keys of all his rooms, above and below; and two ruffianly ſoldiers are conſtantly poſted to watch and ſleep every night at his chamber door; nor can his ſecretary go any where abroad without a guard. The alcaide, finding no money arrive from Gibraltar, by the time limited, and that the governor had paid no regard to his proteſt againſt the ambaſſador, gave him to underſtand, that he had compelled ſeveral Engliſh merchants to ſell their goods; and alſo forcibly ſeized upon part of the king's preſent, deſigned for the emperor, to fulfil his engagements with him; and the remainder thereof is expected every moment to be alſo carried away. The Engliſh merchants were frighted from the coaſt at theſe ſeverities, till at laſt, that they might be induced to return and trade again as uſual, the alcaide ordered the captives to be releaſed out of the Mortimore, and remitted again to their priſon. On Oct. 28, arrived there the Brave Xebeque, Capt. Haſſwell, with letters from the governor of Gibraltar to the ambaſſador, ſignifying, That no money could be ſent by the ſaid governor, till he had received a final anſwer from the government. The ambaſſador has not wanted courage becoming the honour of his country, or condeſcenſion, compatible with the dignity of his commiſſion, enough to have gained him both reſpect and affection among any humane and civilized

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civilized people; but tho' it has been his generous ambition to diminish the number of our captives, it has been his misfortune to increase it: And thus are they waiting with christian patience, until they can meet with some christian relief.

A Collection *of ridiculous* EPITAPHS.

1. *On* RICHARD BROOKE.

THIS grave, O grief! hath swallow'd up, with wide and open mouth,
The body of good Richard Brooke, of Whitchurch, Hampton-South;
And El'sabeth his wedded wife, twice twenty years and one;
Sweet Jesus hath their souls in heaven; the ground, flesh, skin, and bone.
In January, worn with age, day sixteenth died he; [more by ninety three.
From Christ full fifteen hundred years, and
But death her twist of life in May, day twentieth, did untwine;
From Christ full fifteen hundred years, and more by ninety nine.
They left behind them, well to live, and grown to good degree,
First Richard, Robert, Thomas Brooke, the youngest of the three.
Elizabeth, and Barbara, then Dorothy the last;
All six, the knot of nature's love in kindness keeping fast.
This tombstone, with the plate thereon, thus graven fair and large,
Did Robert Brooke, the youngest son, make at his proper charge. [vice free,
A citizen of London late, by faithful ser-
Of merchants great adventurers a brother sworn is he; [loss, a limb;
And of the Indian company, come gain or
And of the goldsmiths livery, all these God's gifts to him. [formed he,
This monument of memory in love per-
December thirty one, from Christ sixteen hundred and three.

2. *On* Anne Green, *a Quaker, in* Ramsbury.

Here lies a piece of Christ, a star in dust,
A wedge of gold, a china dish, that must
Be us'd in heaven, when Christ does feed the just.

3. *In a Church-yard in* Wiltshire.

Beneath this steane lies our dear child, who's gone from we,
For evermore, unto eternity;
Where us do hope, that us shall go to he,
But him can ne'er go back again to we.

4.

Under this stone lies here,
Honest John, the pipeer.
What old John? Nay, nay.
What young John? Ay, ay.

5. *In St.* Cæcilia's *Church at* Rome.

Artibus iste pater famosus in omnibus Adam;
Theologus summus, cardi-que-nalis erat.

Which was thus translated by an English *Gentleman.*

Fam'd father Adams, learn'd, to high degree;
A top divine, card-and-inal was he.

6. *In a Church-yard in* Bedfordshire.

Hic Catherina jacet, jacet Anna, jacetque Maria;
Hic jacet Andreas, qui lapidavit eas.

Thus English'd.

Here lies Catherine, Anne and Mary Riggs, [g—gs.
And honest Andrew, who h-m'd all their

7. *On a Dr. of Divinity at* Binsy *near* Oxford.

He dy'd of a quinsy,
And was bury'd at Binsy.

8.

Alas! no more I could survive,
For I am dead and not alive:
And thou in time no longer shalt survive,
But be as dead as any man alive.

9.

Here lie three knights, grandfather, father and son; [Littleton.
Sir Edward, Sir Edward, and Sir Edward

10.

Homo fuit quondam; laborando qui fregit collum:
Ille fregit collum, collum fregitq suum.

Thus translated.

This was a man, who labouring hard, did break his neck in twain;
He broke his neck, and broke his neck, and broke his neck again.

11. *In St.* Alban's *Church-yard.*

Hic jacet Tom Shorthose, fine tomb, fine sheets, fine riches; [fine Britches.
Qui vixit fine gown, fine cloak, fine shirt,

12. *At St.* John's, Hackney.

Here lieth Joan Onely, the onely most faithful wife of John Onely of Warwickshire, Esq, to whose soul the onely Trinity be merciful.

13. *On Mr.* Benson, *a Linen-Draper. At St.* Olave's.

Here th' earthly part of William Benson lies,
Whom Robert Benson had by Mary Lile;
He heavenly mounted is above the skies,
With wings of faith, dissolv'd but for a while.

The linen which he fold was ne'er fo white,
As is the robe wherein his foul is dight.

14. *On Captain* Thomas Stone. *At St.* Mary's, Rotherhithe.

As the earth the earth doth cover,
So under this ſtone lies another.

15. *At St.* John Baptiſt's, *at* Weſtminſter,
Here lyeth Humphry Goſling of London, vintner. [bour
Of the white hart, of this pariſh; a neigh-
Of virtuous behaviour, a very good archer;
And of honeſt mirth, a good company-keeper.
So well inclin'd to poor and rich,
God ſend more Goſlings to be fich.

16. Ibid.

Here lieth Walter Garden, come out of the weſt,
God give to the ſoul of him good reſt.
I pray you neighbours, everich on,
Pray for me, for I am gon.

17. Ibid.

Here under is entomb'd, Blanch Parry; who died a maid in the 82d year of her age.

18. *At St.* Dunſtan's, Stepney.

Whoever treadeth on this ſtone,
I pray you tread moſt neatly;
For underneath the ſame doth lie
Your honeſt friend, Will Wheatly.

19. Ibid.

Here lies the body of Daniel Saul,
Spittlefields-weaver, and that's all.

20. *At* Heddington.

My father and mother and I, dy'd all in one year; [buried here.
They are buried at Water-Eaton, and I am

21. *At St.* Anne's, Alderſgate.

Qu an tris di c vul ſtra
os guis ti ro um nere vit
H' ſan' Chriſ' mi' t' mu' la'

22. *In St.* Bennet's Sherehog.

Here lieth Catherine Prettyman,
A maid of ſeventeen years:
In Suffolk born, in London bred,
As by her death appears.
With nature's gifts ſhe was adorn'd,
Of honeſt birth and kin;
Her virtuous mind, with modeſt grace,
Did love of many win.
But when ſhe ſhou'd, with honeſt match,
Have liv'd a wedded life;
Stay there, quoth Jove, the world is naught,
And ſhe ſhall be my wife. 1594.

23. *On* Chriſtopher Holt. (All-hallows Staining, Mark-Lane.)

Our Holt, alas! has ſtint his hold,
By death call'd hence in haſte;
Whoſe chriſtian name being Chriſtopher,
With Chriſt is better plac'd.

24. *In* All-hallows the Leſs, Thames-Street.

Jeſu, that ſuffer'd bitter paſſion and pain,
Have mercy on my ſoul, John Chamberlain;
And my wives two,
Agnes and Joan alſo.
The ſaid John deceas'd, the ſooth for to ſay,
In the month of December, the fourth day;
The year of our Lord God, reckoned full even, [ſeven.
One thouſand four hundred fourſcore and

25. *On Sir* Thomas Fleetwood, *in* Lewkner *Church*. 1625.

Sickneſs and death ſhook hands, and vow'd to kill [will.
This noble knight, and had at laſt their
For here they lock'd his bones up in cold clay, [way;
But his white ſoaring ſoul to heaven made
Crown'd with this glorious prize, that half his ſtairs [prayers.
To bliſs were ſtrongly built with poor mens
Religion all his life-time made ſmooth wings,
To bear him thither, where he ſings
Allelujah, to that glittering throne,
The king and judge eternal ſits upon.

26.

With diligence and truſt, moſt examplary,
Did William Lawrence ſerve a prebendary;
And for his pains now paſt, before not loſt, [coſt.
Gain'd this remembrance, at his maſter's
O read theſe lines again! You ſeldom find
A ſervant faithful and a maſter kind.
Short hand he wrote; his flower in prime did fade;
And haſty death ſhort hand of him has made.
Well couth he numbers; and well meaſure land; [ſtand,
Thus doth he now the ground whereon you
Wherein he lies. So geometrical
Art maketh ſome, but thus will nature all.

27.

Underneath here
Lies my ſiſter dear,
As I lies here a-top:
As we lies here
Children dear,
Our parents we both forgot.

28. *At St.* Dunſtan's, Stepney.

Here Thomas Saffin lies interr'd: Ah why!
Born in New England, did in London die.

He

He was the third ſon of eight, begot upon
His mother Martha, by his father John.

29. H. S. E.

Anna filiola Thomæ et Mariæ Rivers;
Infantulis innocentiæ.
O felices parentes!
Si idem noſtris tumulis inſcribi poſſet epitaphium! [abſtulit.
Decimus dies Junii vitam dedit, viceſimus

Tranſlated thus.

Here lies our little baby, Nancy;
By fate cut off in her infancy.
How happy would her parents be,
If innocent and young as ſhe!
That on their tombs it could be told,
They both had dy'd juſt ten days old.
Both Anns, and both of them ſhort livers;
Both daughters of Thomas and Mary Rivers.

30. *On Mr.* Martin Pringe, *Merchant. At St.* Stephen's, Briſtol.

His painful, ſkilful travels reach'd as far
As from the artick to the antartick ſtar.
He made himſelf a ſhip. Religion
His only compaſs, and the truth alone
His guiding cynoſure, faith was his ſails,
His anchor hope, a hope that never fails,
His fraight was charity, and his return,
A fruitful practice. In this fatal urn
This ſhip's fair hulk is lodg'd; but the rich lading
Is hous'd in heaven, a haven never fading.

31.

Here lies the body of John a Treen,
Who dy'd in the year fifteen hundred and neen,
On March the five and twentieth day,
And he that will die after him may.

32.

Quod fuit eſſe, quod eſt, quod non fuit eſſe quod eſſe, [erit, eſſe.
Eſſe quod eſt, non eſſe quod eſt, non eſt,

Paraphraſ'd in Engliſh.

What we have been, and what we are,
The preſent, and the time that's paſt,
We cannot properly compare
With what we are to be at laſt.
Tho' we ourſelves have fancy'd forms,
And beings that have never been;
We into ſomething ſhall be turn'd,
Which we have not conceiv'd or ſeen.

33. *On a Drawer at the* Bell *at* Edmonton, *who loſt his Life by taking too much Pilla Cochia, adminiſter'd by the Cook-Maid.*

Hic jacet Newbury Will.
Vitam finivit cochiæ pill.
Quis adminiſtravit? Bellamy Sue;
Quantâ quantitate? Neſcio; ſciſne tu?
Ne ſutor ultra crepidam.

Thus Engliſh'd.

William Newbury lies here ſtill;
Pilla cochia him did kill.
Who preſcrib'd it? Sufan Bellamy;
In what quantity? I don't know; can you tell me?
Let not the cobler go beyond his laſt.

34. *At St.* Michael's, Crooked-lane.

Here lieth wrapt in clay,
The body of William Wray:
I have no more to ſay.

Tranſlation of that Part of Dr. King's Latin *Speech lately publiſh'd, which relates to the Character of Sir* Watkin Williams Wynne. *(See p. 156, 480.)*

THUS far was printed, when the news was brought me of the death, I muſt add, the unfortunate death, of that illuſtrious baronet,

WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNNE, whoſe venerable name is prefixed to this oration, and who was joined with you, the executors of Dr. Ratcliffe's will, a ſharer and partner of that honourable truſt.

Alas! whom have we loſt, how great a Man! How illuſtrious an example of antient piety! How ſedulous an aſſertor of publick liberty! How reſolute, how ready a defender and patron of our Univerſity! One of thoſe (how great the dearth of our age, which produces ſo few!) who followed virtue for her own ſake, and rejected all the ſplendid honours and titles of a court, tho' equal to the greateſt of them. Who rejected all, I ſay, but thoſe which he could not deny himſelf; thoſe which were paid to his great merits by the ſuffrage of the people, confirmed to him by the united ſenſe of his worthy fellow-countrymen. For this glorious ſenator, by the greatneſs of his mind and counſels, by his unwearied labours for his country, (from whence he had reaſon to hope the greateſt good might have proceeded) gained the appellation of *Guardian of the State and Father of his Country*. Such were the excellent qualities of his mind, the uniform elegance of his life, the regular conduct of his department (than which nothing could be more open, more decent, more courteous, or more liberal) that he was not ſo much the *Honour* of one country or nation, as *of Human Nature*. It is not therefore to be wondered, if in a private ſtation he gained that aſcendency of love and eſteem, which is above the reach of peers, of eccleſiaſtical princes, or temporal.

Alas! whom have we loſt, how great a Man! How ſenſibly does his houſe bewail the want of ſuch a governor! every gueſt that approached it, of ſo hoſpitable a receiver! my ſelf of ſo conſtant, ſo eaſy, ſo engaging a friend! By me his death will be for ever lamented, his praiſe for ever celebrated, his memory for ever held ſacred; and not only by me, but by all orders of men from the higheſt to the loweſt. For he that, while living, had one no enemy, but ſuch as was to to his country, can never ceaſe to be honoured by all but thoſe who would be brutal enough to rejoice at the ſubverſion of all things, and the univerſal wreck of nature. But, amidſt my particular and the publick grief, we have one conſolation (if any thing in ſuch a caſe can be called ſo) that this excellent patriot quitted the world without any taint on his character, with the firm ſatisfaction of unblemiſhed conſcience: Happy to the laſt hour of his life, for he had every thing which could make a man ſo both outwardly and inwardly. So that God in his goodneſs, whom he conſtantly adored, ſeems to have ſnatched him on a ſudden from the impending dangers, to ſecure him, as it were, in a quiet haven; that he, who had ſteadily refuſed to be a partaker of exalted wickedneſs, might not feel the uneaſineſs of being a witneſs of it.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS you have given us in your laſt ſome account of a pamphlet, intitled, *A Diſſertation on that Species of Miſ-government, called an Oligarchy*, (ſee *p.* 507.) I have ſent you the ſentiments of an antient Greek philoſopher upon that ſubject; and I have ſent them in Greek, Latin, and Engliſh, that you may publiſh which you pleaſe, or all three if you will *. They are taken from Saluſt the philoſopher, being the 11th chapter of his book *Concerning the Gods and the World*, which the reader may find in the collection of mythological, phyſical and ethical works, publiſhed laſt century by Mr. Gale.

CAP. XI.

De preſta, improbaque Republica.

RERUM autem publicarum formæ ex tripartito animo comparantur. Namque eſt principatum obtinent rationi aſſimilantur; in ſtitiæ trar, pleles cupiditatibus. Ubi ergò ex ratione cuncta peraguntur, et omnium optimus imperat, regnum oritur; ubi ex ratione et irâ, unde plures dominantur, optimorum dominium eſt; ubi ex cupiditate gubernantur, et honores commodorum intuitu deferuntur, hæc reſpublica timocratia vocatur. Contraria verò regno tyrannis; illud enim ex ratione omnia; hæc nihil ex ratione perficit: Optimatum dominio paucorum dominium; quòd non optimi quique, ſed pauci, iique peſſimi gubernant. Timocratiæ democratia; quòd non qui facultatibus præcellunt, ſed multitudo omnia ad nutum moderatur.

CHAP. XI.

Of good and bad Government.

THE ſeveral forms of government are derived from the threefold diviſion of the qualities of the mind. The governing powers are ſuppoſed to reſemble the reaſon, the military, the paſſions, and the populace the affections or concupiſcence of the mind. Therefore, where every thing is directed by reaſon, and the beſt man of the ſociety has the ſole government, it conſtitutes that form of government which is called monarchy: Where things are directed by paſſion as well as reaſon, and the government is lodged in the body of nobility, it conſtitutes that form which is called ariſtocracy; and where affection bears the ſway, and the people confer the honours of magiſtracy upon the rich, becauſe of the advantages they reap from them, it conſtitutes that form which is called timocracy. Tyranny is the oppoſite of monarchy, becauſe in this every thing is directed by reaſon, in that nothing: The oppoſite of ariſtocracy is oligarchy, becauſe the government is not lodged in the body of the nobility, but in a few perſons, and thoſe the moſt vicious of the ſociety: And the oppoſite of timocracy is democracy, becauſe the rich do not govern, but every thing is directed by the whim of the populace.

Upon this, Sir, I ſhall make no remarks, but leave every reader to judge, what ſort of government we are now ſubject to, according to the ſentiments of this old Greek philoſopher. I am &c.

Oxford, Dec. 8, 1749.

Abſtract *of the* DISSERTATION *on the* Book *of* JOB.

By J. Garnett, B. D. lady Margaret's preacher in the Univerſity of Cambridge, &c.

THE learned author, in his title page, profeſſes to treat upon this book, both as to the nature of the compoſition itſelf, the argument, the age, and the author of it. The two laſt he deduces from

* As the Greek language is not generally underſtood, and we have little room to ſpare, we ſhall give only the Latin and Engliſh.

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from the argument of the book; and as to the firſt, the nature of the performance, he falls in with the general opinion of the learned, that it is dramatical, and allegorical.

The allegory he lays down to be founded in the particular circumſtances of the Jewiſh republick, at the Babyloniſh captivity, and accordingly, has endeavoured to accomodate the calamities that befel Job, in the firſt and ſecond chapter, to that one event; ſays the Sabeans are the Sunite Arabians, the deſcendants of Jocksham, and the grandchildren of Abraham by Keturah, a people, that were making frequent deſcents upon Judea, and that, with the reſt of the provinces, ſubject at that time to the Babyloniſh monarchy, ſhut up Zedekiak in Jeruſalem, and carried his ſon, and along with him, 10,000 captives to Babylon.

The Chaldean, he ſays, is the proper Babylonian Chaldean; the fire of the Lord is the army of the Chaldees, and ſo too is the whirlwind, that blew down Job's houſe, which he takes to be the temple of Jeruſalem: This he illuſtrates from the language of antient ſcripture, and ſays, there is ſcarce a prophet, who ſpeaks not of this very army, or who has not painted it under one or other, frequently under both of theſe images.

The boils, he contends, is the captivity itſelf, threatened by Moſes to the diſobedience of the Iſraelites, and executed upon Hezekiah; and that it is Hezekiah's boil, which gave the hint to the ſacred author. Here the learned author enters upon a medical diſcuſſion of boils, from the antient phyſicians, as curious and pertinent; criticiſes ſeveral of the Pſalms, which ſpeak of this diſeaſe; and rejecting the general opinion, that they were compoſed by David, appropriates them to the Babyloniſh captivity.

The plan, he proceeds, upon which the whole drama is built, is the ſtory of Hezekiah, who, he contends, was a type of the Jews, both in their proſperity and adverſity; but that upon the tradition of ſome ſuch perſon in the caſt, as Job, the allegory rolls; that the poem opens at this period of Hezekiah's ſickneſs, and that the feaſts in Job are an artful repreſentation of the paſſover kept by that prince; and the burnt-offering there, is the burnt-offering made by Hezekiah, for the ſins of the whole congregation of Iſrael.

Here he explains, at large, the reaſons why the firſt mention of the captivity at Babylon, was in that prince's reign, when it began to operate; and from the particular circumſtances of his paſſover, deduces all the circumſtances of the feaſts in Job; ſays, that the ſeven ſons and the three daughters of Job, repreſent the ten tribes of Iſrael, ſeven of them carried captive, by Tiglath Pilezzar, and the other three, by Salmanazar; that the remaining two, Judah and Benjamin, united into one kingdom, are the Job of the poem; he the maſter, and they the gueſts of this feaſt.

Judah's ſuperiority above the other tribes, both in point of numbers and extent of dominion, he contends, is the foundation of the deſcription given of Job's ſuperior ſubſtance to all the men of the eaſt, and his prerogative of being the repoſitory of the everlaſting covenant, of ſuperior piety. Job's wife, in conſequence of this diſpoſition, muſt be, he thinks, the tribe of Levi; and this he endeavours to authenticate from the language, which is put into her mouth, which he compares with the blaſphemous language the prophets charge upon the prieſts and Levites, and the prophane counſel they ſuggeſted to the people, upon their captivity.

This is the baſis of his allegory; and the reſtoration of the Jews, figured in Hezekiah's recovery, as their captivity had been in his ſickneſs, he ſays, is the buſineſs of the laſt chapter, where Job is reſtored to his family, his houſe, i. e. the temple is rebuilt, and his brethren and his ſiſters feaſt again in their elder brother's houſe; which repreſents again, he ſays, the paſſover kept by the Jews after their return from the captivity; that the expreſſions of joy and ſorrow upon this occaſion, correſpond exactly with the conflict of tumultuous joy and grief, that broke out among the Jews, upon rebuilding of their temple; and the pieces of money and the ear-rings of gold, his friends preſented him with upon this occaſion, were none other, than the free-will offerings of gold and ſilver, that were made towards carrying on this work; that, in ſhort, the turning the captivity of Job, is the turning the captivity of Judah.

His allegory thus eſtabliſhed, the drama is the next thing, that comes under his conſideration, the whole machinery of which turns, he ſays, upon Satan's intrigue, and upon his engaging to God, that with all the reputed virtue of Job, he would make him curſe God to his face. Here the learned author differs from all the writers, who are diſpoſed to qualify the original word Barak, tranſlated Curſe, with any ſofter meaning, than that of downright blaſphemy, and ſays, that that ſenſe of the word is eſſential to the conduct of the drama, and that, conſiſtently with what Satan had engaged for, Job opens the drama with downright blaſphemy.

But previouſly to this, he firſt examines into

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into the character of the three friends, in quality of *dramatis perſonæ*, and conceives, they could be none other than the children of Edom, whoſe parent Eſau was elder brother to Jacob. This he deduces from the deſcription given of them in the book, and reſolves, from this idea of them, a paradox advanced by the diſputants on both ſides, 'That each was elder than the other;' which, he contends, can be no otherwiſe reſolved, than from the caſe of the birth-right, which Jacob had purchaſed of Eſau; and this circumſtance, connected with ſome others, of their manners, ſituation, reſentments, and particularly with the ſhare they bore, and the havock they made of the Jews, in the Babyloniſh captivity, he thinks, deciſive of this matter.

This idea of them, he proceeds, reſolves the difficulty of their being called Job's friends, and yet appearing at the ſame time his bittereſt enemies; and accounts for all the invectives, that they throw out againſt him. Here he takes under conſideration the ſeven days ſilence, and accounts for it, from a paſſage in Ezekiel, relating to a colony of the Jews in the Babyloniſh captivity: This ſilence is calculated to expreſs the concern, and to make way for that burſt of paſſion, which gives an opening to the drama.

Here the learned author remarks, a change of character takes place, and Job in the prologue, ſpeaks a very different language, and acts a different part, from Job in the drama; that Satan's buſineſs was now done, and Job accordingly opens, as he had engaged, with downright blaſphemy; that Job in the prologue, is the Jew figured under the character of the traditional Job, ſo celebrated in eaſtern ſtory, pious, meek and patient; that Job in the drama, is the inſolent, impious and impatient Jew, in his captivity: That the three friends, as well as he, act the very reverſe of their proper character, and in proof of this, criticiſes ſeveral paſſages, to ſhew, that all of them appear upon the ſtage, as ſo many advocates, diſputing occaſionally, and haranguing upon points, to ſhew their ſeveral talents, and maintaining each an argument, that they did not believe; and that in the ſequel, Job reſumes his proper character, adopts all the arguments he had been oppoſing, and all the ſentiments of piety and patience, that he had been diſcarding, and that from hence, if from any thing in the drama, is to be collected his virtue of Patience.

The argument of the dramatick part, he contends, is neither any ſpeculative problem about the origin of evil, nor Job's ſubmiſſion, but only that one ſingle one of his reſtoration; that this is the point invariably diſcuſs'd and aimed at, through the whole intrigue of the drama, that the three friends aſſert, and Job denies. This he comes at by a regular analyſis of the firſt nineteen chapters, and then ſtops ſhort, to evince the temporal reſtoration of Job, from the celebrated text, I know that my Redeemer liveth, &c. which from the connection with the reſt, he proves can only be ſpoken of a temporal reſtoration, and criticiſes the whole text, in anſwer to Mr. Brown's objections.

He then proceeds to explain, what effect a drama built upon ſuch a plan, and executed upon ſuch principles, was likely to have with the captive Jew; or whether the exhibiting ſuch a performance, during the Babyloniſh captivity, would naturally anſwer the end and deſign of reducing him to ſubmiſſion, and of convincing him of his reſtoration. Here he analyſes the whole drama, and ſhews, that in the conduct of it, Job was to be reduced by the three friends, to a ſenſe of his guilt, in the firſt place, in the next, to ſubmiſſion, and at length, to a belief and acknowledgment of his reſtoration.

And what, ſays he, muſt the Jew conclude from all this? He could neither be at a loſs to learn, that e'er long, upon the terms of his ſubmiſſion, he would be delivered from a tedious and inglorious captivity, nor how long he was likely to continue under it; for it required no great depth of reaſoning, to deduce the certainty of his reſtoration, from the event of Job's ſtory, nor any great compaſs of numbers, to deduce a ſeventy years captivity, from the hundred and forty years, which Job ſurvived it, when he was apprized before-hand, that in every other inſtance, the Lord gave Job twice as much as he had before.

Much the ſame kind of reflection, he conceives, would lead him to conſider, that under this very body of Job thus ruinated, and thus ſhortly to be repaired, the ruins and reparation of his church and polity might, after all, be ſhadowed, and that huge difficulty he had ſo long conceived, of the impoſſibility of his temple ever riſing again, in half its former magnitude, be the very difficulty, that embaraſſes all Job's reaſonings, and enters into all his diſbelief, concerning the reſtoration of his body. This figure, he thinks, ſufficiently authenticated by St. Paul's, and Chriſt's adopting it, as he had obſerved before, that it is the very figure, under which the prophets had all along ſpoken of the captivity and the reſtoration of the Jews.

The drama thus conſidered, as a popular kind of harangue between ſo many advocates, the three friends aſſerting, and Job

Job denying, for argument's ſake, the poſſibility of any ſuch reſtoration, and coming over at laſt to all the ſentiments of virtue, and to a full conviction of the doctrines, that the three friends had been preaching, the cataſtrophe, he ſays, confirms his hypotheſis, and that there is no more ſaid of the doubling of Job's ſubſtance, than the prophets had told the Jews, that they ſhould receive their double in the land that they were going to poſſeſs.

This being the argument of the book, he proceeds to deduce from thence the two remaining points, the age and the author of the book. And earlier than the Babyloniſh captivity, he conceives, it could not be written, becauſe there are phraſes of ſpeech, and words of later dates and origin, to be found in it, than that period, that it abounds with Chaldaiſms, Syriaciſms and Arabiſms, and terms of art in the naming of the conſtellations, a full thouſand years older than Moſes; that there are facts alluded to, hiſtory painted, events deſcribed, and characters drawn, which had no exiſtence for ſeveral hundred years after either Moſes or Soloman, the reputed authors of this book.

The matter of the date thus ſtated, his next enquiry is after the author, who, he makes no ceremony of profeſſing, he has long taken to be Ezekiel; this he gathers from the ſimilitude of the phraſe and argument of the two books, which he compares, and particularly from the ſeven days ſilence; ſays, that Joſephus and Athanaſius ſpeak of two books left by this prophet, upon the Babyloniſh captivity, but that any other, if this be not one, has not been handed to us, but his prophecy. Then he examines the poetical accompliſhments of this prophet, and criticiſes his ſtile, and proceeding upon the opinion of ſome learned men, that Elihu was the author of the book, obſerves, that Elihu is called the Buzite, and that this was true of Ezekiel, who is called Ben Buzi, the ſon of Buz.

And this, by the way, he thinks, will do a good deal, towards the determining the date, as well as the author of the book; for that earlier than the eighth year of Nebuchadnezzar, when Ezekiel went into captivity, it could not have been written, if he were the author, nor later than the firſt fourteen years after the taking of Jeruſalem, for ſo long only Ezekiel is ſaid to have propheſied.

But he confeſſes, there are difficulties, and great ones too, in every view of the book, but of the main one, of Job's being put upon the querulous impatient part, in order to furniſh out a leſſon of patience, he conceives, ſome tolerable account has been given, and ſays, that he was put upon it, for the ſame reaſons, that the Spartans made their ſlaves drunk, to teach their youth ſobriety.

In the courſe of this diſſertation, there is a curious enquiry or two, into the camps of the Hebrews, and the mills of the antients, in order to give ſome light into ſome intereſting paſſages in the book; and the firſt ſection is employed, in aſcertaining a great number of alluſions therein, to ſcripture ſtory, as in fixing the foundation of the whole allegory, to the ſucceſſive ſtages of the Jewiſh republick; the laſt relates intirely to the poetical machinery of the book, and accounts for the appearance of Satan in the ſcene, and the mention made of angels, which decides the application of the whole to the Babyloniſh captivity.

SIR,

HEreWith you have a ſolution to the problem in the *Magazine* for Auguſt, p. 373, which requires the ſolid content of a right cone, when a maximum, whoſe ſuperficial content, including its baſe, is 1000 ſquare inches.

Put x = radius of the circle at the baſe, $2rx$ = the periphery thereof, and rx^2 will expreſs its area.

Then, if m be ſubſtituted for 1000, the ſuperficial content of the cone, without its baſe, will be $m - rx^2$, which, divided by $\frac{1}{2}$ periphery of the baſe, gives $\frac{m}{rx} - x$ for the ſlant height: Alſo, by 47. 1. of Eu. the perpendicular height will be $\overline{\frac{m^2}{r^2x^2} - \frac{2m}{r}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ which, multiplied by $\frac{1}{3}$ of the area of the baſe, produces $\frac{\overline{m^2x^2 - 2mrx^4}^{\frac{1}{2}}}{3}$ for the cone's ſolid content, the fluxion of which, it being a maximum, is = 0, i. e. $\frac{m^2\dot{x}x - 4mrx^3\dot{x}}{3\sqrt{m^2x^2 - 2mrx^4}} = 0$

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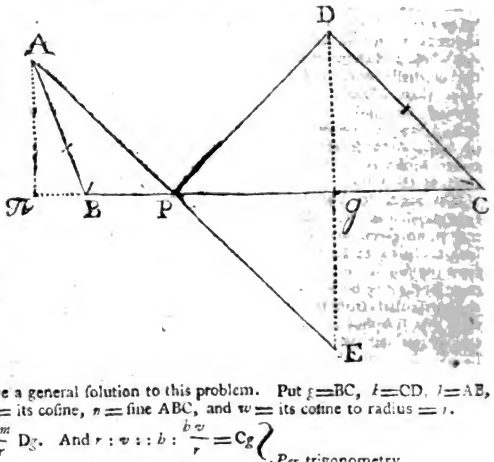
$\therefore x = \sqrt{\frac{m}{r}} \times \frac{1}{2}$ and half the periphery of the base $= \sqrt{mr} \times \frac{1}{2}$ which, multiplied together, produce $\frac{m}{4}$ for its area: Therefore, the superficial content of the cone, without the base, is $\frac{3m}{4}$; the slant height $\frac{3m}{2\sqrt{mr}} = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{\frac{m}{r}}$, the perpendicular height $\sqrt{\frac{2m}{r}}$; and the solid content $= \sqrt{\frac{m3}{72r}} = \frac{m}{6} \times \sqrt{\frac{m}{2r}}$.

MORTON.

A plain and full Solution to the Problem in our Magazine *for* June, *p.* 271. *By Mr.* Hemingway, *Teacher of the Mathematicks, and Land Surveyor at* Norwich.



PRoduce the perpendicular Dg to E, making $gE = Dg$, and draw AE, which will cut BC in P, the Point required. For $PE = PD$, and the nearest distance between two Points on a plane is a right line, whence $AP + PD$ is a minimum.

But $DPg = gPE = APπ$ *per* 15 Eu. 1, whence the right-angled $\triangle$s DPp, $Aπp$ are similar *per* 32 El. 1.

Therefore, $Aπ : Dg :: πg - gP : gP$ *per* 4 11.6. And $Aπ + Dg : Dg :: πg : gP$ *per* 18 Eu. 5.

Now in order to give a general solution to this problem. Put $g = BC$, $k = CD$, $l = AB$, $m =$ sine of BCD, $v =$ its cosine, $n =$ sine ABC, and $w =$ its cosine to radius $= r$.

Then $r : m :: b : \frac{bm}{r}$ Dg. And $r : v :: b : \frac{bv}{r} = Cg$

Also $r : n :: k : \frac{nk}{r} = Aπ$. And $r : w :: k : \frac{kw}{r} = Bπ$ } *Per* trigonometry.

Whence $CP = \frac{gmr + nkv + lmw}{bm + nk} \times \frac{b}{r}$. And $BP = \frac{gmr + lv : nkv + lmw}{lm + nk} \times \frac{k}{r}$.

Finally, $lm + nk + r$: $\left\{\begin{matrix} gmr\,pl : \overline{mv + nw} \times k :: b : CP \\ gmr\,ml : nv + mw \times b :: k : BP \end{matrix}\right\}$ *Per* 16 Eu. 6.

See a solution in July, p. 348; and another in September, p. 395.

A PROBLEM.

THREE candles A, B, C, of the same sort, being placed in a right line AC, a spectator whose eye E is in the periphery of a circle passing thro' A and C, observes that the candle B is the nearest possible; and that $EA + EC = b = 17$ $BA + EC = C = 15\frac{1}{2}$; and $BC + EA = d = 21\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Query the diameter of the circle, and the ratio of light from A and C, to that received from B.

EXTRACTS *from a* PAMPHLET, *intitled*, Considerations upon a Reduction of the LAND-TAX, *dedicated to a Gentleman who may be gratified at from the following Paragraph in the Dedication*, viz.

"IT hath been, Sir, your misfortune to preside at the head of the t——y, when greater sums have been raised upon the

the publick, and a greater debt accumulated, than ever were before, in the ſame number of years. Through your hands thoſe ſums muſt alſo paſs, while you remain in your preſent ſtation, which muſt ſtill be levied on the p—le. And ſhould theſe be miſapplied, whatever indulgence may have been ſhewn to your former conduct; and however ſtrong the plea of neceſſity may have appeared, for carrying on a war to its final period, which you diſapproved in its commencement; no ſuch pretence will be admitted in this new ſcene of affairs: The guilt of malverſation will be yours: The guilt of being a principal in every ſuch tranſaction, or the guilt and diſgrace of being a ſubordinate accomplice, in a ſtation where you ſtand forth as the capital agent.'

By way of introduction, the author gives a ſhort account of the conduct of both parties towards the latter end of the laſt long adminiſtration, and of the reaſons why both at that time concurred in reducing the land-tax, which made it often neceſſary to apply ſome part of the ſinking fund to the current ſervice, tho' it was inſiſted upon by many, that the creditors of the publick have a right to an invariable appropriation of that fund to their payment. 'But whatever truth there may be in this, the publick, he ſays, hath, from juſtice and reaſon, a right to be eaſed of its burthens by means the moſt effectual for that purpoſe.

'And as the benefit of taxes to the publick reſults only from the clear income, and the evil to individuals extends not only to the groſs produce, but to every other expence and loſs incident and conſequential; that tax is moſt beneficial to the publick, and leaſt hurtful to the ſubject, which produces a large ſum thro' a cheap collection, and which is free from every other eventual charge. To uſe a familiar inſtance; he who attends to his own affairs, lives upon his own land, employs but one ſteward, at a ſmall ſalary, to receive his rents, and buys at the firſt-hand, may, from a ſmall and a compact eſtate, thus conducted, ſpend and ſave more than the lord of an immenſe rental, widely diſperſed, gather'd by many hands profuſely paid; he living at a diſtance, and purchaſing what he conſumes, from the fourth or fifth retailer. Let thoſe therefore, who are loudeſt for reducing the land-tax, firſt point out among the duties that now ſubſiſt, or which poſſibly can be deviſed, any one more conformable to this inſtance. And if this cannot be done, as it certainly cannot; let them add to the calculation of what hath been loſt by miſapplying the ſinking-fund, thoſe annual ſums, of which the publick hath been defrauded, by the clamours and influence of the landed-intereſt.

Tho' the maxim, *That taxes, wherever laid, fall ultimately upon land*, would be favourable to the opinion he profeſſes, and is ſupported by the greateſt authorities, yet ſo far from adopting it, he ſhews, that it is not true; but if it be conteſſed, that the lands in England are, in general, let at too high a rent, and that our trade is injured by the taxes already laid upon it, the inference, ſays he, is plain, that what the farmer and trader cannot pay out of their gains, the land owner muſt pay out of his lands, or the farmer will fail, and the trader become bankrupt.

And after ſhewing, that our lands are let at too high a rent, conſidering our taxes, and that our taxes have already injured our trade, he adds the following remarkable paragraphs.

'From the ſame cauſe, the tenant can no longer ſupply an advance of taxes out of his declining ſtock; and inſtead of that good claſs of men, the peculiar boaſt, and the antient ſtrength and glory of this country, the wealthy, honeſt, and ſturdy yeoman, a race ſucceeds, of puny, abject wretches, tamed by want into ſervitude.

Other countries have had, and poſſibly ſtill have, a gentry and nobility equal to ours; and out of this ſtock, warriors, ſtateſmen, and patriots, have at different times ſprung up, almoſt in every ſoil: But in this country alone, for many ages, that middle maſs of men, higher than the peaſant, and lower than the gentleman, hath ſubſiſted independent; who, like an iſthmus, hath divided and withſtood the fury of popular inſurrections, and the arrogant incroachments of greatneſs; ſaving alike this bounded monarchy from confuſion and tyranny. Pity it is, that ſuch a bulwark ſhould now be undermined, and moulder into ruin.

With the yeomen, the middle gentry, of ſmall landed eſtates, ſeem haſtening to annihilation. The few remaining (for they every day decreaſe) are poſſibly the moſt miſerable beings amongſt us; with nothing left undiminiſhed that belonged to their fathers, but pride and appetites beyond their fortunes. And thoſe taxes, which have near devoured their little ſubſtance, have, in no inconſiderable degree, impaired the poſſeſſions of the greateſt.

As theſe decline (and they do and will decline with others) whatever trappings they may wear of titles and honours, their dependent and precarious ſubſiſtence muſt ariſe from a peſtence of thoſe taxes, which are levied upon themſelves. An independent country gentleman will then be as

great a phenomenon, as an independent farmer is now: And he who purchases a greater dependance of others upon himself, by an increase of his own dependance upon power, makes a wretched bargain. Painful pre eminence! Nor is he more wretched who serves from necessity, than the country that is served by the necessitous.

But if, instead of applying all possible methods to the prevention of these evils, we chuse the surest means of hastening and perpetuating them upon us: If, instead of lessening our debt now, in order hereafter to lessen our taxes, or, if it be thought best, to lessen now the most grievous of those taxes, we do neither, but lower that very tax, by which our debt can be soonest lightned, or the annihilation of other taxes be supplied, and which, as matters stand, is an advantage to those, upon whom it is levied; what can the consequence prove, but utter ruin, from a criminal conjunction of power with absurd prejudices?'

He then answers the objections made to the continuance of the land-tax, and concludes with observing, that the landed gentleman is the main spring in every part of our political system, from the senate down to the vestry.

'This influence, says he, directed by false and narrow views, hath had in one instance, and continues to have, a most fatal operation; while the same mistaken notions, which make the landed-man prefer all other taxes to a land-tax, prompt him to consider himself, as the sole paymaster of the helpless poor; and led by one error into another, to consider an increase of numbers, as the greatest evil that can befal him,

Like dearth, a solitary king to reign
O'er desert mountains and a barren plain,

Is become the ambition of almost every 'squire in every parish; and taught and sway'd by him, the farmer and trader would grow rich by depopulation. In pursuance of this policy, they unite their endeavours to banish the present inhabitants; and, to prevent a future supply, they pull down cottages, and discountenance marriages.

After which, he adds several accounts and estimates, which seem to be authentick, and from which it appears, that the national debt, at present, amounts to 72,762,166l. 2s. 8d. ¾. exclusive of any new debt upon the navy, or any other head of service; and that it will be impossible for us to make any considerable reduction of that debt, unless the land-tax be continued at 4 s. in the pound, even tho' the proposed reduction of interest should take place, and tho' the peace should now continue as long as it did after the peace of Utrecht.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

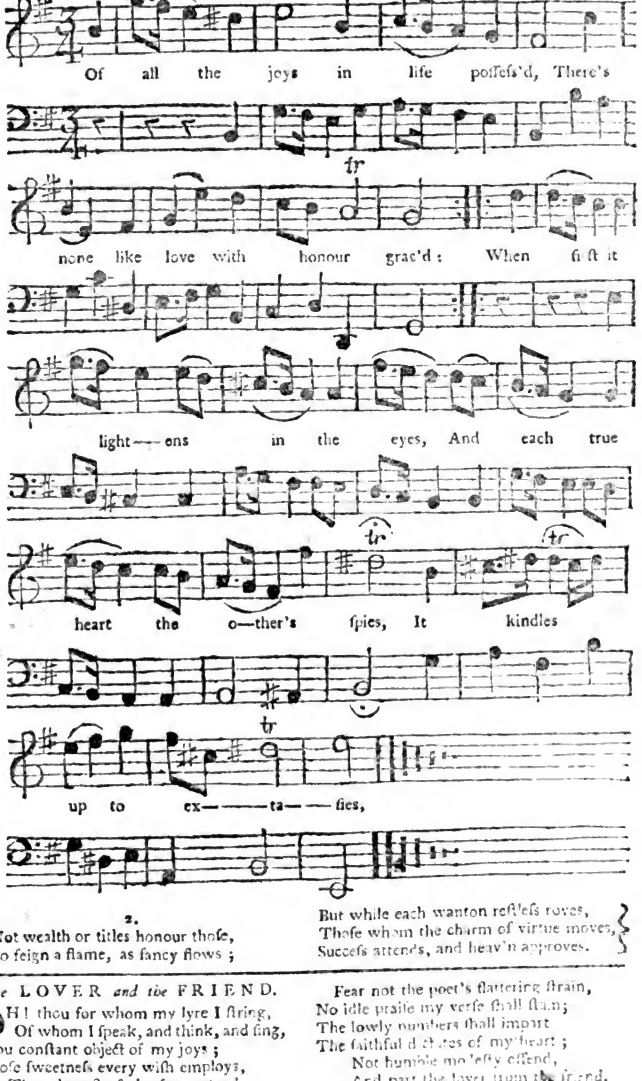
BY inserting the following description of Penzance in Cornwall, which has never had justice done it by any writer, that I have seen, you'll oblige

Your constant reader,
PENZANTIENSIS.

PENZANCE, alias Purryton, is a maritime town in Mount's Bay, and the farthest west of any in the kingdom, being but 10 miles distant from the celebrated promontory, called the Land's-End. Its situation is both healthy and agreeable, near a most beautiful bay, and in a pleasant country, that abounds with delightful prospects. It is extremely commodious for trade, and has a strong and handsome key, lately rebuilt at the expence of the corporation; besides the advantage of being one of the coinage towns, of having the custom-house, of carrying on the pilchard fishery, and a very beneficial traffick with the islands of Scilly, it has a large market, and a great inland trade, and is one of the richest, most flourishing and best built towns in the county. Here are not, as in some other towns, a few overgrown mushrooms, and the rest of the inhabitants almost vassals; but its wealth is in a great many hands, which constitutes no small part of its happiness. The principal inhabitants are independent; and, easy in their circumstances, and prudent in their conduct, scorn an awkward imitation of the vices and follies of the age, and speak the English language with remarkable propriety. It was incorporated by K. James I. in 1614, and has a mayor, 8 aldermen, and 12 assistants, and a revenue of 230l. per ann. and, to crown all, tho' the corporation has not sufficient interest to get the important place of a tidewaiter for any of its inhabitants, which is generally filled up, in pursuance of the scheme of corruption, by some taylor, barber, &c. frequently a stranger to the sea, sent hither by the R— H— the election-jobbers of the west, from some of those venal boroughs, which Burnet calls the rotten part of the constitution; yet, the most sensible and rational part of the inhabitants think it an happiness not to be a borough; for they observe, that elections poison the morals, and are productive of discord, idleness, drunkenness, perjury, poverty and ruin. (See the description of Cornwall, and the MAP annexed, in our Mag. for October last.)

LOVE

A New SONG. Set *by Mr.* SAMUEL COOKE.



2.

Not wealth or titles honour thoſe,
Who feign a flame, as fancy flows;
But while each wanton reſtleſs roves,
Thoſe whom the charm of virtue moves,
Succeſs attends, and heav'n approves.

The LOVER *and the* FRIEND.

OH! thou for whom my lyre I ſtring,
Of whom I ſpeak, and think, and ſing,
Thou conſtant object of my joys;
Whoſe ſweetneſs every wiſh employs,
Thou deareſt of thy ſex, attend,
And bear the lover and the friend.

Fear not the poet's flattering ſtrain,
No idle praiſe my verſe ſhall ſtain;
The lowly numbers ſhall impart
The faithful dictates of my heart;
Not humble modeſty offend,
And part the lover from the friend.

Not diſtant is the cruel day,
That tears me from myſelf away;
Then frown not, faireſt, if I try
To ſteal the moiſture from your eye,
And force your heart a ſigh to ſend,
To mourn the lover and the friend.
No real joy my life e'er knew,
But what aroſe from love and you;
Nor can I fear another pain,
But your unkindneſs and diſdain:
Then let your looks their pity lend,
To chear the lover and the friend.
Whole years I ſtrove againſt the flame,
And ſuffer'd ills that want a name;
Yet ſtill the painful ſecret kept,
And to myſelf in ſilence wept;
Till grown unable to contend,
I own'd the lover and the friend.
I ſaw you ſtill; your generous heart
In all my ſorrows bore a part;
Yet while your eyes with pity glow'd
No words of hope your tongue beſtow'd,
But mildly bid me ceaſe to blend
The name of lover with the friend.
Sick with deſire, and mad with pain,
I ſeek for happineſs in vain:
Then, lovely maid, to thee I cry,
Heal me with kindneſs, or I die;
From ſad deſpair my ſoul defend,
And fix the lover and the friend.
Curſe on all wealth that can deſtroy
My utmoſt hope of earthly joy;
Thy gifts, oh fortune, I reſign,
Let her and poverty be mine:
And every thing that life ſhall ſend,
Shall bleſs the lover and the friend.
In vain, alas! in vain I ſtrive
To keep a dying hope alive;
Alas! ſad remedy remains,
'Tis abſence that muſt heal my pains;
Thy image from my boſom rend,
And ſave the lover and the friend.
Vain thought, tho' ſeas between us roll,
Thy love is rooted in my ſoul;
The vital blood that warms my heart
With thy idea muſt depart,
And death's deciſive ſtroke muſt end,
At once, the lover and the friend.

POLYPHEMUS *and* ACIS.

Out of the thirteenth Book *of*
OVID'S METAMORPHOSES.

CONNEXION *of the* FABLE.

On occaſion of Æneas's Paſſage by Scylla *and* Charybdis, *the Poet introduces an Account of the former; who was, before her Tranſformation, an Attendant of* Galatea. *As ſhe is employed in dreſſing her Miſtreſs, ſhe relates to her the following Story of her Amours with* Acis, *and the Love of* Polyphemus.

FROM Fair Symæthis and her Faunus came
A lovely youth, and Acis was his name;
His parents joy, who did a comfort prove
To them by nature, but to me by love:
To me the boy did an affection bear,
His only pleaſure, and his early care.
E'er ſixteen paſſing years had overlaid
His downy cheeks with a beginning ſhade,
Acis I lov'd, and Polyphemus too
With equal ardour did my love purſue;
Nor knew I then which paſſion greater prov'd,
If moſt I hated, or if moſt I lov'd.
Great queen of love! how boundleſs is thy ſway;
Which monſters wild, and ſavages obey!
Thy force the barb'rous Polyphemus try'd,
The proud deſpiſer of all heav'n beſide;
Ev'n he, the terror of his native grove,
Diſmiſs'd his fierceneſs, and cou'd learn to love!
Now all neglected, he forgets his home,
His flocks at random round the foreſt roam:
While nice, and anxious in his new diſeaſe,
He vainly ſtudies every art to pleaſe:
To trim his beard, th' unwieldy ſcythe prepares; [der'd hairs:
And combs with rakes, his rough, diſor-
Adjuſts his ſhapes; while in the cryſtal brook
He views and practiſes a milder look.
Love makes him all his cruelty forego,
And ſhips, in ſafety, wander to and fro.
It chanc'd prophetick Telemus, who knew
The flight of birds, and thence preſages drew,
Arriving then by Ætna's ſteepy height,
Foretold the Cyclops he ſhou'd loſe his ſight. [lye,
The laughing Cyclops gave the bard the
And ſaid, a charming female ſtole that eye.
Thus ſcorning prophecy, and warn'd in vain,
With heavy ſteps he ſinks the ſandy plain;
Then weary grown, to ſhady grotts retires,
But finds no ſhelter from his raging fires.
Far in the main a promontory grows,
Around whoſe rocky ſides the water flows:
High in the midſt, upon this airy ſteep
He ſate, purſu'd by all his flocks of ſheep.
Before his feet his pondrous ſtaff he caſt;
A pine which ſhips might challenge for a maſt:
His whiſtle (which a hundred reeds compoſe)
With all his ſtrength the giant-lover blows;
The neighbouring mountains, and refounding main
Shook, and return'd the dreadful blaſt again.
Hid in a rock, and by my Acis laid,
The boiſt'rous muſick did my ears invade;
While to his reeds he ſung his amorous pains, [retains.
In words like theſe, which ſtill my mind

Oh! lovely nymph, and more than lilies fair, [mer's air,
More ſweet than winter's ſun, or ſum-
And ſmooth as ſhells that gliding waters wear;

No

Not ice or cryſtal equal ſplendor yield,
O far more pleaſing than the flow'ry field!
Wanton as kids; and more delicious far,
Than grapes maſture, or bluſhing apples are;
More ſtrait than alders, taller than the planes;
And ſoft as down upon the breaſt of ſwans:
As gardens freſh, where running rivers ſtray,
But, ah! like rivers, ſwift to glide away;
And what alone muſt all my hopes remove,
Swift as the wind before purſuing love;
Yet know, coy maid, and curſe your long delay, [away.
Know from whoſe arms you fly ſo faſt
Behold the rocky caverns where I dwell,
Which ſummer ſuns, and winter froſts expel.
See how my fruits the loaded branches bend,
And grapes in cluſters from the vine depend; [purple ſhine;
Theſe bright, like gold, and thoſe with
And theſe and thoſe, my deareſt, ſhall be thine.
Here cornels riſe, and in the ſhady grove
Grow ſcarlet ſtrawberries to feaſt my love:
The cheſnut, wilding, plum, and every tree, [all to thee!
For thee ſhall bear their fruits, and offer
Theſe flocks are mine, and more are pen'd at home,
Range in the woods, and in the vallies roam:
So great the tale, I ſcarce can count them o'er; [ſtore.
The pooreſt ſhepherd beſt may tell his
Believe not me, but come and witneſs here,
How, ſcarce, my ewes their ſtrutting uders bear; [tain,
What tender lambkins here my folds con-
And there what kids of equal age remain.
Nor boaſt we only common dainties here,
But roes and levrets, and the fallow deer;
The goat, the hare, with ev'ry foreſt beaſt;
And turtles taken from their airy neſt.
Two cubs I have, as like as twins can be;
And theſe, dear nymph, are kept to play with thee: [pleaſe
Two little bears, I found them, and did
Myſelf to think, my miſtreſs ſhou'd have theſe.
Come Galatea, from the ſea ariſe,
And ſee my preſents, nor the gifts deſpiſe.
I'm not ſo monſt'rous; I my face did view
In yon clear lake, and thought it handſome too: [ſize!
How great I look'd! of what a godlike
Not Jove himſelf (your Jove that ſways the ſkies)
Is half ſo mighty, half ſo large, my love;
Your beauty charms a greater man than Jove. [grace,
Hairs, like a wood, my head and ſhoulders
And caſt a majeſty on all my face;
The comely ſteeds are grac'd with flowing manes; [trains;
With fleeces ſheep, and birds with plumy
Leaves deck the ſtately trees; and man is fair, [hair.
By bearded cheeks, and members rough with
With one large eye my ample front is grac'd, [plac'd;
Round like a ſhield, and in the middle
The ſun all objects views beneath the ſky,
And yet, like me, has but a ſingle eye.
My father o'er your ſeas preſides; and he
Will be your father by your wedding me.
Oh! yeild at laſt, nor ſtill remain ſevere;
I worſhip you, and you alone I fear!
Jove's harmleſs lightning unregarded flies;
No lightning wounds me but your angry eyes. [mourn,
Nor thy contempt cou'd cauſe me thus to
If thou all others didſt deſpiſe and ſcorn:
But Acis, Acis is thy dear delight;
For his embraces you the Cyclops ſlight.
Well, he may pleaſe himſelf, and you may ſhare [bear)
His pleaſures too (tho' that I ſcarce can
Yet he ſhall find, wou'd time th' occaſion ſhew,
The ſtrength and fury of a giant foe.
I'll from his bleeding breaſt his entrails tear,
And hurl his mangled carcaſs in the air;
Or caſt his limbs into thy guilty flood,
And mix thy waters with his reeking blood!
For oh! I burn, nor you my flames aſſwage;
And love diſdain'd revives with fiercer rage.
Two lines here wanting.
This ſaid, he roſe, and frantick with his pain, [plain:
Roar'd out for rage, and hurried o'er the
So bulls in foreſts hunt their abſent loves,
And ſtung with anguiſh bellow through the groves.
But as around his rowling orb he caſt,
Myſelf and Acis he deſery'd at laſt.
Theſe theefts, falſe nymph, thou ſhalt enjoy no more, [roar!
He cry'd, and Ætna trembled with the
Frighted, beneath my native deeps I fled;
Acis too run, and help, oh help! he ſaid,
A wretch undone: O parents help, and deign [reign!
T'admit your offspring in your watry
The Cyclops follow'd, and a ſtone he threw,
Torn from the rock, which threatned as it flew; [affords,
No further ſpeech the thundering rock
O'ertakes the flying boy, and ſmothers half his words.
Yet what we cou'd, and what no fates deny'd,
We ſoon perform'd, and Acis deify'd,
To rule in ſtreams to which he was ally'd:
His body preſs'd beneath the ſtone, the blood
Flow'd from the marble in a crimſon flood; Which

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Which loſt its native red; and firſt appear'd [clear'd;
A troubled ſtream; the troubled ſtream was
The rock aſunder cleav'd, and thro' the chink [brink:
Long reeds ſprung up as on a fountain's
Strait from the hollow cliff, and yawning ground,
Inſulting waters yield a murmuring ſound:
At laſt a youth above the waiſt aroſe,
Whoſe horned temples reedy wreaths incloſe;
And, but he ſeem'd a larger bulk to bear,
With looks more azure, *Acis* might appear;
And *Acis* was; who now tranſform'd became [name.
A cryſtal fountain, and preſerv'd the

Memorandom. Done at 14 years old.

The 'SQUIRE *and the* PARSON: *An* ECLOGUE *.

BY his hall chimney, where in ruſty grate
Green faggots wept their own untimely fate,
In elbow-chair the penſive 'ſquire reclin'd,
Revolving debts and taxes in his mind:
A pipe juſt fill'd, upon a table near
Lay by the London-Evening ſtain'd with beer, [torn
With half a bible, on whoſe remnants
Each pariſh round was annually forſworn.
The gate now claps, as ev'ning juſt grew dark, [bark;
Tray ſtarts, and with a growl prepares to
Put ſoon diſcerning with ſagacious noſe,
The well-known favour of the parſon's toes, [repoſe:
Lays down his head and ſinks in ſoft
The doctor ent'ring, to the tank'rd ran,
Takes a good hearty pull, and thus began:

Parſon. Why ſit'ſt thou thus forlorn and dull, my friend,
Now war's rapacious reign is at an end?
Hark, how the diſtant bells inſpire delight!
See bonfires ſpangle o'er the veil of night!

'Squire. What's peace, alas! in foreign parts to me?
At home, nor peace, nor plenty can I ſee;
Joyleſs, I hear drums, bells, and fiddles ſound, [*pound.*
'Tis all the ſame——*Four ſhillings in the*
My wheels, tho' old, are clog'd with a new tax; [the ax:
My oaks, tho' young, muſt groan beneath
My barns are half unthatch'd, until'd my houſe,
Loſt by this fatal ſickneſs all my cows:
See there's the hill my late damn'd lawſuit coſt!
Long as the land contended for,——and loſt:
Ev'n Ormond's head I can frequent no more,
So ſhort my pocket is, ſo long the ſcore;
At ſhops all round I owe for fifty things.—
This comes of fetching H———n kings.

P. I muſt confeſs the times are bad indeed,
No wonder; when we ſcarce believe our creed; [guide,
When purblind reaſon's deem'd the ſureſt
And heav'n-born faith at her tribunal try'd;
When all church-pow'r is thought to make men ſlaves, [knaves.
Saints, martyrs, fathers, all call'd fools, and

'S. Come, preach no more; but drink and hold your tongue: [parſons wrong.
I'm for the church:——but think the

P. See there! Free thinking now ſo rank is grown, [town;
It ſpreads infection through each country
Deiſtic ſcoffs fly round at rural boards,
'Squires, and their tenants too, profane as lords,
Vent impious jokes on every ſacred thing;

'S. Come drink;———

P. —Here's to you then, to church and king:

'S. Here's church and king, I hate the glaſs ſhould ſtand, [ſtand.
Tho' one takes tythes, and t'other taxes

P. Heav'n with new plagues will ſcourge this ſinful nation,
Unleſs we ſoon repeal the toleration,
And to the church reſtore the convocation.

'S. Plagues we ſhou'd feel ſufficient, on my word,
Starv'd by two houſes, prieſt-rid by a third.
For better days we lately had a chance,
Had not the honeſt Plaids been *trick'd* by France.

P. Is not moſt gracious George our faith's defender? [tender!
You love the church, yet wiſh for the pre-

'S. Preferment, I ſuppoſe, is what you mean, [dean:
Turn whig, and you, perhaps, may be a
But you muſt firſt learn how to treat your betters. [with letters;
What's here; ſure ſome ſtrange news, a boy
Oh, ho! here's one I ſee, from parſon *Sly:*
" My rev'rend neighbour *Squab* being like
" to die, [him hence,
" I hope, if heav'n ſhou'd pleaſe to take
" To aſk the living, wou'd be no offence.

P. Have you not ſworn, that I ſhould *Squab* ſucceed? [to read;
Think how for this I taught your ſons
How oft diſcover'd puſs on new-plow'd land, [hand,
How oft ſupported you with friendly
When I cou'd ſcarcely go, nor cou'd your worſhip ſtand.

'S. 'Twas yours, had you been honeſt, wiſe, or civil; [devil.
Now ev'n go court the biſhops—or the

P.

* *Printed for* R. Dodſley *at* Tully's-head, Pall-mall.

P. If I meant any thing, now let me die, [not I,
I'm blunt, and cannot fawn and cant, Like that old P———n rascal *Sly*.
I am, you know, a right true-hearted tory, Love a good glass, a merry song, or story.

'S. Thou art an honest dog, that's truth indeed——
Talk to more nonsense then about the creed.
I can't, I think, deny thy first request;
'Tis thine: but first a bumper to the best.

P. Most noble 'squire, more gen'rous than your wine,
How pleasing's the condition you assign?
Give me the sparkling glass, and here, d'ye see,
With joy I drink it on my bended knee:
Great queen! who governest this earthly ball,
And mak'st both kings, and kingdoms, rise and fall; [rules,
Whose wond'rous pow'r in secret all things Makes fools of mighty peers, and peers of fools:
Dispensest miters, coronets and stars;
Involves far distant realms in bloody wars,
Then bids war's snaky tresses cease to hiss,
And gives them peace again—— * nay gav'st us this: [impart,
Whose health does health to all mankind Here's to thy much lov'd health:

'Squire, *rubbing his hands*,
——With all my heart.

SONG.

1.

THUS I said to my heart, in a pet t'other day, [this way;
I had rather be hang'd than go moping No throbbings, no wishes your moments employ, [tion or joy.
But you sleep in my breast without mo-

2.

When Cloe perplex'd me 'twas sweeter by half, [laugh;
And at Thais's wiles I could oftentimes Your burnings and achings I strove not to cure,
Tho' one was a jilt, and the other a whore.

3.

When I walk'd up the Mall, or stroll'd thro' the street, [could beat;
Not a petticoat brush'd me but then you Or if bang went the hoop against corner or post, [be lost.
In the magical round you were sure to

4. [Eve,

But now if a nymph goes as naked as Like Adam, unfallen, you never perceive,
Or the feat of delight if the fig-leaf should hide,
You tempt not my fingers to draw it aside.

5.

Is it caution, or dread, or the frost of old age [to engage?
That enclines you with beauty no more Tell me quickly the cause; for it makes me quite mad,
In the summer's gay season to see you so sad.

6.

Have a care, quoth my heart, how you tempt me to stray, [a damn'd way;
He that hunts down a woman must run Like a hare she can wind, or hold out with the fox, [mocks.
And secure in the chace, her pursuers

7.

For Cloe I burnt with an innocent flame,
And beat to the musick that breath'd out her name; [built,
Three summers flew over the castles I And beheld me a fool, and my goddess a jilt.

8.

Next Thais the wanton my wishes employ'd, [cruel destroy'd;
And the kind-one repair'd what the Like Shadrach I liv'd in a furnace of fire,
But unlike him was scorch'd and compell'd to retire.

9.

Recruited once more, I forgot all my pain,
And was jilted and burnt and bedevil'd again,
Nor a petticoat fring'd, or the heel of a shoe Ever pass'd you by day-light, but at it I flew.

10.

Thus jilted and wounded and burnt to a coal,
For rest I retreated, again to be whole,
But your eyes, ever open to lead me astray,
Have beheld a new face, and command me away.

11.

But remember, in whatever flames I may burn, [turn;
'Twill be folly to ask for, or wish my re-
Neither Thais, nor Cloe again shall enflame, [can name.
But a nymph more provoking than all you

12.

This said, with a bound from my bosom he flew,
O Phillis! these eyes saw him pass'ing to you!
Enslav'd by your wit, he grows fond of his chain,
And vows I shall never possess him again.

ANTOEUS.

A TALE.

Frangas non flectes.

ANTOEUS was a noble lord, (So says an antient Greek record)
Who long endeavour'd to secure His neighbours from despotick power;
And by his uprightness and bounty, He gain'd the love of many a county.
There was a king, one Eurystœus, Whose courtiers hated lord Antœus,
And oft had strove, but strove in vain, To bend him to their master's chain;

But

* *Madam de* P—mp—dour.

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But with superior skill and bravery
He baffled all their force and knavery:
Resolv'd his honour to defend,
He vow'd he'd sooner break than bend.
From ev'ry trial of his foes
To more distinguish'd fame he rose;
Like the rich metal which acquires
New brightness from assaying fires.
At length Alcides, a prime minister,
Of language smooth, and meaning sinister,
March'd, by his lord's command, to find him,
And took a golden chain to bind him;
Nor tedious was the search, for why?
The man's soon found that does not fly.
In short they met, and straight ensu'd
A shocking scene of wounds and blood;
Not half so fierce the three hours fight
'Twixt Falstaff and the Hotspur knight,
When fair Sabrina left her willows,
And hid her head among the billows,
The heavy blows Alcides dealt,
Were such as mortal seldom felt;
Each single stroke was e'en enough,
To cleave a scull of pistol proof,
And dash the brains out, which made many
To question whether he had any:
At best a general notion reigns,
Antœus had more guts than brains.
Full oft he fell beneath the blows,
Full oft from earth he lightly rose,
Unhurt, and with redoubled might,
Fresh and more vigorous for the fight.
Alcides found himself mistaken
In the rough method he had taken;
Said he within himself, the longer
I fight him thus he grows the stronger;
Oft as I knock him down he rises,
With such a strength as quite surprizes;
Yet this same hero, after all,
Who falls to rise, may rise to fall:
I'll try; with that he grasp'd him round,
And nimbly heav'd him from the ground;
Up in his arms he rais'd him high,
'Till his head almost touch'd the sky;
Antœus giddy with the sight,
Lost both his strength and senses streight;
"Ye gods! he cry'd, what scenes I view!
"What stars, what garters, red and blue;
"What titles, honours, heaps of gold;
"O let me share what I behold."
Yield, and you shall. He cry'd, "I do,
"Who can refuse to yield to you;
"I yield." He set him gently down,
Chain'd him, and *seal'd* him for his own:
And if 'tis true what poets say,
As for ought I can tell, it may,
Antœus, once the great and brave,
Turn'd a poor, venal, abject slave.

On a Nobleman lately furnishing up the Back Front of his House by the Water-Side.

By a WATERMAN.

ON silver Thames I daily row'd,
Some twenty years or thirty,
Whilst P—— earl, his backside shew'd,
Black, yellow, brown and dirty:
But t'other morn, surpriz'd! I cry'd,
So white, so clean, it made is,
This cannot be my lord's backside,
It surely is my L-d-'s.

EPIGRAM *on Mr.* MASON.

Who wou'd not sing in Mason's praise? he knows
Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme.
MILTON'S *Lycidas.*

SOFT harmony has Handel crown'd;
Titian for painting is renown'd,
And Dryden for poetick ease;
These all with different beauties please:
But Mason can at once inspire
The pen, the pencil, and the lyre;
And Dryden's ease the nine impart,
With Titian's skill, and Handel's art.
Cambridge,
Dec. .. GRANTICOLA.

The Verses in our last, p. 523. *having been much talk'd of, occasions our inserting the following little Pieces.*

From Miss D—— *to Miss* J—y H——n.

THAT you're covetous grown is no strange thing to me,
For most of our sex in that one thing agree;
For wealth and much money they mostly adore; [More.
But these you despise for the sake of one
He's a son of Apollo, I know, my dear girl!
And ought to be priz'd, I must own, very well:
But all poets are, or are thought to be, poor;
But this you regard not, but yet you love More. [spite
But what most surprizes, your petty low
To call a man devil, because of his height:
Altho' his low stature might to you seem a sore, [have More.
He cou'd keep you a chariot, yet you must
I think your mamma had just cause to complain, [scratch'd your brain;
Who knew you'd such offers, and still
And in this strange passion your head geer you tore; [have one More.
Yet in spite of eight hundred, you would
Now J—ne be advis'd by your D—— as a friend, [end
Be humble, for this you will find in the
Keeps easy all things; be content with your store, [More.
And you may be happy, perhaps, without
For he's a gay rover, nor will be confin'd, [mind;
So you to no purpose may keep him in
And as you hope riches, you may give him o'er, [More.
For refusing eight hundred you'll never have
I'll

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I'll not wonder, my dear, leſt it make
me look old,
For I can gueſs his name as well as if told;
I ſaw the M plain ere I had read it o'er,
And have wrote the ſame often, and may
write it More.

To Miſs D—— *and Miſs* J——y H——n.

PRAY, ladies, don't think you're ſo
conſequent grown, [the town;
That your private amours are the talk of
Then take my advice, now you hav't in
your power, [one More.
Say nought to the town of yourſelves, or
Leſt worſe ſhould enſue, and your cha-
racters blown, [town;
You then would become the laugh of the
So take the advice which I gave you before,
Nor peſter the town with your rhymes any
More.

To the AUTHOR *of the above* STANZAS.

ONCE more, worthy Sir! we exhibit to
view
A few of our ſtanzas, in anſwer to you;
So it is, when a garment is any thing tore,
Ev'ry bramble it touches will tatter it
More. [ſenſe,
'Tis ſomething ſurprizing, a man of your
At the ladies amuſements ſhould take an
offence; [before,
But I'll tell you, my friend, as I've hinted
You're a foe to a woman, or jealous of
More. [you to write;
If the former, 'tis envy that prompts
If the latter, be ſilent, you'll get nothing by't;
For, whilſt he is living, we love and adore,
And (ſpite of your envy) will write of
him More.

To Miſs D—— *and Miſs* J——y H——n.

WITH the ladies amuſements I love to
partake,
But don't think from this that I am a rake:
Your ſex I eſteem, and the fair I adore,
Am no foe to you, ladies, or jealous of
More. [gain,
Nor envious if you his affections can
As ſtrangers to me it will give me no pain:
Miſs H—— and miſs D—— were ne'er
heard of before, [them More.
Then why ſhould you trouble the town with
I'm no ſon of Apollo, let all the world
know it, [a poet;
Then take this advice from a friend, not
Don't fill up the papers with ſubjects ſo
poor, [More.
As two female coquets, and one poet
But leſt you ſhould think that I love to
diſpute,
I tell you, 'tis better for all to be mute:
Let the publick go on as it has done before;
You may write what you will, I ſhan't
write a word More.

December, 1749.

To Miſs D—— *and Miſs* J——y H——n.

A Truce, O ye fair ones! no more of
your pen;
Ceaſe writing, and go to your plain-work
again: [give it o'er,
Your ſubject's grown threadbare, ſo pray
The town's ſick already, and can't reliſh—
More.

On the DEATH *of Mr.* VINCENT.
(See p. 480.)

AND muſt I then to mournful themes
deſcend,
And grieve, in ſighs, the reliefs of a friend?
O, let ſome ſeraph kindly warm my ſoul!
And bid, in gentle rills, the murmurs roll.
How little here on earth of truth we know,
And ſcorn intrinſick merit as we go?
But once, when ſunk, the clouded truth
adore,
And long for beauties, that we ſcorn'd
before?
Behold th' enamel'd lilies as they ſhine,
Whilſt round, in ſmiling groups, the zephyrs
twine,
In ſpangl'd pride diſplay their roſy arms,
At length, to fate, reſign their gilded
charms; [deſtroys,
Some tempeſt, rude, their infant bloom
And hurls in duſty clouds the riſ'd joys.
Thus once my Vincent ſhone with equal
beams,
Whilſt virtue truly bleſt her native ſtreams;
But death, with env'ous eye beheld his
rays, [bays;
And nipt, with venom'd tooth, her rival
Whilſt he, with Roman ſoul, diſdain'd the
ſlave, [grave.
And gently ſunk with honour to the

REAL SECURITY.

SOME hoiſt up fortune to the ſkies,
Others debaſe her to a bubble;
I nor her frowns, nor favours prize,
The changling ne'er ſhall give me
trouble.
If at my door ſhe chance to light,
I'll civilly my gueſt receive;
The viſit paid, I bid good night,
Nor murmur when ſhe takes her
leave.
Tho' proſp'rous gales my canvaſs crowd,
Tho' calm the waves, ſerene the ſky;
Calms do th' approaching ſtorms fore-
bode,
And ſpeak the neighbouring tempeſt
nigh.
Then, virtue, to the helm repair,
Thou, innocence, ſhalt guide the oar:
Rage on, ye winds, ſtorms, rend the air.
My bark, thus mann'd, ſhall gain the
ſhore.

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Monthly Chronologer.

A Remarkable cauſe was tried about the end of laſt month, in the court of Common Pleas, on an action of trover, againſt an eminent man midwife, for taking away, after he had delivered a woman, two dead female infants, wonderfully join'd together by the bellies; when, after a long hearing, the jury being withdrawn, it was agreed, that the doctor ſhould return the infants to the father of them, the plaintiff.

Stoke, Glouceſterſhire, Dec. 4. Laſt Thurſday ſe'nnight between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, it being then pretty dark, many of the inhabitants of this neighbourhood, and other parts of the county, as well as ſome travellers on the road, were very much ſurprized at a ſudden mighty opening of the heavens, northward, in the moſt of which, ſuch an amazing light appear'd, as rather ſurpaſſed that of the ſun; ſo that for a ſhort ſpace of time, it look'd as if the ſun had ſhin'd out in its full luſtre and glory; and it was equally as aſtoniſhing to behold this prodigious opening to cloſe again, and ſhut in the bright illumination that appeared from it. This had no reſemblance with the northern lights.

Notice was given, that all perſons poſſeſſed of any part of the national debt, redeemable by law, which now carries an intereſt of 4 per cent. per annum, who ſhall, on or before the 28th of Feb. next, ſubſcribe their names, or conſent to accept of 3 per cent. per annum, to commence from the 25th of Dec. 1757, will receive 4 per cent. till the 25th of Dec. 1760, and from that time 3 ½ per cent. till the ſaid 25th of Dec. 1757; and no part thereof, except what is due to the Eaſt-India company, will be liable to be redeemed till after the 25th of Dec. 1757.

TUESDAY, Dec. 5.

A remarkable cauſe was heard in the lord mayor's court, in which a club of journeymen painters were plaintiffs, and Mr. Row, a painter of Laurence Lane, defendant, for employing a perſon not free, to work in the city; which laſted ſeveral hours, many witneſſes being examined on both ſides: Upon the evidence of the moſt eminent maſter painters in London, it appear'd, that from the want of free-journeymen of the trade, it was not poſſible for the ſummer buſineſs of the city, to be done, without the aſſiſtance of at leaſt an equal number of non-freemen, and that no freeman was ever refuſed, or could ſometimes be got on any terms. But the affair turned on the force of a by-law, made by the city in the reign of Q. Anne, which was very learnedly argu'd by the council. The jury went out at two o'clock in the afternoon, and return'd twice without agreeing on a verdict, but were ſent out again, and, after ſtaying a long time, were ordered to be confined to the room without fire, candle or any ſuſtenance, by an officer ſworn to obſerve the ſame and attend them; where they remained till ſix the next morning, when they brought in a verdict for the plaintiffs.

THURSDAY, 7.

Was held a general court of the South-Sea company; when the ſeveral reſolutions of the Hon. Houſe of Commons relating to the reduction of the intereſt of the national debt, (ſo far as concerned the ſaid company) were taken into conſideration; and after a debate of 2 hours, in which the ſpeakers were, Sir Thomas Drury, Mr. Gideon, Mr. Solomon de Coſta, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. Poſtlethwaite, Mr. Webb, and Mr. Tomkyns, it was unanimouſly agreed to adjourn *ſine Die*.

A marriage cauſe, long depending in the high court of delegates, wherein Walter Baynes, Eſq; and Penelope his wife, as committees and guardians of George Moriſon, Eſq; (a lunatick) by order of the lord high chancellor of Great Britain, were Appellants, and one Chriſtian Stuart, calling herſelf Moriſon, reſpondent, was, after a hearing of ſeveral days, determin'd, and ſentence given, that the ſaid George Moriſon was a bachelor, and free from all matrimonial contracts whatſoever with the ſaid Stuart, and ſhe enjoin'd to perpetual ſilence.

Boſton, Oct. 12, By a letter from a gentleman in Halifax, in Chebucto, dated the 2d inſtant, we learn, that about ſeven o'clock the Saturday morning before, as ſeveral of major Gilman's workmen, with one ſoldier unarmed, were hewing of ſticks of timber, about 200 yards from his houſe and mills, on the eaſt ſide of the harbour, they were ſurprized by about forty Indians, who firſt fired two ſhot, and then a volley upon them, which kill'd 4, two of which they ſcalp'd, and cut off the heads of the others; the fifth is miſſing, and ſuppoſed to be carried off.

FRIDAY, 8.

The Weſtminſter election, which we men-

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mention'd in our last, p. 527, 528, was carried on with redoubled animosity on both sides, and numberless advertisements, both ludicrous and serious, appear'd in the papers from day to day, both before and after the closing of the poll, which was on this day; when the numbers upon the books appear'd to be for lord Trentham 4811; and for Sir George Vandeput 4654: But a scrutiny being desired by Sir George, and many of the electors then present, the same (tho' strenuously opposed by council for lord Trentham) was granted by the high bailiff, to begin on the 26th inst. What made the chief noise in the papers was the subject of lord Trentham's being charg'd with encouraging the French strollers, from which he endeavour'd to defend himself, and which was as often retorted by his adversaries. The state of the poll of the several parishes (as given in the papers) was as follows:

	Lord T.	Sir G. V.
First day's poll	10	10
St. Anne's	342	366
St. George's Hanover-square	937	520
St. Paul's Covent-garden	204	264
St. Clement's	198	686
St. James's	1115	991
St. Martin's	694	1107
	3498	4104
St. Margaret's and St. John's	1313	550
	4811	4654

When an eminent counsellor demanded of the high bailiff to declare lord Trentham, as having the majority, and another counsellor mov'd for a scrutiny, the high bailiff spoke as follows:

Gentlemen,

As high bailiff, without doubt, it is in my power to declare the majority; but as I have acted throughout the whole with the utmost impartiality, so will I continue to do to my life's end; and tho' there has been a scrutiny requested, (not demanded) yet, as said before, it remains in me only: And notwithstanding there may be no law to force me to grant such a request, yet there is within my breast an immutable law—that of justice; and therefore I grant a scrutiny, which shall begin on the 26th instant.

SATURDAY, 9.

A boy for stealing large brass bullion nails out of coaches in the streets, and a woman for stealing 3 baskets out of the Fleet-market, were sentenc'd at Hick's-hall to be transported for 7 years; a thing which had not been done by that court for a considerable time.

TUESDAY, 12.

The sessions ended at the Old-Bailey, when the 9 following malefactors receiv'd sentence of death, viz John Edwards, for breaking open the house of Robert Flemming, and stealing a quantity of plate.—Edward Shores, for robbing George Wilson.—Patrick Dempsey, for robbing Evan Saxe.—Edward Dempsey, for robbing Thomas Browne of his gold watch, diamond ring, &c.—Robert Hickson, on oath of Robert Butler, for receiving goods knowing them to be stolen.—James Aldridge and Thomas Good, on oath of James Harrison, for being concerned with him in divers robberies.—William Davis, on oath of Thomas Crags, for being concerned with him in divers robberies.—William Tidd, for robing Henry Aplen.

The two remaining state prisoners, in the new gaol, Mr. Macdonald, the banker, and Mr. Macleod, were, by order of his grace the duke of Bedford, discharged from their long confinement, having obtain'd a free pardon.

WEDNESDAY, 13.

Was held a general court of the East-India company, when the resolutions of the Hon. house of commons relating to the reduction of the interest of the national debt (as far as concerned the said company) were taken into consideration; but several debates arising, they adjourn'd to the 19th.

THURSDAY, 14.

At a court of common council held at Guild-Hall, the petition of the masters in the several handicraft trades, &c. freemen of this city, praying liberty to employ foreigners under certain restrictions, was taken into consideration; as was also the petition of the journeymen, against the masters petition; when, after great debates, the petitions were order'd to be printed and distributed to the members of the court, and further consideration to be had at their next meeting, a majority appearing in favour of the journeymen.

From the London Gazette, *Dec.* 16.

Halifax in Nova Scotia, Oct. 30. The settlers continue to enjoy perfect health, and have by their industrious labours so far advanced their works, that 350 comfortable and convenient houses are already built, and many more will, in all probability, be built before the winter, as the weather continues warm and fine beyond expectation. There are some few however less industrious, for whose reception, in case their houses should not be finished before the cold weather sets in, the governor has retained one of the transport ships. The settlement is greatly increased by a number of useful and industrious families from New-England and other places. Some

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hundreds of fiſhing veſſels have already been here, and many more are expected next year. The Indians of the peninſula have committed ſome hoſtilities, but as their numbers are only inconſiderable, and as all proper meaſures have been taken to reduce them to obedience, by raiſing a company of rangers to ſcour the woods, and ſetting a reward upon their heads, there is little apprehenſion of their being any further troubleſome, more eſpecially as the town is ſecured by a palliſado, and the troops poſted round it. The French inhabitants have ſent fifty of their people to aſſiſt in the publick works, and they are employed by the governor in cutting a road to Minas.

His majeſty, with the advice of his privy council, was pleaſed to iſſue a new order on account of the contagious diſtemper which ſtill rages with violence among the horned cattle; importing, that after Jan 14, and before March 14, no ox, bull, cow, calf, ſteer, or heifer, within England, whether fat or lean, ſick or well, be removed from the grounds, lands or places where they ſhall be on the ſaid 14th of Jan. excepting only ſuch found and fat cattle, fit for ſlaughter, as ſhall be removed to be ſlaughtered at ſome uninfected place within two miles from where they ſhall be on Jan 14. But it is not intended to prohibit the carriage of carcaſſes of cattle not infected, without their hides, to ſuch places, and in ſuch manner, as the reſpective owners thereof ſhall think fit; nor to prohibit the removal of ſuch cattle, as ſhall be in want of paſture, into other grounds belonging to the owner of ſuch cattle, nor above the diſtance of two miles from the places where the ſame ſhall be on the ſaid 14th of Jan. nor within one mile of any infected place. Nor is it intended by this order, to prohibit the removal of any ſuch cattle, which ſhall be within the dominion of Wales, from one part of the ſaid dominion to any other; nor ſuch cattle which ſhall be in any of the counties of Somerſet, Dorſet, Devon, and Cornwall, from one place to another within the ſaid counties, but without going into any other, which are all repreſented to be, not only free from the ſaid infection, but at a conſiderable diſtance from the infected parts of this kingdom.

TUESDAY, 19.

At a general court of the united Eaſt India company, came on the further conſideration of the propoſals laid before the court by the directors; when, after many warm debates, the queſtion for adjourning was put by the chairman, but was carried in the negative; after which, another queſtion was put, for agreeing with the opinion of the ſaid court of directors, (for reducing their intereſt, according to the reſolutions of the houſe of commons, on ſome conditions relating to their bond debt) and was carried in the affirmative. Whereupon a ballotting was demanded by nine gentlemen, and agreed to; which is to begin on Jan. 3.

About this time a meſſenger arrived with diſpatches from his excellency the earl of Albemarle, containing a duplicate of the moſt Chriſtian king's orders to the governor of Martinico, for the immediate evacuation of the iſlands of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominico, and Tobago; which duplicate, together with ſimilar orders on the part of his majeſty to the governor of Barbadoes, was diſpatched to that governor by the Jamaica ſloop of war.

By the Berſey and Peggy (arrived in the river from Gibraltar, which place ſhe left the 5th inſt. O. S.) there is an account, that all differences are made up with the court of Morocco; that matters had like to have come to extremities, but that no hoſtilities were committed, except the groſs inſult upon the Britiſh ambaſſador and his attendants; and that the Engliſh now carry on a free and open trade at Tangiers, Sallee, and Tetuan. (See p. 550.)

Letters from Liverpool and Cheſter mention, that the diſtemper among the cattle rages violently in the neighbourhood of thoſe two places; and that it had broke out in 4 places within 11 miles of Liverpool, and within 2 miles of Cheſter, as well as in different parts of the counties.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the land-tax bill, of 3s. in the pound, for the year 1750; to the bill for reducing the ſeveral annuities of 4l. per cent. per ann. to the ſeveral rates of intereſt therein mentioned; and to 4 naturalization bills.

At a court martial on board his majeſty's yacht the Charlotte, at Deptford, on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, and 20th days of December, 1749: Preſent, William Rowley, Eſq; rear-admiral of Great-Britain, and admiral of the white ſquadron of his majeſty's fleet, preſident; Sir Edward Hawke, vice-admiral of the blue; Hon. John Forbes, Eſq; rear-admiral of the white; Merrick de L'Angle, Thomas Sturton, William Parry, Richard Haddock, Matthew Buckle, captains.

The court, purſuant to an order from the right Hon. the lords of the admiralty to William Rowley, Eſq; dated the 1ſt inſtant, proceeded to enquire into the conduct and behaviour of Charles Knowles, Eſq; a rear-admiral of his majeſty's fleet,

in,

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in, and relating to, an action which happened on Oct. 1, 1748, between a British squadron under his command, and a squadron of Spain; and having heard the witnesses, as well for the crown as the prisoner, and also what the prisoner had to say in his defence, and thoroughly considered the same, the court do unanimously agree, That it has appeared that Mr. Knowles, by forming the line to the northward, upon seeing the enemy in the morning, acted properly, and like an officer; but, while he was standing for the enemy, he might, by a different disposition of his squadron, have begun the attack with six ships, as early in the day as 4 of them were engaged; and that therefore, by his neglecting to do so, he gave the enemy a manifest advantage; but in the situation the squadron was at the time the Tilbury returned the enemy's fire, the rear-admiral seems to have acted properly in making the signal for battle, and beginning the engagement then as he did; that it appears the Cornwall continued in close and smart action better than an hour, and that Mr. Knowles remained on board her, with his flag, after she was disabled from continuing the action, tho' he might, upon her being disabled, have shifted his flag on board another ship; and the court are unanimously of opinion, that he ought to have done so, in order to have conducted and directed, during the whole action, the motions of the squadron entrusted to his care and conduct; but as it appears that Mr. Knowles expressed great earnestness and zeal to get into action, and, while the Cornwall was engaged, shewed great personal courage: Therefore, the court do unanimously think, that his not removing his flag arose from mistake, and not from backwardness to bring his person into action; and upon consideration of Mr. Knowles's whole conduct relating to the action, the court do unanimously agree, that he falls under part of the 14th article of the articles of war, namely, the word *negligence*, and no other, and also under the 23d article. And the court do therefore unanimously adjudge, That he be reprimanded, for not bringing up the squadron in closer order than he did, and not beginning the attack with as great force as he might have done, and also for not shifting his flag upon the Cornwall's being disabled. And he is hereby reprimanded accordingly.

C. Fearn, jud. adv.
Wm. Rowley, Edw. Hawke,
John Forbes, Merrick de L'Angle,
Thos. Sturton, Wm. Parry,
Rich. Haddock, Matthew Buckle.

To the FOOL.

Dear Coufe,

I HAVE broken my flute, and have thrown by my fiddle,
I have fnatch'd up my pen, and wou'd write you a riddle:
'Tis neither for profit, nor credit I write,
But to fhew your dear couſin in verſe can indite.

A new RIDDLE.

Who are thoſe mercenary elves,
That give the poor the ſparthings,
And keep the ſilver to themſelves?
Why, greedy fat church-wardens.
Yours to ſerve, *Benjamin Brimful.*

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Nov. 28. SIR Roger Meredith, Bart. to Miſs Amey Lee, of High Lee, in Cheſhire, a 30,000 l. fortune.

30. Thomas Craven, Eſq; at Cheſhunt, to Miſs Byron, one of the daughters of the late juſtice Byron.

Dr. Hutchinſon, an eminent phyſician at Stamford, in Lincolnſhire, to Mrs. Sympſon, a widow lady of 10,000 l. fortune.

Dec. 7. Edmund Cox, Eſq; to Miſs Sally Powell, of Stanage in Radnorſhire.

Hon. lord George Manners, 3d ſon to the duke of Rutland, to Miſs Chaplin.

12. Hon. lord Parker, ſon to the right hon. the earl of Macclesfield, to Miſs Heathcoate, daughter of Sir John Heathcoate, Bart. a 30,000 l. fortune.

13. —— Merrick, Eſq; of Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, to Miſs Esther Putland, niece to George Putland, of Fulham, Eſq;

17. Rt. hon. the lord Clifford, to the lady Anne Lee, ſiſter to the earl of Litchfield.

20. Duncan Whitwood, Eſq; a young gentleman lately arriv'd from the Weſt-Indies, to Miſs Elizabeth Murray, of Bloomſbury, a 15,000 l. fortune.

Nov. 24. The lady of Thomas Liſter, Eſq; memb. for Clithero, deliver'd of a daughter.

Dec. 5. The lady of Richard Bull, of Ongar in Eſſex, Eſq; of a daughter.

21. The lady of James Stewart Mackenzie, Eſq; memb. for Bute, &c. of a ſon.

23. The Lady of Henry Penton, Eſq; memb. for Winchester, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Dec. 1. REV. Edward De Chair, M. A. ſenior cardinal of St. Paul's, rector of Cullesden, Surrey, and vicar of St. Pancras, Middleſex, well known for his ſolid and polite literature.

Rt. Hon. Thomas lord Leigh, baron of Stoneleigh.

[*The reſt of the deaths, with promotions, bankrupts, &c. ſhall be in the* Appendix.]

PRICES

PRICES *of* STOCKS *in* DECEMBER, BILL *of* MORTALITY, *&c.*

Days	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea STOCK.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	4 per Cent. 1746.	4 per Cent. 1747.	Bank An. 1748-9.	3 per Cent. B. Annu.	India Bonds præm.	B. Cir. *pr.*	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1	133 ⅜	185 ½	109 ¾		104		103 ¼	103 ¾	99 ¼	56s a 51	1 15 c	N.	fair cold
2	133 ⅜	185 ¼	109 ¾ ½		104 ⅛ ¼		103	103 103⅛	99 ⅜ ¼	55s a 50	1 15 o	N. W.	cloud. cold
3	Sunday											S.	fair cloud.
4	133 ⅞ ⅛	186 ½	110	103 ⅛ ⅛ ¼		103⅞ 103⅛	103 ⅛	103	99⅛ 100	50s a 40	1 15 o	S. S. W.	cloudy
5	133 ½ ¼	186¼ 185½	110 109½	103 ⅛	103 ¾ ⅝	103 ⅞ ¼	1 2	103 103⅞ ⅜	99 ⅞ ¼	40s a 36	1 10 o	S. W.	fair cloudy
6	133 132½	185½ 185		104 ½		103 ¾ ¼	102 ⅜ ⅝	102 ¾ ⅝	99 ⅝	36s a 27	1 10 o	S. W. by W.	windy mi.
7	133	185 ¼	109 ⅜ ¼		103½ 104	103 ¼ ¼		102 ⅛ ¼	99 ½ ⅜	30s a 33	1 7 6	S. W. freſh	clo. warm
8	132½ 133	187 ½	110	103 ¼	104 ⅛ ½	104 ¼ ½		103 ¼ ½	99 ½ ⅝	36s a 42	1 10 o	S. by W.	windy
9					104 ⅛ ¼		103 ¼ ½ ⅛	103 ¼ ⅝	99 ¾ ⅞	40s a 41	1 10 o	S. W.	wind rain
10	Sunday											S. W. hard	rain wind
11	133½ 133	187½ 186¾	111	103 ⅞ ½	104 ⅛	104 ⅛ ⅝ ⅞	103 ⅛	103 ⅜ ⅝	100 ⅛	40s a 39	1 10 o	S. W.	fair cloud.
12	132 ⅞ ⅛	187	109 ¾	103 ¼	104 ¼	104	102 ⅞ ⅞	103⅜ 102⅝	99 ¾ ⅞	38s a 32	1 15 o	S. W. by W.	hard froſt
13	132 ⅛ ¼	187 ⅛ ¼	109¾ 110	103 ¼ ⅛	103 ⅜		102 ¾ ⅞	132 ⅜ ⅝	99 ⅞ ¼	33s a 40	1 15 o	S. W. by S.	froſt rain
14	132 ⅛	187 ¼ ¼	110		104⅛ 104	104 ⅛ ¼		103 ⅞ ⅝	99 ⅞ ⅜	39s a 40	1 15 o	S. by W. ha.	rain all d.
15	131¼ 133	189 188	110 ¼ ⅜	103 ⅛ ¼ ⅜		104 ⅛ ¼	103 ⅛	102⅜ 103⅛	99 ⅛ ⅜	39s a 33	1 15 o	N. W.	fair
16		188 ½			104 ⅛	104 ¼		103	99 ⅞ ¼ ⅜	36s a 38	1 15 o	W. by N.	fair cloud.
17	Sunday											N. W. by W	very cold
18	133 131¼	188½ 189¾	110 ¼ ¼	103 ⅛ ½	104 ¼ ⅜	104¼ 104	103	103		36s a 33	2 0 o	N. W.	froſt
19	133¾ 132⅜	190	110	103 ¼	104		103	102½ 103		35s a 36	2 0 o	W. S. W.	cold rain
20			110	103 ⅜			103 102⅞	102⅝ 103		35s a 38	2 0 o	E. by S.	fair cold
21	133	188 ¼	109 ¾	103 ¼			103	103		36s a 37	2 0 o	N. E. by E. h.	froſt
22	133 ¼	188 ¼	109¼ 110	103 ⅜ ⅛ ¼	104		103 102⅞	102½ 103		38s.	2 0 o	N. E.	fair froſty
23				103 ⅜ ¼			103	103		38s a 42	2 0 o	N. E. by N.	cloudy
24	Sunday											E. by N.	fair
25	Chriſt. day											S. S. E.	fair cloud.
26	133			103 ⅜			102 ⅞	103	99 ¾	42s.	2 0 o	S. by W.	cloudy
27				103 ¼			102 ⅞	102 ⅞	99 ¾ ¼	41s.	2 0 o	S. S. W.	fair rain
28	133			104 ¼			103	103		40s a 39	2 0 o	S. S. E.	foggy fair
29	133			104			103 ¼	103		39s a 40	2 0 o	S. W.	foggy
30	135 ¼			104 ¼			103	103 ¼		40s a 38	2 0 o	S.	foggy

BILL *of Mortality from* Nov. 21. *to* Dec. 26.

Chriſt.	Males 713 / Femal. 627	1340
Buried	Males 1339 / Femal. 1338	2677
Died under 2 Years old		902
Between 2 and 5		199
5 and 10		105
10 and 20		75
20 and 30		225
30 and 40		270
40 and 50		306
50 and 60		213
60 and 70		185
70 and 80		122
80 and 90		65
90 and 100		10
		2077
Buried: Within the Walls		224
Without the Walls		676
In *Mid.* and *Surrey*		1263
City & Sub. *Weſt.*		514
		2677
Weekly Nov. 28		598
Dec. 5		502
12		563
19		550
26		459
		2677

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1*l.* 9*d.*
Wheat 25*s.* to 30*s. per* Quar.

HIS ſerene highneſs the prince of Orange having lately made a progreſs to Groningen to compoſe the differences between the regency and inhabitants of that province, which have of late created ſo much diſturbance, he has happily ſucceeded in his endeavours. By his means the people have obtained the erection of a provincial court of juſtice, which they have been long deſirous of, and to which there is to lie an appeal in all cauſes, civil and criminal, whether ariſing in the cities or country places of that province; and two burgomaſters and nine counſellors of that city, who had rendered themſelves obnoxious to the people, were thanked for their ſervices, and diſmiſſed from their employments. On the 28th ult. N. S. the prince went to the aſſembly of the ſtates of the province, and made a fine ſpeech relating to the alterations which he had got made in the regency, declaring, that he acted in the whole affair from no other principle, than what the love of his country, his zeal for the publick welfare, and his particular affection for that province, had dictated to him; which may probably be true, for a ſovereign prince of common ſenſe will always act on ſuch principles: On the 1ſt inſt. his ſerene highneſs was inſtalled in the dignities of moſt magnificent rector, and firſt curator of that univerſity, and a general amneſty of every thing that had paſſed in that province was publiſhed, on which there were general rejoicings, bonfires, and illuminations.

Our advices from Paris ſay, that a journeyman joiner, an Engliſhman, who had worked ſometime in that city, had been forming a ſcheme to raiſe the wages of all the journeymen joiners there. For this end he had occaſioned a general meeting, at which he repreſented to them, that their wages being too ſmall, it was neceſſary for them to demand an augmentation, and if that ſhould be denied, that they ſhould all refuſe to work. At the ſame time a collection was made of three livres apiece, to be applied to the ſupport of thoſe who could not ſupport themſelves without employment; and he further propoſed, that all ſuch as ſhould refuſe to come into theſe meaſures, ſhould be ill treated by the reſt, which was generally agreed to, and one then preſent refuſing was ſeverely drubbed. But the lieutenant-general of Police having been preſently informed of this combination, he took proper meaſures to defeat it, by ſending the projector, and ſeveral of his accomplices, to priſon, and threatning every journeyman joiner with the ſame fate, who refuſed to work at his uſual wages.

The 13th inſt. N. S. the Spaniſh ambaſſador at Paris notified to the French court the marriage of the duke of Savoy, with the Infanta of Spain; but the Sardinian ambaſſador had not then received orders to do the ſame in form.

And towards the end of this month it was rumoured at Paris, that their miniſters had ſigned a convention with the earl of Albemarle, the Britiſh ambaſſador, for an exchange of the priſoners taken on both ſides at the ſiege of Pondicherry in the Eaſt Indies; and another for the evacuation of Tobago, St. Lucia, &c. in the Weſt Indies.

From Madrid, That ſoon after the beginning of this month his Catholick majeſty went to ſee the new road which he has cauſed to be made at a vaſt expence, in order to eſtabliſh an eaſy communication between the two Caſtiles. This road begins at the city of Guadarama; its length from thence to the top of the mountain, which ſeparates the two Caſtiles, is 5430 fathoms, and 2970 from the ſummit of that mountain to the neighbourhood of Eſpenard in Old Caſtile. It has upon it 283 aqueducts, and ſeven bridges of very fine architecture. This work is looked upon as a maſter-piece of art, and has been begun and finiſhed ſince the month of July laſt, under the direction of the marquis d'Enſenada; from whence we may conclude, that none of the under managers had ſalaries which were to ceaſe when the work was compleated.

The Infant Don Philip, duke of Parma, being deſirous to give the dutcheſs his ſpouſe, an agreeable ſurprize, upon her arrival from France, in his new dominion, he, for that end, went on the 17th ult. N. S. to the hotel San-Giovanni, where whilſt it was imagined he was looking at the apartments, he went down the back ſtairs, and being wrapt up in a cloak, that he might not be known, he with two officers mounted a poſt-chaiſe that carried him to Broni. He there continued incog. till the arrival of the dutcheſs, to whom he was introduced as a courier juſt arrived from Placentia. But no ſooner did he advance towards her, but ſhe cried out in ſuch a manner as expreſſed her ſurprize and joy at ſeeing the Infant her conſort, whom ſhe immediately knew, notwithſtanding his diſguiſe, and though ſhe had not ſeen him for eight years, during which time he was much changed, having been almoſt always in the field at the head of armies.

From Rome we have been told ſince our laſt, that the young Pretender had been incog. for ſome months at Albano with his father, and that he was gone to reſide at St. Marino, a ſmall republick within the eccleſiaſtical ſtate.

Di-

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DIVINITY *and* CONTROVERSY.

1. THE Proteſtant Diſſenter guided to the Church of England. By John White, B. D. pr. 6d. Davis.

2. A ſhort hiſtory of the common-prayer, pr. 1s. Griffiths.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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7. An authentick account of the election, pr. 1s. G. Woodfall.

8. A collection of pieces in proſe and verſe, pr. 1s. Owen.

9. The two candidates, pr. 6d. Owen.

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47. A ſermon at the annual meeting of the three choirs of Worceſter, Glouceſter, and Hereford, Sept. 18, 1749. By W. Hughes, M. A. pr. 6d. Rivington.

48. A ſermon preached at Biſhops-Stortford, Aug. 22, 1749. By John Taylor, LL.D. pr. 6d. Bathurſt.

49. A ſermon before the univerſity of Oxford, Nov. 12, 1749. By W. Cleaver, A. M. pr. 6d. Rivington.

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APPENDIX

TO THE

LONDON MAGAZINE.

MDCCXLIX.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN purſuance of what I propoſed in my laſt, (ſee p. 505.) I ſhall now conſider the caſe of divorces by mutual conſent; and here too we muſt examine, whether it be agreeable to the principles of the religion we profeſs, and whether the allowing of any ſuch divorce be conſiſtent with the maxims of true polity; for as to its being agreeable to the laws of nature, there can be no queſtion, becauſe, as marriage is a contract, the obligation ariſing therefrom may certainly, as in all other contracts, be diſſolved, by mutual conſent, or by all parties renouncing the right they have thereby acquired; nor is their nature any way altered by being confirmed by an oath, or by both parties ſwearing that they will faithfully perform the terms of the contract; for ſuch an oath is but an adjectitious quality, as the civilians call it, which no way alters the nature of the contract; and Grotius admits, that a man is not bound by his oath, if the perſon for whoſe benefit it was made, refuſes to accept of the benefit thereby promiſed *.

But with reſpect to the religion we profeſs, there is ſome difficulty, becauſe it may be ſaid, that marriage is not only a contract between the parties, but that it is a vow made to God Almighty, which neither party has any right or power to diſpenſe with. By the very words of the marriage ceremony both parties promiſe or vow to God to love and cheriſh each other till death them do part, and forſaking all other, to keep themſelves to each other, ſo long as they both ſhall live; from whence it appears, that the marriage ceremony is as ſtrict and ſolemn a vow as any that can be made.

I ſhall not enter into the queſtion, how far vows are binding, in which no particular perſon has any concern, or after the perſon concerned has diſpenſed with the performance; but it has always been allowed, even upon chriſtian principles, that the church may diſpenſe with the performance of ſuch vows; and it is evident, that in the firſt ages of chriſtianity the church did diſpenſe with the marriage vow, when both parties agreed to it, and ſedately and deliberately deſired to be divorced: Nay, the firſt chriſtian legiſlators, that

* *Grotius, de Jure Bell. lib. 2. cap. 15. ſect. 18.*

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that is to ſay, the firſt chriſtian emperors did not, it ſeems, think that a diſpenſation from the church was neceſſary for diſſolving a marriage, when both parties agreed to have it diſſolved; as is evident from ſeveral laws made by them relating to divorces.

For proving this, I muſt obſerve, that before the eſtabliſhment of chriſtianity in the Roman empire by Conſtantine the Great, there was nothing more common than divorces by mutual conſent, without any farther ceremony than one party's ſending to the other a bill of divorce: and even without any ſuch mutual conſent, it ſeems to have been in the power of either huſband or wife to ſend a bill of divorce to the other; but when this was done without any juſt cauſe, the party who ſent it was liable to puniſhment; for if the huſband without any juſt cauſe ſent his wife a bill of divorce, he was obliged to reſtore her fortune, and ſhe retained the ſettlement he had made upon her by the marriage contract; and if the wife, without any juſt cauſe, ſent her huſband a bill of divorce, ſhe loſt her ſettlement without recovering her fortune; to which was added another puniſhment, by a law made by the emperor Theodoſius, which was an incapacity of marrying any other huſband for five years afterwards; and in the code of the Roman laws there is ſtill extant a law made by the emperor Anaſtaſius in theſe words:

Si conſtante matrimonio, communi conſenſu tam viri quam mulieris, repudium ſit miſſum, quo nulla cauſa continetur, quæ conſultiſſimæ conſtitutioni divæ memoriæ Theodoſii et Valentiniani inferta eſt; licebit mulieri non quinquennium expectare, ſed poſt annum ad ſecundas nuptias convolare.

It is, therefore, evident, that divorces by mutual conſent were allowed by the firſt chriſtian emperors, and they continued to be allowed till the time of the emperor Juſtinian, as appears by a law of his, which begins thus;

Quia verò ex conſenſu aliqui uſque ad præſens alterna matrimonia ſolvebant, hoc de cetero fieri nullo ſinimus modo, niſi forte quidam coſtitutis concupiſcentia hoc fecerint. Novel. 117. *cap.* 10.

But this prohibition laſted but a very ſhort while, for it was repealed by his next ſucceſſor, and the liberty of divorce by mutual conſent again introduced, by a new law for that purpoſe, ſome of the words of which are very remarkable, as follows: *Si namque mutua affectio matrimonia conſuit, merito diverſa voluntas eadem per conſenſum dirimit, modo hanc miſſi repudii libelli fatis declarent.* But the whole law is worth peruſing, which the reader may ſee, Novel. 140.

From theſe laws it appears, that for the firſt 500 years and upwards of the chriſtian æra, divorces by mutual conſent were not thought to be inconſiſtent with the principles of our religion; and indeed, there is nothing I can find in holy writ that ſeems to make them ſo; for St. Paul's direction to the wife, not to depart from her huſband, certainly means, without his conſent, as appears from what he ſays to her and to a huſband in the very next verſe; becauſe his direction to the huſband is not to put away his wife, that is, not to force her away againſt her will; and his direction to the departing wife, to remain unmarried, or be reconciled to her huſband, ſhews, that her departure was without his conſent, upon ſome difference between them, 1 Cor. vii. 10, 11. And the rule in St. Paul's firſt epiſtle to Timothy, chap. iii. 2. that a biſhop ſhould be the huſband of one wife, muſt be ſuppoſed to mean, that after a divorce, or rather ſeparation from his wife, he ought not during her life to marry a ſecond, which was a cuſtom eſtabliſhed even among the heathen Romans with reſpect to their prieſt called Flamen Dialis, whoſe

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whoſe marriage could never be diſſolved but by death. *Gell. Noct. Attic. lib.* 10. *cap.* 15. But if this was by St. Paul forbidden with reſpect to a biſhop, it is a proof that it was permitted to other men, according to the maxim, that, *Exceptio firmat regulam in caſibus non exceptis.*

Now with regard to the maxims of true polity, divorces by mutual conſent, like all other human regulations, would certainly be attended with ſome inconveniencies; for it would often be a temptation either to the huſband or wife, to behave in ſuch a manner as to force the other to agree to a divorce; but as this cuſtom continued among the Romans from the beginning of their city, to very near the end of their empire, it is a proof that the inconveniencies on the other ſide are much greater, ſome of which are at large ſet forth in the preamble to the above mentioned 140th Novel. conſtitution; and the inconveniencies ariſing from an allowance of divorces by mutual conſent, might in a great meaſure be prevented, by putting them under ſuch regulations as to make them a little uneaſy and detrimental to both parties, eſpecially when there are children of the marriage. It would likewiſe be proper to have ſome religious ceremony appointed for ſuch divorces, and that ceremony not to be performed till after the parties had continued a year ſeparate, and fixt in their reſolution to part.

As this ſort of divorce had been ſo long permitted, not only in the heathen world and among the Jews, but alſo during the firſt five or ſix ages of chriſtianity, one may wonder how it came at laſt to be ſo abſolutely prohibited; but when we conſider the various ways invented by the church of Rome, during the times of Gothick ignorance, to bring money into their pockets, our wonder muſt ceaſe. With this view they prohibited marriage within ſuch a great number of degrees, becauſe with a diſpenſation from the pope the neareſt relations might marry; and that diſpenſation was always to be paid for according to the circumſtances of the parties. With the ſame view they made the marriage knot indiſſoluble without a diſpenſation; but with a diſpenſation the married parties might ſeparate, and both marry again when they pleaſed: Nay, I think, I have ſomewhere read of a duke of Saxony, who got a diſpenſation from the Pope for having two wives at the ſame time, upon a ſuggeſtion of his being ſo vigorous, that the firſt wife was not able to anſwer his frequent demands; and theſe diſpenſations, we may believe, brought a fine revenue into the church of Rome. Therefore, I think, I may conclude this eſſay with obſerving, that the ſtrictneſs of our laws with regard to divorces is one of the many relicks of popery ſtill ſubſiſting in this kingdom.

I am, &c.

The following humorous Piece was publiſhed when the Bill for regulating and reſtraining Paper Bills of Credit in the American *Colonies and Plantations (which did not paſs into a Law) was depending in Parliament.*

Maſſachuſet's-Bay, March, 1748.

SIRS,

AS I obſerve, that they who get money always gain applauſe, by whatever methods they acquire their wealth, I am deſirous in this way to get a reputation among my countrymen, and be remember'd by poſterity: But, having no commiſſions, tickets, or certificates, to ſell, or any other perquiſites for attaining a creditable livelihood; and not being able to perſuade any body of officers to maintain my ſplendor by a courſe of laudable preſents; I have for a long time made the following pro-

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projection, which I met with in an old news-paper, the ſubject of my ſtudies. I deſire you would not think me whimſical in my contrivance, conſidering that, however ſtrange and unuſual it may ſeem at firſt, as unlikely means as theſe have A ſometimes been practiſed with ſucceſs, for amaſſing an eſtate from nothing. In ſhort, commend me to the man who can turn every thing into ready caſh, and knows how to pick up a comfortable and honeſt penny, in ways that his predeceſſors never B thought of.

But that which my mind is moſt ſet on, is to compoſe a difference among people, about making more money. Some, I perceive, are for having a renewal of paper bills; while others ſeem rather inclinable C to gold and ſilver. Now the projection I am upon, I have the vanity to think, will pleaſe both parties, and cauſe them to unite in my applauſe and reward. I have bought a ſmall parcel of ground, where, after ſome ſecret cultivation of mine beſtowed upon it, D I intend to plant a tree, whoſe trunk and limbs ſhall conſiſt of fine copper, which ſhall, in a few weeks, ſhoot up, and flouriſh in a very rich and ample manner. This uſeful vegetable, when it comes to perfection, is to bloſſom all in ſilver; the fruit is E to be gold, as the leaves will ſhade a weary traveller with ſo many five pound bills. I cannot but pleaſe myſelf, to imagine, what flocks of people will come to view my little grove, as ſoon as it begins to ſprout, and in a little time to ſee them obtain a F branch or two of me, to tranſplant into their own lands, where they will ſpread abroad with a luxuriance that will cover the face of the whole country. Methinks, it will be very pleaſant to ſee a piece of eight in the bud; or a ripe guinea drop mellow G upon the graſs. How welcome will the fall of the leaf be, after I have made this myſtery common? And with what rapture ſhall we hear a tempeſt whiſtling through the woods, when it only ſhakes us down money! A man who chuſes a walk in my foreſt, may have his head broke with a crown dropping on it; and I expect to have my windows often ſhattered by ſtones and brickbats flung up at ſhillings and ſixpences. It will be very pretty, when a cart rumbles by a door, for a man to run out to buy wood, and come in muttering, *'Tis nothing but a cord of copper.* But, dear Sirs, I am in ſuch haſte about this buſineſs, that I muſt break off abruptly, and ſtile myſelf

Your faithful friend and ſervant,

ALEXANDER WINDMILL.

Subſtance of a Letter from Mr. William Arderon, *F. R. S. to Mr.* Henry Baker, *F. R. S. containing ſome Obſervations on Fiſhes, particularly the Roach.*

OF all the ſeveral kinds of fiſh, which for ſome years paſt I have been keeping in glaſs jars (in hopes of becoming acquainted with the nature and properties of theſe animals, by having them daily under my inſpection) none ſeems more impatient of impriſonment, if I may ſo call it, than the roach; nor, if they are well looked after, and ſupplied often enough with freſh water, have I obſerved any, except the roach, to become diſtempered. But moſt commonly, after this fiſh has been a little while confined, the finny part of its tail begins to drop off piece by piece; and when the finny part is all gone, a ſort of mortification ſeizes upon the tail itſelf, and gradually creeps along until it reaches the inteſtines, at which time the fiſh immediately dies.

The laſt roach I had under this diſorder was about the beginning of January; when, in the ſpace of a month, it had loſt the greateſt part of the fin, which induced me to clip off the reſt, hoping thereby to ſtop the progreſs of the mortification.

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tion. But this was of no manner of ſervice that I could perceive: The diſtemper ſtill gained ground; and as it increaſed, a fine fibrillous ſubſtance grew out from it.

Theſe fibrils, when examined by the microſcope, ſhew themſelves to be a number of minute tubes, filled with a browniſh liquor; and this liquor, upon preſſing them, becomes immediately diſcharged.

When firſt I perceived this fibrous ſubſtance inveloping the fiſh's tail, I ſuppoſed it to be nothing but a mouldineſs of that kind which frequently is ſeen upon decayed fleſh and fiſh; but, upon trial, I found it to be of a much ſtronger texture and conſiſtence than ſuch mouldineſs is ever known to have; for, notwithſtanding I have ſeveral times let a full ſtream of water run upon it from a cock, I could never waſh it off.

This fiſh lived with me till the latter end of March, and then died; having for many days before its death lain at the bottom of the jar, without being able to riſe.

As the mortification advanced, and came nearer to its inteſtines, the quickneſs of its taking water in at the mouth increaſed, till at laſt it took it in three times faſter than a lively ſtrong fiſh did.

On my cutting off part of the fiſh's tail, in hopes of ſtopping the mortification, the equilibrium of the body was ſo far loſt, that it hung in the water moſt commonly with the head downwards, and could never afterwards continue in any other poſture, without great ſtrugglings, or ſinking down to the bottom of the veſſel. Which may ſerve to ſhew how nicely and wonderfully the bodies of fiſhes are balanced, for the keeping them in an horizontal poſition; ſince in this caſe the loſing a few grains of the tail could ſo ſenſibly deſtroy the equilibrium, as to render the reſt of its fins almoſt uſeleſs.

I dare not, however, aſſert it will happen thus to all ſorts of fiſh on cutting of the tail; nor does it to the roach immediately: For as it is a poſture very unnatural and troubleſome to fiſhes, they exert all their ſtrength to prevent their heads from ſinking downwards; until, being wearied out, they at laſt are forced to ſubmit.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

THERE is nothing, perhaps, more requiſite to a man's well-being in this world, than a proper regard to the opinion of mankind. An uniform appearance of goodneſs will procure a reputation, and a cautious conduct will ſecure it; but he who diſregards appearances will find himſelf (though honeſt and undeſigning) loſt in the world's opinion, and his reputation, though good as a trader, will be ſunk as a moral man. An inſtance of this truth never more ſtrongly appeared than in the following characters of Maſkwell and Eudocius.

Maſkwell, a man of mean parts, and narrow education, has, from a nice regard to appearances, gained the character of a good and religious man; and flouriſhing in a courſe of ſucceſs, is courted and careſſed, and his alliance ſought after by the beſt families in the city; yet is Maſkwell ill-natur'd, avaricious, and laſcivious. In the midſt of affluence himſelf, he ſuffers his poor relations to pine in want and miſery; he is eternally railing againſt the lewdneſs and immoralities of the preſent age, and at the ſame time carries on a guilty, though ſecret correſpondence with another's wife. He loſes no opportunity of increaſing his fortune, though by means the moſt iniquitous and oppreſſive. In ſhort, Maſkwell, though curſt with almoſt every vice, acquires riches and eſteem, by wearing the face of religion and virtue.

How different from this is the character of Eudocius! what, tho' endowed

endowed with fine natural parts, well improved by a liberal education, of a benevolent and generous diſpoſition, ever exerting his abilities to the ſervice of his friends, whoſe beneficence extends to all who come within the circle of his knowledge, and whom neither paſſion nor intereſt can prevail upon to commit an immoral act; yet bleſſed as he is with every ſocial affection, poſſeſſed of theſe amiable qualities, and thus worthy the love and eſteem of mankind, Eudocius, from the natural openneſs of his temper and behaviour, and an unreſerved, but innocent gallantry towards the fair, falls a ſacrifice to the ſevere cenſures of the world, and with a heart incapable of harbouring a thought injurious to his neighbour, is ſuppoſed to have perpetrated the blackeſt crimes. But amid theſe gloomy circumſtances, he has ſtill left a ſatisfaction, which it is not in the power of man to deſtroy, or conſer, and which flows only from a conſciouſneſs of integrity.

Reflection, which to Eudocius affords eaſe and quiet under a load of calumny and detraction, muſt to Maſkwell bring the utmoſt horror and anxiety; nor can the different ſituation of their minds be better deſcribed than in the words of our greateſt Engliſh poet.

> He that has light within his own clear breaſt, [day;
> May ſit i'th' center, and enjoy bright
> But he that hides a dark ſoul, and ſoul thought,
> Benighted walks under the mid-day ſun;
> Himſelf is his own dungeon.
>
> MILTON.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Robert Roche, *to the Preſident of the Royal Society, of a Fuſtian Frock being ſet on Fire by Electricity.*

I Have a ſon about 16 years old, that has been for 6 or 7 years paſt troubled with ſudden fits that intirely take away his ſenſes. I got him all the helps I could, but to no purpoſe; at laſt I ſent him to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, as an out-patient; and there he was turn'd out as incurable. So finding his caſe deſperate, I conſidered the power of electricity, and made a large machine for electrifying; and afterwards ſhocking him commonly twice a-day, he has receiv'd ſome benefit: And laſt Sunday, being May 15, he being on the pedeſtal, and very high electrify'd, and having on a coarſe fuſtian working frock, the condenſing phial being on the conductor, and I, touching him to procure ſnaps as uſual, touched his right ſhoulder blade; and, to my great ſurprize, the furzy flax of the frock caught fire, with a great blaze, and burnt the whole breadth and length of the ſhoulder, the flame riſing 6 inches above the collar; and I believe would have ſet the frock on fire, had I not put it out with my hands. There was no fire in the room that day: This was about noon; neither was there any thing that could have any inflammable vapour there.

My ſurprize was the greater, becauſe all I read on that ſubject ſays, nothing will burn but what ſends forth ſuch vapours.

At 9 the ſame evening I made him put on the ſame frock, and touch'd the left arm, where the flax had not been burnt before, and it had the ſame effect as above.

On Contentment, Gaming, *and* Avarice.

CONtentment to the mind is as light to the eye; as the latter diſcloſes every pleaſing object to the intellectual powers, ſo does the former every agreeable idea to the ſoul; though it does not immediately bring riches to mankind, it does equally the ſame, by baniſhing the deſire of them; if it cannot directly remove the diſquietudes ariſing from a man's mind, body, or fortune, it makes him eaſy under them; it deſtroys all inordinate ambition in a ſtate, and becomes its ſupport againſt the moſt

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moſt dangerous attacks, while the luſt of riches, like the frequent decays of a magnificent ſtructure, foretels its final ruin; in man it prevents every tendency to corruption, with reſpect to the community in which he is placed; it diſſipates care, melancholy, and anxiety, from its poſſeſſor; ſweetens his converſation, makes him fit for ſociety, and gives a perpetual ſerenity to all his thoughts.

Behold that ſordid animal the gameſter, ever anxious of enriching himſelf, yet ever contemplating his own miſery; all his ſchemes are laid for the oppreſſion of the poor, yet ever terminate in his own ruin: View him in adverſity, who pities him? In proſperity, who honours him? Or in any ſtate of life, who regards him? Fortune is his goddeſs, de Moivre his guide, and the luſt of avarice eggs him on to his baſe employment; while the dice are rattling, his heart is throbbing; and the very next throw either plunges him into a gulph of miſery, or hurries him into an unpremeditated rage of diſtraction; life is a continued ſeries of uneaſineſs to him; when he walks he treads upon briars, and his ſeat is a ſeat of thorns; his days are days of deſpair, and his years, years of pain: Hope and fear, thoſe two noble faculties of the ſoul, cultivated in man for the ſublime ends of religion, are proſtituted to his villainy; and if ill luck ſucceeds, his abandoned ſoul ſinks by his own curſes; peace and tranquillity are as far baniſhed from his mind, as honeſty and fidelity from his heart; his breaſt is made ſubſervient to the tortures of ſuſpence, and continually racked by the fierceſt extremes: How miſerable then muſt that man be, who is thus enſlaved by this lucrative appetite? Fire and ſword are ſlow engines of deſtruction, compared to the havock this fatal diſturber creates in a man's body and fortune; yet, ſuch is his diſpoſition, that the warmeſt ſolicitations, even from his deareſt friends, cannot with-hold him from his engagements with his fickle idol; he rather treats them as his enemies, who propoſe ſo deadly a taſk; friendſhip is bartered for ſelf-intereſt, and the all-powerful luſt of gold mars every chriſtian office: How inſuſceptible of remorſe is the gameſter's breaſt, when he robs a diſtreſſed family of its ſupport, or ſnatches the bread from the teeth of the hungry? O thou monſter of nature! How inglorious are thy conqueſts? Is the eye that ſees all things blind to thy inhumanity? Vengeance is ſpreading her net wide for thee, and will overtake thee in the midſt of thy barbarity.

O avarice! thou vileſt muckworm, what wickedneſs doſt thou create in mankind? How art thou courted by poor, unthinking mortals, for thy deformity? What a train of evils are under thy command? Deſtruction bounds from every part of thee ſwifter than the arrow from the archer's breaſt, and, like a baſe ingrate as thou art, thou ſheddeſt unheeded bane on thoſe who protect thee; bankruptcy to the tradeſman, and poverty to the man of affluence, are the rewards thou procureſt: Whether thou appeareſt in church or in ſtate, in city or at c——t, yet vice is ever attendant on thee, and the nation that harbours thee ſacrifices her liberty to its purſuits; the ſtateſman, when he becomes thy votary, proves falſe to his country; and every glowing paſſion for the publick welfare is chill'd in its embryo by the over-ruling power of ſelf-intereſt; juſtice herſelf is ſtagger'd by thy enormities, her ſword is blunted by thy outrages; when ſhe calls in feeble accents, for aſſiſtance, her faithleſs patrons are deaf to all her entreaties, till at length we ſee vice riding triumphant, ſpreading her banner as ſhe goes, virtue and religion retiring at the appearance of it, and ſad deſolation, with all her gloomy attendants, advancing, at a diſtance, to embrace us.

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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 550.

In the Debate begun in our laſt, the next Speaker was Servilius Priſcus, *whoſe Speech was in Subſtance as follows*, viz.

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

AS every argument made uſe of againſt the motion for the papers relating to the treaty of Hanau, militates much more ſtrongly againſt the motion now made to you, and as that motion was rejected by a great majority, I cannot comprehend what could induce the noble lord to make this motion, or why any gentleman ſhould have given himſelf the trouble to ſupport it; for, I hope, no gentleman will ever think of taking up the time of this houſe, with making or ſupporting any motion, merely for the ſake of ſhewing how dexterouſly he can enforce a bad argument; and yet I can ſuggeſt to myſelf no other motive for this motion, unleſs it be a worſe one, namely, that of raiſing a popular clamour againſt his majeſty's government, which may be the more eaſily done, as it is well known, and has been acknowledged, that the late treaty of peace, was not ſuch a one as we wiſhed, but ſuch a one as the misfortunes of the war made neceſſary.

Surely, Sir, gentlemen muſt know, that the more recent any publick tranſaction is, the more dangerous it muſt always be to make publick the papers relating to it; and if the houſe rejected the late motion relating to the treaty of Hanau, becauſe of the danger attending its being agreed to, gentlemen could not but ſuppoſe, that this motion would be rejected for the ſame reaſon, unleſs they imagined, that many gentlemen had ſince that time changed their ſentiments; and if they had any ſuch imagination, I believe, the iſſue of this debate will convince them of its having been very ill grounded.

This I have the more reaſon to believe, Sir, becauſe there has not been, nor, indeed, can there be any one argument made uſe of in favour of this motion, that was not urged in favour of the other; and the chief objection is, as I have ſaid, much ſtronger againſt this than it was againſt the other. Suppoſe it true, that the proffered terms of peace, which at the beginning of laſt ſeſſion were thought inadmiſſible, were before the end of that ſeſſion admitted: Suppoſe that worſe were admitted: Might not a change of circumſtances, or a change of ſentiments in all our allies, have made that admiſſion neceſſary? I am far from admitting the truth of any ſuch ſuppoſition; but if it were true, it would be ſo far from being an argument in favour of this motion, that it would be an unanſwerable one againſt it; becauſe ſuch diſcoveries might thereby be made as might be of infinite prejudice to our natural allies, and of which our natural enemies might make great advantage.

The objection againſt the late treaty of peace relating to our trade with Spain, is another argument of the ſame nature: I believe, Sir, no gentleman can ſhew me a general treaty of peace, wherein the affairs of trade between two particular nations were ſettled: Such matters are always adjuſted afterwards by a treaty of commerce, and this was certainly the reaſon why the treaty of 1715 was not particularly mentioned in the late general treaty, becauſe that treaty related merely to commerce, and

H—— P——, Eſq;

and was to be explained and confirmed by a future treaty of commerce, which is not yet ſettled; therefore, if our commerce with Spain be expoſed to high duties, if our ſhips be expoſed to ſearching, which I am far from admitting, it is an argument againſt our calling for any papers relating to our late negotiations, leſt they ſhould make ſuch diſcoveries as might retard, if not entirely diſappoint the adjuſtment of thoſe points which relate to our commerce with Spain, and the freedom of our navigation.

The Hon. gentleman ſays, we have given up every pledge that might have induced a compliance from the courts of Spain and France, and inſinuated, as if we were to make ſome ſacrifice for gaining hereafter that compliance. Sir, we have in our hands, I hope we ſhall always have in our hands, an argument more prevailing than any pledge we ever had or can have: We have, Sir, an invincible navy: While we keep that Sir, we ſhall never have occaſion to make a ſacrifice for any compliance we can reaſonably demand. But even our navy, invincible as it is, we ſhould never make uſe of for enforcing unjuſt or unreaſonable demands, becauſe it may raiſe againſt us, that by which alone our navy can be overcome, the vengeance of God Almighty: Nor ſhould we ever make uſe of it, till we have found all amicable methods ineffectual; and as this ſhould always be our laſt reſort, we ſhould avoid every thing that may tend towards making that reſort neceſſary, which, I think, is the direct tendency of the motion now under conſideration, and indeed of every motion of the ſame nature, for as inquiries always produce heart-burnings and diviſions in the nation, they encourage foreign courts to defer, at leaſt, thoſe compliances which they would otherwiſe have granted upon the firſt demand, and they defer ſo long, that we are at laſt forced to have recourſe to ſome violence, which brings on an open rupture.

That this houſe has a right to inquire, Sir, and that it may ſometimes be our duty to inquire, I believe, no man will deny; but ſurely it will be granted, that it is our duty not to exert this right when it can be of no benefit, and may be the cauſe of great prejudice to the nation, which I think is plainly the caſe of the inquiry now propoſed; for none of the gentlemen that have ſpoke in favour of this motion, have ſo much as attempted to point out any one national benefit that can poſſibly reſult from the inquiry they propoſe. The Hon. gentleman has indeed given us a new argument for an inquiry, and ſuch an argument as never, I believe, was made uſe of in this houſe before. He ſeems to think, that we ought to inquire out of revenge, becauſe of the contemptuous manner in which we have been treated. By whom, for Godſake, Sir, have we been treated in a contemptuous manner? Surely the Hon. gentleman will not ſay, by his majeſty; and yet he muſt allow, that no miniſter either could, or durſt communicate the preliminaries to us without his majeſty's order. But he may perhaps ſay, that the miniſters ought to have adviſed his majeſty to communicate the preliminaries to parliament, before he ratified them; and that their not doing ſo, was treating this houſe in a contemptuous manner. This, Sir, may be an argument for an addreſs to the king, to know who adviſed him to ratify the preliminaries before he had communicated them to parliament; but it can be no argument for inquiring into the laſt treaty of peace, and much leſs for an inquiry into negotiations long previous to that treaty.

For this reaſon, Sir, I cannot think, it was very proper in this debate, to talk of our having been any way treated in a contemptuous manner, with regard to the late preliminaries; and, if the Hon. gentleman who

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ſpoke laſt, or any other gentleman ſhould think fit to move for ſuch an addreſs as I have mentioned, I believe, I ſhall be able to ſhew, that the preſenting of ſuch an addreſs would be one of the moſt flagrant incroachments upon the prerogatives of the crown, that we could be guilty of, and that nothing could be more inconſiſtent with our conſtitution and the maxims of true wiſdom, than our preſuming to offer ſuch an addreſs to our ſovereign. The power of making peace and war is by our conſtitution moſt wiſely lodged ſolely in the crown, becauſe in both it is abſolutely neceſſary to keep our deſigns ſecret, till the moment of their execution. Even in that of making peace, if the motives upon which we agree to it, were diſcover'd to the enemy, it might render it impoſſible for us to procure ſo good terms, as we might otherwiſe do; and at the time of the treaty of Utrecht, and the negotiations previous thereto, if the motives which then induced our miniſters to make peace had been kept a little more ſecret, I believe, they might have procured better terms than they could afterwards obtain. Their conduct therefore, and the conſequences of it, can never be an argument with any miniſter to adviſe, or any wiſe parliament to deſire, a communication of preliminaries towards a peace.

And with regard to the laſt preliminaries, Sir, if the misfortunes of the war had brought us or our allies into ſuch circumſtances, as to render it abſolutely neceſſary for us to accept of the preliminaries then offered, it was the wiſeſt thing his majeſty could do, to ratify them, without having previouſly communicated them to parliament, becauſe he could not well have ratified them after their being rejected by parliament, and in order to obtain the approbation of parliament, thoſe circumſtances muſt have been explained and publickly declared, which made it neceſſary for us to agree to them, which circumſtances, had they been known to the enemy, might have made them recede from what they had before offered; and every one knows, that till the exchange of the ratifications, both parties are at full liberty to recede entirely from the terms they had before offered, or to qualify them in ſuch a manner as to render them very different from what they were before.

I therefore hope, Sir, we ſhall hear no more of the contemptuous manner in which we were treated, with regard to the late preliminaries; but let that be as it will, it can be no argument for our agreeing to the preſent motion; and conſequently, unleſs I hear ſome better argument, I ſhall give my negative to the queſtion.

The laſt Speech I ſhall give in this Debate, was that made by Horatius Cocles, *which was in Effect thus:*

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

I Shall ſo far agree with the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, that in our preſent circumſtances, it is not eaſy to aſſign a reaſon for making or ſupporting any motion that may ſeem diſagreeable to our miniſters, becauſe in any ſuch motion no gentleman can with the leaſt confidence expect ſucceſs; but, Sir, I ſhall always treat my country as I would treat my friend; and as I would in any caſe of importance give my friend my beſt advice, tho' I had a moral certainty that he would not follow it, ſo I ſhall never neglect moving or ſupporting in this houſe, what I think right, notwithſtanding my having a moral certainty of its being rejected. This is my reaſon for ſtanding up in ſupport of the preſent motion; for whatever was the noble lord's motive for making it, I think it a motion we ought to agree to; and even ſuppoſing, that his deſign was to raiſe a popular

Sir J—— H—— C——.

popular clamour, it is a deſign that may be juſtified, becauſe what the Hon. gentleman calls a popular clamour againſt his maieſty's government, I call a popular clamour againſt a miniſter's adminiſtration; and when we have a wicked or weak miniſter at the head of publick affairs, the only legal way of getting rid of him, is to raiſe ſuch a popular clamour as may influence every election againſt him.

Now, Sir, as to the merits of the motion under conſideration, I muſt confeſs, that our bad ſucceſs in the motion relating to the treaty of Hanau leaves me very little hopes of ſucceeding in this, becauſe the only material argument I heard againſt that motion, was the danger of diſcovering ſomething that ought to be kept ſecret, which is an argument equally preſſing againſt every parliamentary inquiry, except ſuch as may be ſet on foot againſt a parcel of exciſemen, or a ſociety of ſtock-jobbers; and the only hopes I have, proceed from the extent of this argument; for when gentlemen are made to perceive the extent of it, by hearing it ſo often repeated, and applied to every motion for an inquiry, they may at laſt conclude, that it is an argument which ought never by itſelf alone to be regarded; for what ſignifies our right to inquire, if an argument be admitted, that muſt always render the exerciſe of that right impracticable.

But the Hon. gentleman ſays, that tho' we have a right to inquire, we ought never to exerciſe that right when no national benefit is from thence to be expected; and he was pleaſed to add, that no gentleman had attempted to ſhew, that any national benefit could ariſe from the inquiry propoſed. Now to ſatisfy him in this particular, I ſhall beg leave to ſuppoſe, that we have now, and had during the whole courſe of the late war, a ſet of miniſters who knew not how to concert or conduct a war, nor how to negotiate or conclude a peace: That by their ignorance of the intereſts and views of the ſeveral powers of Europe, we loſt ſome who might have been made our allies, and made enemies of others that might have been made to obſerve a ſtrict neutrality: That in caſes of no moment were moſt extravagant, and in caſes of the utmoſt conſequence to the ſucceſs of the war, moſt penurious: That conſidered nothing in the management of the war but how to enrich their friends, and ſecure their influence in parliament, in order thereby to eſtabliſh their power, and even to ſet their ſovereign at defiance: And in ſhort, that either by their weakneſs or wickedneſs, were the authors of all the misfortunes we met with in the war.

If we have now, Sir, ſuch a ſet of miniſters, would it not be a ſignal benefit to the nation, to have ſuch miniſters diſmiſſed, and the adminiſtration put into abler hands? Is it not much better for a nation to be under the government of able rogues than weak fools? The former will take care of themſelves, and will for their own ſakes take ſome care of the nation; but the latter are incapable of taking care either of themſelves or the nation. The Hon. gentleman has himſelf acknowledged, that the late treaty of peace was not ſuch a one as we could have wiſhed, but ſuch a one as the misfortunes of the war made neceſſary: How ſhall we know whether or no thoſe misfortunes proceeded from the miſconduct of our miniſters? From the example of the Romans, who took happineſs for wiſdom, I muſt preſume, that they did; and if ſo, is it not of the utmoſt conſequence to the nation to get rid of ſuch miniſters? The late war has coſt this nation above ſixty millions ſterling, and now it is ended by an infamous peace, we are told by thoſe who conducted it, or were concerned in

conducting it from its commencement to its final period, that the misfortunes of the war made that peace neceſſary. Shall we be told this, Sir, without making the leaſt inquiry into the cauſe of thoſe misfortunes! Can we make ſuch an inquiry, without having the papers now moved for, and a great many others laid before us? No conſequence can be ſo bad as our neglecting to make that inquiry: We may eaſily, notwithſtanding ſuch inquiry, guard againſt the diſcovery of any important ſecret; and if all our misfortunes in the war proceeded from the weakneſs and bad conduct of our miniſters, we can expect no compliance from, we may expect to be triſled with and inſulted by the courts both of France and Spain.

Therefore, Sir, if our commerce with Spain be expoſed to be ruined by high duties, which it certainly is more than when the war began: If our merchant ſhips remain expoſed to be ſearched, and ſeized on account of what the Spaniards call contraband goods, which they certainly are more than when the war began, an inquiry into the conduct of the war and negotiations of peace is the more neceſſary, that we may free our miniſters from that preſumption of weakneſs which is now ſo ſtrong againſt them, or otherwiſe, that we may free the nation from ſuffering any longer by their weakneſs.

I have ſaid, Sir, that both our commerce and merchant ſhips are now more expoſed than they were before the war, and in this I muſt be juſtified by every one who conſiders, that when a war breaks out between any two nations, all former treaties are at an end, and none of them are reſtored, nor any article in any of them, but ſuch as are expreſsly mentioned and declared to be revived by the next treaty of peace; therefore, with regard to our commerce with Spain, it is now upon a worſe footing than it was before the war, becauſe the treaty of commerce in 1715, is not revived by the laſt treaty, nor are we now intitled to any of the privileges or immunities granted us by that treaty. And with regard to our merchant ſhips, the treaties of 1667 and 1670 are revived generally without any amendment or explanation, tho' every one knows, that from theſe treaties the Spaniards claimed before the war a right to ſearch our ſhips in the high ſeas, and to ſeize and confiſcate ſhip and cargo, if they found on board any thing of what they are pleaſed to call contraband goods. This right we have by our late treaty of peace tacitly acknowledged, in ſo far as we have agreed to revive thoſe two treaties without obliging them to give up their claim.

Theſe, Sir, are objections againſt the late peace which appear upon the face of the treaty, and objections of ſuch importance to this nation, that they throw the labouring oar upon our miniſters, who muſt ſtand condemned, and will by every true Engliſhman be thought to deſerve the higheſt puniſhments their country can inflict, unleſs they can ſhew, that by unforeſeen accidents, and unmerited misfortunes, in the war, we were reduced to ſuch diſtreſsful circumſtances, as to be obliged to ſue for peace, and to accept of any terms our victorious enemies were pleaſed to preſcribe. But the Hon. gentleman has been pleaſed to tell us, that theſe are points of commerce, which are never ſettled in a general treaty of peace, but are left to be ſettled afterwards by a treaty of commerce. As to the point of ſearching our ſhips, Sir, I muſt deny that it is merely a point of commerce, and as it was the cauſe of the war, it ought certainly to have been the firſt point ſettled in any future treaty of peace between us and Spain. I muſt likewiſe deny, Sir, that points of commerce are left to be ſettled afterwards by any nation that has a regard

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gard to its commerce, as will appear from all the famous treaties of peace concluded in Europe for a century paſt. At the peace of Nimeguen, the treaty of peace and the treaty of commerce between Holland and France were ſigned the ſame day. At the peace of Ryſwick between thoſe two powers, the caſe was the ſame. At that time indeed I ſhall grant, that no care was taken of the trade of England; but at the peace of Utrecht ſome better care was taken of our trade; for our aſſiento treaty with Spain was ſigned ſome months before our treaty of peace with that nation; and our treaty of peace and treaty of commerce with France were ſigned the ſame day; ſo that points of commerce were not left to be ſettled afterwards even by that treaty, which has ſince been ſo much exploded by ſome ſort of people, tho' a great deal better than any that have been made ſince; and if the treaty of commerce then ſettled with France had not been rejected by a party in parliament, I am convinced, that neither the trade nor manufactures of that kingdom would have ever been in ſo flouriſhing a ſtate as they were before their laſt declaration of war againſt us, and will again be in a very ſhort time, as by the laſt peace we have left them in poſſeſſion of all the advantages they before enjoyed, and with a higher character and greater influence in every part of the world than they ever had before.

What effect this may have, Sir, upon their marine, I know not; but if our affairs ſhould remain a few years under the conduct of thoſe who managed the late war in ſuch a manner, as to render it neceſſary for us to accept of ſuch a peace, I dread the conſequences, eſpecially, if a new war ſhould be commenced and carried on under the ſame auſpices. I am afraid, we may be taught by experience, that our navy is not invincible; and if ever that ſhould happen, our navigation, our commerce, our independency will be at an end; for, I believe, the French would preſcribe the ſame terms to us that the Romans preſcribed to the Carthaginians, after the end of the ſecond Punick war, *Et naves roſtratas, præter decem triremes, traderent, elephantoſque, quos haberent domitos; neque domarent alios*; that we ſhould deliver up to them all our ſhips of war, except a few frigates, and ſhould build no more without their leave. Some gentlemen may, perhaps, expect, that to this I ſhould add popery and the pretender, as uſual; but if the French ſhould ever be able to reduce us ſo low, I believe, they would give themſelves very little trouble about who was our king or what our religion; for they are too good politicians to concern themſelves with either, except when it ſuits their immediate intereſt.

As the conduct of the late war, and the concluſion of the late peace, have given too much ground for ſuch apprehenſions, I am not at all ſurprized, Sir, that the miniſters who conducted the war, and negotiated the peace, took care to adviſe his majeſty, not to lay the preliminaries before parliament, tho' ſitting when thoſe preliminaries were agreed to and ratified; and I ſhall allow, that by our conſtitution they were no way bound to do ſo: Nay, I will allow, that in this reſpect our conſtitution is, as in moſt others, a right one, and founded upon the trueſt maxims of political wiſdom; but conſidering the unanimous vote of both houſes in a former ſeſſion of parliament, it muſt be allowed, that it was a very bold ſtep in our miniſters, to adviſe the king to ratify preliminaries which were ſo contradictory to the ſenſe of parliament, without ſo much as aſking whether we thought, that the misfortunes of the war had made it neceſſary to depart from that reſolution. When I ſay this, I ſuppoſe, every gentle-

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man muſt know, that I mean the reſolution which this houſe came to in the ſeſſion 39—40, and in which the other houſe concurred, to addreſs his majeſty *never to admit of any treaty with Spain, unleſs an acknowledgment of our right to a free navigation in the American ſeas ſhould be firſt obtained, as a preliminary thereto*, which addreſs was accordingly preſented in the moſt ſolemn manner by both houſes; and his majeſty's anſwer was, *that we might rely on his utmoſt care and endeavour, to obtain effectual ſecurity for our juſt rights of navigation and commerce* *.

I ſay, Sir, when we recollect this, we cannot wonder at our miniſters being afraid to communicate the late preliminaries to parliament; but now that the treaty is laid before us, I am ſure, all England, nay, all Europe will be amazed, if the parliament ſhould take no notice of, nor make any inquiry into that conduct which reduced his majeſty to the neceſſity not only of treating, but of concluding a treaty of peace with Spain, without ſo much as a word mentioned, either in the preliminaries or definitive treaty, of that diſpute which was the cauſe of the war between the two nations. I therefore think, that in common decency we cannot avoid making an inquiry into the late treaty of peace, and for this reaſon I ſhall be for this motion, and for every other motion that has a tendency that way.

In order to explain the following Debate, I muſt obſerve, that Half-Pay Officers, while they remained upon Half Pay, were never ſuppoſed to be ſubject to the Military Law, till the Year 1748, *but in the Mutiny Bill which paſſed the firſt Seſſion of this Parliament, a Clauſe was added at the End of it, for ſubjecting the reduced Officers of the Land Forces and Marines, of the* Britiſh *and* Iriſh *Eſtabliſhment on Half Pay, to the Penalties and Puniſhments of that Act, during its Continuance. As there were no Half-Pay Officers in the Houſe, becauſe if any one gets in there, he is ſure of being provided for in a ſhort time, this Clauſe paſſed in that Seſſion unobſerved and unobjected to; but in the next Seſſion it was violently oppoſed in both Houſes* †, *and therefore we reſolved to have a Debate upon it in our Club, which we had, the* 18*th of* March, 1748-9. *The Debate was opened by* Q. Fabius Maximus, *whoſe Speech was in Subſtance thus.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

I Have upon many occaſions as well as this found, that lawyers can render the plaineſt queſtion doubtful, and that they often endeavour to put a meaning upon a law, which is directly contrary to the expreſs words of the law. By the bill now before us it is declared, that the number of forces for the enſuing year ſhall be 18,857 effective men, including 1815 invalids, and that it is requiſite for retaining ſuch forces in their duty, that an exact diſcipline be obſerved; therefore it is enacted, that if any perſon being muſtered, or in pay as an officer, or who is or ſhall be liſted, or in pay as a ſoldier, ſhall be guilty of any of the crimes mentioned, he ſhall be ſubject to be tried and puniſhed as in the bill directed.

Now, Sir, would any man but a lawyer ſuppoſe, that a whole body of men who are no part of the number of forces mentioned in the bill, nor muſtered, nor in pay, are by theſe words ſubjected to the penalties and puniſhments of this bill; and yet we find, there are ſome lawyers of this opinion, and that half-pay officers

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* *See* London Magazine *for* 1739, *p.* 628. Lond. Mag. *for* Auguſt *laſt*, *p.* 364.

† *See And Annals for* 1740, *p.* 160.

officers would by the preamble and first enacting clause be subjected to military law, even tho' the clause now read at your table were left out of the bill; because, say they, those officers that have half pay, are in pay as officers, and consequently are included under the words, "or in pay as an officer."

But thank God! Sir, we have now, and have always had many able and great lawyers of a different opinion; for according to the common acceptation of the words, *in pay*, they are always supposed to mean full pay; and the half pay given to reduced officers is not given as pay, but as a reward for past services, and as a retaining fee, that they may be ready to serve their country again in the same or some higher capacity when it has use for them. I cannot really form an idea, how any one can suppose half-pay officers to be in military service: They are never mustered; They are not under the command of any one, nor have they any one under their command: If employed, I believe, they must have a new commission; and as they are not included in the 18,857 men, mentioned in the preamble of the bill, it is impossible to suppose, that the words, for retaining *such* forces in their duty, can have any relation to them. Therefore, I must conclude, that if it were not for the words mentioned in the last clause of the bill, no half-pay officer, while he remained on half pay, would be subject to any of the penalties or punishments of the bill, or could be tried for any crime by a court martial; and, I think, they ought not to be made subject, because it would be a great hardship upon them, because it is no way necessary for the security of the government, and because it would be of the most dangerous consequence to the constitution.

As to the hardship it would be upon the officers, Sir, let us consider, that even a captain upon half pay, has but a crown a day, which certainly is not sufficient to support him like a gentleman, much less to support his character as a captain, should he be obliged to live the whole year in London, or in any place where provisions are dear. For this reason, we know, that all such half-pay officers as have no estate of their own, retire to some distant and cheap province, or pass a great part of their time with their relations in the country; and in such retirement they may depend upon resting secure till they get a new commission, or a new war calls them again to arms, in either of which cases they are sure of being restored to full pay. But if this clause should pass as it now stands, no such officer could depend upon resting secure for a moment in any retirement, and consequently could lay down no scheme of living within the compass of his half pay; because the secretary at war, or the general in chief, might, whenever he pleased, order him to some other place, or perhaps to the West-Indies, and that without restoring him to full pay, or making him any other allowance. Perhaps it may be said, that we cannot suppose that any such orders will ever be given; but in passing or making laws I shall always suppose, that whatever may be will be; and whether it be or not, it is a hardship upon a man to be made liable to the chance of its being; for no man can pretend to foretel what a whimsical or revengeful general will do, or what he may be put upon doing by some tale-bearing favourite; and I shall by and by give a good reason for supposing, that such things will be often done. By this clause the secretary at war, or chief general, has a greater command over the officers on half pay, than he has over those in full pay; because he cannot send an officer on full pay away from his regiment, and if a detachment is to be sent from any regiment, the general's orders

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ders must be sent to the commanding officer of the regiment, who sends the detachment out, and the officer whose turn it is goes upon the command. But the secretary at war, or the general in chief, may send any half-pay officer he pleases from one corner of the kingdom to another, from that to a third, and so keep him always in motion, because they belong to no corp, nor have any turn of duty or fatigue; which is a power that ought not to be lodged in any man, especially, since the service no way requires it, as I shall next endeavour to shew.

From the preamble of this very bill, it is evident, Sir, that our ministers themselves think 18,857 effective men sufficient for the security of our government in time of peace, because, had they thought otherwise, they would have desired a greater number, which we all know they did not; and as they have since the peace lessened every troop and company in the service, by discharging a number of private men from each, it is plain, that they have now more officers in full pay than were necessary in time of war for an army of 18,857 men, and consequently many more than are necessary for such an army in time of peace. What occasion then can they have for the service of our half-pay officers in time of peace? And if they can have no occasion for their service, I mean in their military capacity, what necessity is there for subjecting them to the penalties and punishments of this bill?

But it may be said, Sir, that a sudden invasion or insurrection may happen, and then the government may have occasion for the service of the half-pay officers, before any new bill can be passed for obliging them to serve, or for obliging them to observe an exact discipline. Experience, Sir, has shewn, that in such cases there is no occasion for any law to force the half-pay officers into the service, because they have upon every such occasion appeared as ready to serve, as the government was to desire their service; and it must always be so, with respect to all such half pay officers whose service is worth asking; for as the government has a power to strike them off of the half pay, if they refuse to serve when called on, no man will ever refuse, unless he be so old or decrepit as not to be able to serve, or a coward, or disaffected. As to the old and decrepit, it would be cruel to desire them to serve; and, I am sure, it would be very imprudent to give any command in our armies to a coward or a disaffected officer.

Thus, Sir, there can never be any occasion for a law to force half-pay officers into the service; and after they have again entered the service on account of an invasion or insurrection, every one who knows any thing of our constitution, must know, that we have then no occasion for a law to compel the observance of exact discipline, because his majesty may then, by his prerogative, establish articles of war, and appoint courts martial, with as full powers as any act of parliament can, or at least ought ever to give. And when he has occasion to send an army abroad, and takes the half-pay officers into his service for that purpose, his prerogative impowers him to do the same with respect to the troops so sent upon foreign service.

Having thus shewn, that there is not the least necessity for a law, either to force half-pay officers into the service, or to oblige them to observe exact discipline, when they are taken again into service, I must observe, Sir, that if this clause be passed into a law, and continued from year to year as it now stands, which it probably will, if it now passes, it may in case of a long peace be made to bear extremely hard upon many half-pay officers. I shall readily admit, that all officers upon

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upon half pay ought to be preferred according to their rank in the army; and that no younger officer, or officer of inferior rank in full pay ought to be preferred, as long as there is an older officer or an officer of ſuperior rank upon half pay, and fit for ſervice. This rule ought to be obſerved in time of peace, both for the ſake of juſtice, and for the ſake of freeing the publick from an unneceſſary expence; but we all know, that it never was obſerved, and, I believe, never will; for as half pay officers cannot ſpare to attend the levies of great men here in London, and much leſs to purchaſe any of our venal boroughs, in order to get a ſeat in the other houſe, they are generally forgot, and after two or three diſappointments they generally give over troubling themſelves with ſoliciting for any new preferment. By this means, when the laſt war broke out, there were ſeveral officers upon half pay, in the ſame rank in which they were when the peace was concluded at Utrecht in 1713; and this may be the caſe again, when the next war breaks out; but ſurely it would be very hard to oblige a half-pay officer to ſubmit to be commanded by a ſtripling of ſuperior rank, who, perhaps, was not born when he got his commiſſion; yet this he muſt do, if this clauſe be paſſed and continued, or be ſhot for diſobedience.

For this reaſon, Sir, if you paſs this clauſe as it now ſtands, I hope you will add a clauſe for compelling our miniſters to do juſtice to the officers upon half pay, by preferring them according to the date of their commiſſions, and the rank they had in the army; for as no man can in time of peace acquire any great degree of military merit above his equals in rank, I can ſee no bad conſequence that could enſue, ſhould it be made a ſtanding rule in time of peace, to prefer every officer in his turn. I am ſure, it would prevent a great deal of injuſtice, and it would leſſen that danger which our conſtitution is expoſed to by the number of officers that have ſeats in the other houſe of parliament.

This, Sir, brings me to conſider the additional danger which our conſtitution muſt be expoſed to, by ſubjecting our half-pay officers to the penalties and puniſhments of this bill; and indeed, when this is conſidered, it will be eaſy to ſee the true reaſon why this clauſe was introduced. We have now many half-pay officers of good families, who may be of great ſervice to a miniſter at elections, if properly poſted and properly diſciplined: Before the introduction of this clauſe every half-pay officer poſted himſelf where he pleaſed, and if a miniſter required any ſervice of him, which he could neither in honour nor in conſcience comply with, he might boldly refuſe, and truſt for his preferment to a change in the adminiſtration. But if this clauſe paſſes, no ſuch officer can poſt himſelf where he pleaſes, or refuſe to obey any directions that are ſuggeſted to him from the ſecretary at war. If a new election happens in any place where a half-pay officer or his family have any intereſt, he will be ordered thither, tho' then, perhaps, 2 or 300 miles diſtant, and an injunction ſecretly laid upon him, to uſe all his intereſt in favour of the court candidate. If he refuſes to go to the poſt aſſigned him, he is to be ſhot for diſobedience: If, when there, he does not punctually obſerve the ſecret injunctions given, he muſt expect to be ſent upon ſome ſleeveleſs errand to America, perhaps, to the Weſt Indies, where his half pay will ſcarcely ſuffice to waſh his linen.

Then, Sir, upon a general election, we may expect that all the half-pay officers will be called from their reſpective retirements, and every one ſent to that place where his influence

may be of the greateſt ſervice at the election; and the injunctions as well as the orders ſent, they muſt obey, otherwiſe they may depend upon being ordered to the quarters that are ſuppoſed to be moſt inconvenient for them, and, perhaps, every month ordered to new quarters at a great A diſtance from the former; therefore, we muſt ſuppoſe, that all the half-pay officers will behave in the moſt ſubmiſſive manner to the miniſter's directions, or otherwiſe we may reaſonably ſuppoſe, that ſuch vexatious orders as I have mentioned will be B often ſent them.

Thus, Sir, by ſubjecting the half-pay officers to this bill, we ſhall make them of as dangerous conſequence to our conſtitution as the officers in full pay now are: They will indeed be of more dangerous C conſequence; becauſe, as I have ſaid, the ſecretary at war, or commander in chief, will have a greater power over them than he has over the officers in full pay; and when I conſider the late methods of diſbanding, and the many dangerous D additions and amendments that have been made, or attempted to be made, both to this bill and to the articles of war, I cannot help apprehending, that there are ſome amongſt us, who have formed a deſign to overturn our happy conſtitution, and to E ſet up in its ſtead an abſolute military government. What elſe can be the reaſon of loading the publick with maintaining in time of peace a greater number of officers, in proportion, than ever were thought neceſſary in time of war? Surely, if a F captain and two ſubalterns can make 100 private men do their duty in a day of battle, they may make the ſame number of men do their duty on a day of review; and if a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major, can govern a regiment of 1000 men G in time of war, they can govern as numerous a regiment in time of peace. It is plain, Sir, that ſuch a number of officers are, in time of peace, kept in full pay for ſome other ſervice than that of the military; and now the half-pay officers are to be made uſe of for the ſame ſort of ſervice: What elſe can be the reaſon for ſubjecting men in time of peace to the puniſhment of death, for taking, by accident, a ſhort nap when ſtanding ſentry at Windſor or Hampton-Court? What elſe could have tempted men to make it death for an officer to refuſe obeying the commands of his ſuperior officer, whether lawful or not, which was deſigned by the firſt draught of this bill? Other lords may look with indifference upon ſuch attempts, but really they give me the utmoſt uneaſineſs; and as I think the military law already too far extended, I cannot agree to its being farther extended; therefore, I ſhall conclude with moving to leave out of the laſt clauſe of this bill thoſe words, that relate to reduced officers in the land forces and marines.

The next Speaker in this Debate was Q. Catulus, *who ſpoke to this Effect:*

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

I DO not pretend to be a lawyer, but, I think, I underſtand a little of common ſenſe as well as the Engliſh language, and if every one had been of my opinion, there would have been no occaſion for introducing the words which the noble lord has moved to leave out, nor would there have ever been any diſpute about half-pay officers; for as the bill now before us, and every mutiny bill for many years paſt, expreſsly enacts, That if *any* perſon being muſtered, *or* in pay as an officer, ſhall be guilty of ſuch or ſuch crimes, he ſhall be ſubject to ſuch or ſuch puniſhments, I cannot ſuggeſt

L—— C——,

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ſuggeſt to myſelf a reaſon for thinking, that half-pay officers are not comprehended under ſuch general words. The preamble indeed mentions a particular number of troops, but the enacting words are general, and certainly comprehend every man that is muſtered, or in pay as an officer; and it is neceſſary they ſhould do ſo. The number mentioned in the preamble is only to ſhew, what is the opinion of king and parliament at that time, with reſpect to the number of troops then thought neceſſary for the defence of the realm; but never was thought to be intended to confine the operation of the bill to that number only, as is plain from the words afterwards added, for extending the operation of the bill to the troops in Ireland, Minorca, Gibraltar, or any of his majeſty's dominions beyond the ſeas; for none of the troops maintained in any of thoſe places are included in the number of troops mentioned in the preamble; and even here at home, if after the parliament riſes, any unforeſeen emergency ſhould render it neceſſary to augment our army, his majeſty may certainly levy as many additional troops as he ſhall then find neceſſary, and thoſe new levies would become all ſubject to the mutiny bill paſſed the preceding ſeſſion. But if the enacting clauſe were to be confined by the number mentioned in the preamble, not only thoſe new levies would be exempt from military law, but the whole army would become exempt; becauſe, if there were but one man more than the number mentioned, every man might contend that he was the ſupernumerary man, and conſequently not ſubjected to the penalties or puniſhments of the laſt mutiny bill.

I therefore think, Sir, that no man but a lawyer can doubt, much leſs ſuppoſe, that the firſt enacting clauſe of every mutiny bill was not intended to comprehend every perſon who was or ſhould be muſtered, or in pay as an officer, during the time the bill was to continue in force; and if I underſtand any thing of the Engliſh language, the word *pay* comprehends half pay as well as whole pay. Pay, Sir, is the general term, and, like every other ſuch term, comprehends every ſpecies, of which half pay and whole pay are two; and if we uſually mean whole pay when we make uſe of the general term, it is what is often done in our language with reſpect to almoſt every general term, which is ſometimes made uſe of for ſignifying one ſpecies only. Therefore, whatever was intended when the half pay was firſt eſtabliſhed, which no one can now declare, it is plain, that half-pay officers have always ſince been ſuppoſed to be in the ſervice, by the name given to what they receive from the publick; and accordingly they are obliged to give notice at the ſecretary's office, of the place where they reſide, and to ſend up half-yearly a certificate of their being alive. So likewiſe they may be employed in ſome ſorts of ſervice without a new commiſſion; eſpecially in garriſons where there is no officer of equal rank: Even when they receive a new commiſſion, they take their rank from the date of their old commiſſion; and in both caſes they may, and often have the command of officers who have been always in full pay. We all know, that the out penſioners of Chelſea-College have not full pay, yet they are deemed to be in the ſervice, and are often employed in garriſons: Nay, ſome of them were lately ſent round the world with a commodore, who has now the honour of having a ſeat in this aſſembly; and the officers of the troops of guards lately broke, tho' but in half pay, are ſecunded upon other troops, ſome of them upon mine, and conſeqnently are under my command.

From all which, Sir, I think, nothing can be more evident, than that half-pay officers were always comprehended under the general words of the first enacting clause of the mutiny act; and accordingly, some of them were, in the year 1715, tried by a court martial, and by the sentence of that court shot for joining in the rebellion; but as some lawyers were then pleased to object against the legality of that proceeding, the question always remained in dispute, till last year, that the words now objected to were added to the bill then passed, for putting an end to the dispute, by subjecting them by name to the penalties and punishments of the bill. And as I think it not only just, but necessary, that every man who receives pay from the publick as an officer or soldier, should be subjected to such regulations as may make him useful to the publick as an officer or soldier, I shall be for leaving the clause as it now stands. If any gentleman of fortune now upon half pay should think it a hardship to be subjected to such regulations, he may easily free himself by giving up his half pay. I believe, I may take upon me to assure him, that his majesty will not look upon this as a leaving of the service, but will be as ready to prefer him in his turn, as if he had continued to receive his half pay, provided he declares, that he does not give up his half pay with any design to leave the army, but because he is resolved not to be burthensome to his country in its present distressed condition, when it has no occasion for his service.

As to other gentlemen, Sir, who have nothing but their half pay to subsist on, I believe, no one of them is in the least afraid of being called from his retirement, or sent to any place in which he does not chuse to reside without being restored to full pay, and upon that condition most of them, I am convinced, would be glad of a summons, even supposing it were to go to America or the West Indies. In short, all the hardships and all the constitutional dangers which the noble lord was pleased to set in so terrifying a light, proceed from a supposition, that a most wicked use will be made of the powers to be granted by this bill; and such arguments may be made use of against the most necessary powers that ever were, or ever can be granted; but to all such a short answer may in this case be made, that the law is to continue but for a year, and every abuse may be prevented by proper cautions in the next mutiny bill.

But, Sir, as to the publick service and the security of the government, I think it absolutely necessary, that the half-pay as well as the whole-pay officers should be kept subject to military law and discipline, if it were for nothing else than to prevent some gentlemen of fortune, who design never to serve any more, from continuing a burden upon their country. While peace remains, and the apprehensions of war at a distance, they continue to receive their half pay, but as soon as clouds gather, and a rupture seems to approach, they then declare off, and give up their half pay. Now, if half pay be a sort of retaining fee, as the noble lord was pleased to call it, I think, they ought to be made to do, as the lawyers do, they ought to be made to return the fee, that is, all they have received by way of half pay since their last being in the service; and if they should refuse, I think, it would be right to impower the government to force them into the service, and send them upon the most distant and fatiguing duty.

Another reason, Sir, for subjecting half-pay officers to military law, is to prevent their joining in any insurrection or rebellion. I shall grant, that at such a time, it would not be prudent to give disaffected officers any command in our army; but surely it is prudent to take the most effectual

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effectual methods for preventing rebels being joined by men bred to arms and military discipline; and can we take any more effectual method than that of putting them upon the same footing with deserters? This, Sir, will always have a very good effect, because it will prevent men of disaffected principles from ever entering into our army. If gentlemen were supposed to be entirely free from military law, the moment they come upon half pay, during the time of a foreign war, numbers of such men would procure themselves commissions in our new raised regiments, in order to learn the military art and discipline, and to be supported by that government which they were resolved to overturn as soon as an opportunity offered; and as nothing can tend more to the security of our present government, than to prevent such a practice, I must give my negative to the noble lord's motion, because if those words, after being once inserted, should, by a resolution of this house, be left out, it would be a determination, that the parliament never meant by the first enacting clause of the mutiny bill to subject half-pay officers to the penalties and punishments of the bill, and in some measure a declaration, that it never would do so, which would of course give great encouragement to the practice I have mentioned, and might occasion the overthrow of our present happy establishment.

M. Cato *stood up next, and spoke in Substance thus:*

Mr. President,

SIR,

I DO not think it signifies much to inquire, whether half-pay officers were ever intended to be comprehended in the first enacting clause of the mutiny bill, because the question now before us is, whether it be proper or necessary to subject them to martial law; but as the two noble lords have spoke fully upon the first question, I shall likewise give my sentiments upon it; and I must say, that when a number of troops is mentioned in the preamble, which has not always been done, I cannot think the parliament ever intended, that any greater number of his majesty's subjects should be subjected to martial law, unless such intention be particularly expressed in the preamble. My reason, Sir, for thinking so, is, because, when it has been apprehended that a greater number might become necessary, the preamble has always run thus, And whereas it may be necessary to raise others for the like service; or words to this effect; which words would never have been added, if it had not been thought, that the extent of such bills was otherwise confined to the number mentioned in the preamble. I mean, Sir, within the kingdom of Great Britain; for as to Ireland, or his majesty's dominions beyond the seas, there is no occasion for a mutiny act; because in all those places his majesty may keep standing armies, and may govern those armies by martial law, in virtue of his prerogative, tho' there were no such thing as a mutiny act passed in this kingdom; and therefore the mentioning of them in the first enacting clause seems to proceed from the maxim, that abundance of the law does not break the law.

Then, Sir, as to any additional troops, which it may become necessary to raise during the recess of parliament, on account of an invasion or rebellion, do not we know, that in all perilous times, our king has, by his prerogative, some such power as the people of Rome used in such times to confer upon their consuls, in these words, *Dent operam, ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat.* In such times the mutiny act becomes useless, because it is meant only for times of internal tranquillity: The king may then raise what armies he thinks

E—— of B——.

thinks neceſſary, and he may eſtabliſh ſuch articles of war, and appoint ſuch courts as he thinks proper, for making thoſe armies obſerve an exact diſcipline; but I muſt obſerve, that upon all ſuch occaſions a wiſe miniſter will adviſe his ſovereign to call a parliament as ſoon as he can, and to keep that parliament ſitting till the danger be over; becauſe it is always more prudent for a king to act by authority of parliament than by authority of prerogative; and ſo likewiſe, a wiſe miniſter will never adviſe the king to keep too great an army in Ireland, or any other foreign dominion; becauſe we have a right to limit the exerciſe of any prerogative, when there is juſt reaſon to apprehend its being of dangerous conſequence to our liberties.

From theſe obſervations it will appear, Sir, that neither the mention of Ireland, nor the caſual neceſſity of raiſing more troops, can be made uſe of as an argument for proving, that the parliament ever meant to have the general words of the firſt enacting clauſe extended to a greater number than that mentioned in the preamble, unleſs when proper words are inſerted for that purpoſe; and therefore, if any future king, for I am ſure his preſent majeſty never will: I ſay, if any future king ſhould, without the appearance of any danger, raiſe and keep up a greater number of troops than that mentioned in the mutiny bill, it would, in my opinion, diveſt him alone of the power to try and puniſh any man in his army by martial law.

But now ſuppoſing, Sir, that the general words in the firſt enacting clauſe were meant to extend to any additional number the king might afterwards raiſe, I hope the noble lord will excuſe me, if I ſay, I am ſurprized how any one can think, that they extend to half-pay officers, while they remain in half way. The noble lord may as well ſay, that half a year is a year, or half a mile a mile, as to ſay that half pay is pay: Is it not a common queſtion to aſk, Is ſuch a gentleman in pay? And is it not common to anſwer, no, he is but in half pay? Beſides, Sir, the half-pay officers are really not in the ſervice; when a regiment or independent company is broke, the officers are really as much broke, and as much out of the ſervice, as any of the common ſoldiers; and the half pay they enjoy is only a benevolence given them by their country, that they may ſtay at home, and be ready to enter into the ſervice again when called on: They had it from the beginning, they ſtill have it without any condition: Even that of entering again into ſervice when called on, they always might have refuſed, till laſt year, without any other penalty or puniſhment than that of having a ſtop put to their half pay from the day of their refuſal. To ſay, that they are in the ſervice or ſubject to martial law, becauſe they are obliged to ſend a certificate to the Pay-Office half-yearly, of their being alive, is ſomething very ſtrange. Why, Sir, all annuitants for life, are obliged to ſend certificates of their being alive. At this rate I muſt deem myſelf in the French ſervice, becauſe I have an annuity in France, and am obliged to ſend thither a certificate of my being alive.

Then, Sir, as to thoſe out-penſioners of Chelſea College, that were ſent out with lord Anſon, they were all volunteers: They had 20s. a man bounty, or more properly lifting money; and I cannot yet conceive what was the deſign of ſending ſuch men upon ſuch an expedition, unleſs it was to diſappoint its ſucceſs, or the equally cruel one of getting rid of ſo many penſioners upon the publick: If the latter, I muſt confeſs, it ſucceeded as well as could be wiſhed; for of the 500 ſent out, I believe very few ever returned to Britain; and as to an half-pay officer's being ſent to command

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in a garison, without a new commission, if he accepts of the service, he of course subjects himself again to martial law: So likewise, if the officers of the troops of guards that were broke, have accepted of being seconded upon other troops, they have again subjected themselves to martial law; but by the breaking of the troops they belonged to, they were out of the service, and could not have been compelled to have entered into it again; for in time of peace no British subject can be compelled to give up his birth-right in the laws of his country, by entering or returning into the military service. If a half-pay officer again accepts voluntarily of whole pay, or of any command, he again lists himself in the military service; but he cannot, or at least he could not before the mutiny act of last year, have been compelled to accept of either, any other way than by striking him off the half pay; and generally, when such an officer is again taken into service, he receives a new commission, pays fees at the secretary's office, and to the judge-advocate; for at the War-Office no officer is loaded with any fees, and he serves by virtue of that new commission, though by the custom of the army he ranks according to the date of the old; but this custom can no more make a half-pay officer a whole-pay one, than such a like custom can make a lieutenant-general an ensign, because, perhaps, he ranks according to the date of his ensign's commission; for if two lieutenant-generals had their commissions the same day, they rank according to the date of their commissions as major-generals; if these likewise of the same date, they rank according to their commissions as brigadiers, and thus quite down, if necessary, to their commissions as ensigns.

I must take this opportunity, Sir, to return my thanks to Mr. Secretary at war, for sending me some papers relating to an affair that happened while I was in that office: His design, I suppose, was to prevent my behaving upon this occasion in any manner that might seem inconsistent with what I did at that time; for which I am obliged to him. But as I never pretended to be infallible, especially, in matters which depend upon the decision of a nice point of law, I am not at all ashamed of giving now my opinion contrary to what I was then obliged to do by virtue of my office. From those papers it appears, that so early as in the month of July 1715, all half-pay officers were voted into full pay by the other house: The beginning of August following, they were apprized of it by an advertisement in the Gazette, and ordered to be ready to repair to the places afterwards to be appointed: And in September they were by another advertisement ordered to be against such a day at the places appointed respectively, such as Exeter, Bristol, Chester, York, Newcastle, according to the regiments they had formerly belonged to, under the pain of being struck off the list of half pay.

This last advertisement plainly shews, Sir, that at the time it was published, when people could judge a little coolly, the opinion was, that half-pay officers were not subject to martial law; for otherwise the orders would have been issued under pain of being deemed deserters and punished as such; because the new mutiny bill of that year was passed, and began to be in force from the first of August, the preamble of which included not only the troops then on foot, but such as should be raised for the defence and service of the realm; and the first enacting clause was, that every person being in his majesty's sevice in the army, or mustered, or in pay as an officer, who shall desert his majesty's service in the army, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court martial shall be inflicted. But a rebellion having

having ſoon after broke out and come to a great head, four half-pay officers who had joined the rebels with the king's commiſſion in their pockets, and without having given any notice of their leaving the ſervice, were taken at Preſton: Then indeed peoples zeal, or rather their reſentment, being raiſed to a great height, his late majeſty was adviſed to iſſue orders for trying and puniſhing thoſe officers by martial law, and thoſe orders were by me, as Secretary of war, tranſmitted to the proper officer at Preſton: In purſuance of which the unfortunate gentlemen were tried by a court martial, and ſhot for deſertion. But what was thus done in the heat and hurry of a dangerous rebellion, can never be an argument for proving, that half-pay officers were, or ever ought to be ſubjected to martial law; for at ſuch times many illegal things are done, and often muſt be done; for which reaſon an act of indemnity is always paſſed, with reſpect to every illegal thing done for the king's ſervice.

Thus, Sir, I have given you an account of what was then done, and the ſmall ſhare I had in it, is ſo far from preventing my doing or ſaying what I think right upon this occaſion, that I think myſelf obliged to declare the more openly the opinion I have ſince formed upon due conſideration, and conſulting with the beſt conſtitutional lawyers in the kingdom; which is, that half-pay officers never were ſubject to martial law till this laſt year, and that they ought never for the future to be made ſubject to it; for which reaſon I am for leaving out of this clauſe the words which my noble friend has propoſed to be left out.

[*This* Journal *to be continued in our* Magazine *for* January, 1750.]

In our Magazine *for* Auguſt *we gave a beautiful Proſpect of the City of* Bath *in* Somerſetſhire, *of which City our Readers may ſee an Account in our* Magazine *for* May, *p.* 203. *And as we gave a View of the Town of* Nottingham, *in our* Magazine *for* February; *of the Town of* Reading *in* Berkſhire, *in* September; *of the City of* Glouceſter, *in* October; *of the City of* Saliſbury *in* Wiltſhire, *in* November; *and of the City of* Lincoln, *in* December; *we ſhall now give ſome Account of thoſe Places.*

NOttingham, the chief town in Nottinghamſhire, 97 computed and 122 meaſured miles N. W. from London, ſtands on the ſide of a hill, or ſteep ſandy rock, near the conflux of the Lin and Trent: It is pleaſantly ſituate, with large meadows on one ſide, and hills of eaſy aſcent on the other. 'Tis reckon'd one of the neateſt towns in England, has 3 handſome churches, a very fine and ſpacious market-place, good houſes, fair ſtreets, and the ruins of a caſtle on a ſteep rock. It gives title of earl to the family of Finch. Its markets are on Wedneſdays, Fridays and Saturdays, and its chief manufacture is weaving of frame hoſe. 'Tis governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, 2 coroners, 2 ſheriffs, 2 chamberlains, 18 of the ſenior council, 6 of the junior council, and ſends 2 members to parliament The Trent is navigable up to the town, over which is a very large ſtone bridge, with 19 wide arches.

Reading, 32 computed and 40 meaſured miles W. from London, reckoned the largeſt and moſt conſiderable town in Berkſhire, ſtands on the river Kennet, where it falls into the Thames. It has 3 ſpacious churches, and was formerly famous for its fine abbey. 'Tis a large, wealthy and handſome-built town, and formerly much inhabited by clothiers, but its chief trade now is in malt and meal, of which great quantities are carried to London It ſends 2 members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, &c.

and

and has a large market weekly on Saturday. Parliaments were formerly held here, and K. Henry I. and his daughter Maud were interr'd in the abbey here, which was founded by the said king.

Glouceſter is a city and county of itſelf, governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common-council-men, 2 ſheriffs, a high-ſteward, and a recorder, and ſends 2 members to parliament. It is ſituate on the river Severn, over which it has a large ſtone bridge, and before the civil wars had 11 churches, 5 of which were then demoliſhed. It is tolerably well built, tho' not fine, and for its obſtinate oppoſition to K. Charles I. has had all its walls and works demoliſhed, which were very ſtrong. It is diſtant from London 81 computed, and 102 meaſured miles, and has markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. Here are 12 pariſhes, tho' but 6 pariſh churches, and the cathedral.

Saliſbury, in Wiltſhire, commonly called New Sarum, which grew conſiderable upon the removal of the inhabitants from Old Sarum, for want of water, and its being too much expoſed to winds. It is 70 computed, and 84 meaſured miles W. from London, and is reckoned the ſecond city in that part of England. It ſtands pleaſantly in a vale on the river Avon, is populous, and has 3 pariſh-churches, beſides the cathedral, a wonderful ſtructure, which was 43 years in building, and noted for its ſteeple 410 feet high. The city is very ſpacious, has one of the beſt market places in England, in which is the town-houſe, and every ſtreet is ſupplied with a ſtream of water. It is governed by a mayor, high-ſteward, recorder, deputy recorder, 24 aldermen, and 30 common-council-men, and ſends 2 members to parliament. Its chief manufactures are fine flannels and long cloths, called Saliſbury whites; it has markets on Tueſdays and Saturdays, and gives title of earl to the family of Cecil.

Lincoln, 102 computed, and 128 meaſured miles north from London, a city and county of itſelf, whoſe juriſdiction extends 20 miles round, not to be equalled by any city in England. It is ſituate on the river Witham, is ancient, very large, and built on the ſide of a hill, where the river, famous for the beſt pikes in England, winds about towards the eaſt, and being divided into 3 channels, over which are ſeveral bridges, waters the lower part of it. Here are 13 pariſh-churches, beſides the cathedral, a ſtately Gothick ſtructure, beautiful and lofty. The city is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 2 ſheriffs, a recorder, 4 chamberlains, &c. and above 40 common-council-men. It ſends 2 members to parliament, has markets on Tueſdays and Fri-

days, and gives title of earl to the family of Clinton. Here is an ancient caſtle, built by William the Conqueror, ſtanding on a hill, which over-tops the town, and was in thoſe days impregnable. The fortifications are now ruinous, and in the center there is a handſome modern ſtructure for holding the aſſizes.

The Whimſical Philoſopher, &c.

DISSERT. II*.

Upon the Reduction of the Land Tax, and the Reduction of the Intereſt or Annuities, payable to the Proprietors of the Publick Funds.

THAT the neceſſary publick expence ought to be raiſed by that method which is leaſt expenſive in the collection, is a maxim which no one can controvert.

That in a free country the neceſſary publick expence ought to be raiſed by that method which is of the leaſt dangerous conſequence to the liberties of the people, is another maxim will, I believe, be as little controverted by any lover of ſocial liberty.

From both theſe maxims it is evident, that the land tax ought in this country to be the firſt to be impoſed or increaſed, and the laſt to be aboliſhed or diminiſhed.

The evidence of this propoſition cannot be in direct terms denied, even by thoſe who have latent deſigns againſt our liberties; but they ſay, that every member of the ſociety ought to be made to bear his proportionable ſhare of the publick expence; and as this cannot be done by a land tax, or at leaſt by our method of impoſing and raiſing it, therefore the neceſſary publick expence, or the greateſt part of it, muſt be raiſed by taxes upon conſumption.

To this I anſwer, 1. That according to this argument, we ought to have no land tax at all; for the landholders pay their proportionable ſhare of all taxes upon conſumption, and over and above they pay the land tax, by which they are made to contribute more than their proportionable ſhare of the publick expence.

2. That it is falſe to ſay, That every member of the ſociety ought to be made to bear his proportionable ſhare of the publick expence; for the greateſt number of perſons in every ſociety neither can, nor can be made to bear any ſhare of the publick expence: Such are all thoſe who labour or ſerve for daily wages, and have no greater wages than are barely ſufficient for a ſcanty ſubſiſtence; for if any tax be laid upon what they are obliged to conſume, their wages muſt be raiſed, and the tax conſequently paid by thoſe that employ them,

3. That in every ſociety the publick expence muſt neceſſarily be borne by thoſe

* *See Diſſert. I. on Liberty, p.* 106.

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whoſe revenues or profits exceed what is barely ſufficient for a ſcanty ſubſiſtence; and that to load any others with a ſhare of it, will always prove a vain attempt, and will always be of the moſt pernicious conſequence to the commerce and manufactures of the country.

4. That by taxes upon conſumption only, you ſpare thoſe who are beſt able to bear their ſhare of the publick expence: Such are all thoſe who have large revenues or profits, and yet live penuriouſly; from whence we may ſee, that by a man's proportionable ſhare of the publick expence ought to be underſtood, his ſhare in proportion to his revenues or profits, and not his ſhare in proportion to what he conſumes.

And, 5. I anſwer, That if thoſe who can be made to bear their ſhare of the publick expence, are not made to bear their proportionable ſhare, according to the proportion above mentioned, by our preſent method of impoſing and levying the land tax, it is a good argument againſt our preſent method, but no objection to my propoſition; for in ſome following diſſertation I ſhall ſhew, how it may be done, without diſtreſſing particular perſons, or endangering our liberties in general.

Now as to the reduction of intereſt, it is certain, that every borrower ought to borrow what money he wants at the loweſt intereſt he can get it at; and if a third perſon offers to lend him money at a lower intereſt than he pays to the firſt lender, he has a right to pay him off by borrowing what he wants for that purpoſe, from that third perſon, in caſe the firſt lender will not agree to accept for the future the ſame rate of intereſt.

But this rule has one exception; for if the firſt lender let him have the money, when he was in ſo doubtful circumſtances that no body elſe would at that time have lent him any money; and would himſelf be reduced to diſtreſs by lowering the intereſt; the borrower is then, I think, obliged in gratitude to continue paying the ſame intereſt, till ſuch lender can find an opportunity to employ his money otherwiſe at an equal advantage: And in all caſes the lender's accepting of a leſs intereſt ought to be voluntary and free; for if the borrower ſhould threaten and frighten him with any other danger than that of paying him his money, tho' it may have its effect upon the lender, it is an immoral act in the borrower.

What obligations the preſent government may be under to many of the publick creditors, who would be brought into great diſtreſs by a reduction of intereſt, or what methods may have been taken to induce their conſent, I ſhall not pretend to determine; but there is one danger attending the reduction of intereſt, without aboliſhing at the ſame time ſome of our taxes, which induced me to conſider this ſubject, becauſe few people ſeem to be aware of it. I mean, the danger of enabling ſome future king to lay aſide parliaments, and eſtabliſh an abſolute and arbitrary rule.

The ſinking fund, at the loweſt computation, will be at Michaelmas next, near 700,000l. annually, and will in ſeven years from Chriſtmas next be increaſed by the propoſed reduction of intereſt to near 1,280,000l. And if in the mean time it be regularly applied towards the diſcharge of our debts, the growing produce will in two years pay off the preſent navy debt; and in five years more, at compound intereſt, at the rate of 3 per cent. it will have paid off 3,642,800l. of our preſent debt bearing intereſt, that is to ſay, 1,400,000l. at 3½ and 2,242,800l. at 3 per cent. by which an addition of 116,284l. will be made to it; ſo that at Chriſtmas 1757, the ſinking fund will produce yearly near 1,400,000l. and the whole of publick debts then bearing an intereſt of 3l. per cent. will amount to 74,854,991l. but I ſhall call it the round ſum of 75,000,000l.

Now ſuppoſe, that at Chriſtmas 1757, the government ſhould be able to reduce the intereſt payable upon the publick funds to 2½l. per cent. This upon 75,000,000l. would make a new addition to the ſinking fund of 187,500l. which would raiſe it to near 1,600,000l. yearly; and then I will ſay, that the king would not in time of peace be under any neceſſity to call a parliament; for as all our taxes might be raiſed at a much leſs expence than they are at preſent, and thereby a great addition made to the nett produce of every one, I am perſuaded, that if we had no parliament, an addition of 400,000l. might be made thereby to the clear publick revenue, by which, reckoning the civil liſt at a million, the king would be poſſeſſed of a revenue of very near 3,000,000l. without the aid of parliament. And we all know, that with a revenue of little above 2,000,000l. the late king James ſupported all the expences of his civil government, kept his navy in order, and maintained ſuch an army as would have enabled him to overturn both our civil and religious liberties, if the prince of Orange had not come with a Dutch navy and army to our relief.

Perhaps, it may be ſaid, that the ſinking fund is reſerved for the diſpoſition of parliament, and cannot be applied to the current ſervice without their conſent, and

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I know it cannot legally be ſo; but if a king or a miniſter were reſolved to overturn our conſtitution, would either of them have the leaſt regard to what they might legally do? All our taxes, except the land-tax, the malt, and the ſalt, have the words *for ever* at their tail, or at leaſt for the king's life: If no parliament were to ſit for 20 years, they might be legally collected: The people would like better to have them applied to the current ſervice, than to the payment of our debts; and if the publick creditors had their intereſt regularly paid, and the funds ſold at a premium, they would rejoice at not being paid any part of their principal. Thus matters might go on quietly, nay, without grumbling, among the unthinking part of the people, till the abſolute regal power were fully eſtabliſhed; and then if a war happened, the king might, perhaps, tell our rich ſtockholders, that he did not think himſelf obliged to ſupport them in ſplendor and magnificence, when the nation was in ſuch danger. Even this would occaſion no popular clamour, which is the only effect an abſolute monarch has to fear.

Thus it is evident, that a great increaſe of the ſinking fund, may be of the moſt dangerous conſequence to our liberties. For this reaſon ſome of our moſt heavy taxes ſhould be aboliſhed, before any reduction of intereſt be allowed to take place. It would be cruel to reduce the income of widows and orphans who are ſmall ſtockholders, before leſſening their expence of living, by aboliſhing ſome of our taxes upon the neceſſaries of life. Then it may be done with decency, I hope it will ſoon be done; becauſe we may now ſpare 100,000 l. or two from the annual produce of the ſinking fund, and leave 500,000l. for an annual reduction of our debts, which is ſufficient for that purpoſe, and a great deal too much, if made uſe of for covering the extravagance of miniſters.

Whatever ſome of our miniſters may think, I muſt with all due deference ſay, that I believe, ſome of them were of my opinion, and, therefore, adviſed ſuch previous ſteps as could not but diſappoint the project propoſed. If otherwiſe, would they have raiſed the malice and envy of the moneyed, by giving immediate relief to the landed intereſt? At leaſt they would have delayed reſolving upon the land tax, till they had ſeen the ſucceſs of their project; for by paſſing the malt bill they might have furniſhed themſelves with ready money, if they ſtood in need of it: Would not they have opened a money ſubſcription, at the ſame time that they opened a ſubſcription for the annuitants and ſtockholders? becauſe as the 4 per cent. ſold at a premium, it was certain, that none of them could deſire to be paid off; and the fear of ſome or moſt of them being paid off by a money ſubſcription, would probably have made all run in to ſubſcribe. I am, therefore, I ſay, convinced, that ſome of our miniſters were behind the curtain againſt this project's taking effect, perhaps, with a view, that in a year or two they may get better terms for the publick accepted of, and at the ſame time the publick creditors made eaſy by giving them relief as to ſome of our moſt burthenſome taxes; which I heartily wiſh may be the conſequence, becauſe it will likewiſe be a relief to our tradeſmen and manufacturers, and may force large ſums into trade, which are now lock'd up in our publick funds, and ſo far uſeleſs to the nation, whatever they may be to the proprietor.

Speakers in the Political Club.

Cn. Domitius Calvinus — D— of N——
A. Terentius Varro — B—— of W——
Q. Bæbius Sulca — — — S—— B——
L. Veturius Philo — — — R—— V——
C. Petilius — — — — — H—— P——
C. Claudius Nero — — E— of W——
Claudius Marcellus — — E— of S——
Bojorix, Arm. — — — — G—— B——
Julius Florus — — — — W—— P——
T. Sempronius Gracchus — E— of E——
Servilius Priſcus — — — — H—— P——
C. Numiſius, Arm. — — R—— N——
Q. Opimius, Arm. — — — J—— O——
M. Fabius Ambuſtus, Arm. H—— B——
Cn. Gavillius, Arm. — — W—— G——
Afr...ius Burrhus — — — L—— Ba——
M. Horatius Pulvillus — — P—— Y——
Quintus Mucius — — — W—— M——
C. Livius Salinator — — — Dr. L——
Decius Jubellius — — — L—— Do——
Pomponius Atticus — — H—— W——
C. Popilius Lænas — — L—— S——
Lart. Tolumnius — — Sir E—— T——
Horatius Cocles — — Sir J— H— C——
Q. Fabius Maximus — — L—— B——
Q. Catulus — — — — L—— Ca——
M. Cato — — — — E—— of B——

The GENEALOGY *of* CHRIST, *as it is repreſented in the Eaſt-Window in* Wincheſter *Chapel.*

AT once to raiſe our rev'rence and delight,
To elevate the mind and pleaſe the ſight;
To pour in virtue at the attentive eye,
And waft the ſoul on wings of ecſtaſy:
For this the painter's art with nature vies,
And bids the viſionary ſaint ariſe.
Who views the ſacred forms, in thought aſpires,
Catches pure zeal, and as he gazes, fires.

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Feels the fame ardor to his breaſt convey'd,
Is what he ſees, and emulates the ſhade.
Thy ſtrokes, great artiſt, ſo ſublime appear,
They check our pleaſure with an awful fear,
While, thro' the mortal line, the God you trace,
Author himſelf, and heir of Jeſſe's race;
In raptures we admire thy bold deſign,
And, as the ſubject, own the hand divine.
While thro' thy work the riſing day ſhall ſtream,
So long ſhall laſt thine honour, praiſe and name.
And may thy labours to the muſe impart
Some emanation from her ſiſter art,
To animate the verſe, and bid it ſhine
In colours eaſy, bright, and ſtrong, as thine.
Supine on earth an awful figure lies,
While ſofteſt ſlumbers ſeem to ſeal his eyes,
The hoary ſire heav'ns guardian care demands,
And at his feet the watchful angel ſtands.
The form auguſt and large, the mein divine
Betray the * founder of Meſſiah's line.
Lo! from his loins the promis'd ſtem aſcends,
And high to heav'n its ſacred boughs extends:
Each limb productive of ſome hero ſprings,
And blooms luxuriant with a race of kings.
Th' eternal plant wide ſpreads its arms around,
And with the mighty branch the myſtick top is crown'd.
And lo! the glories of th' illuſtrious line
At their firſt dawn with ripen'd ſplendors ſhine,
In David all expreſt, the good, the great,
The king, the hero, and the man compleat.
Serene he ſits, and ſweeps the golden lyre,
And blends the prophet's, with the poet's fire.
See! with what art he ſtrikes the vocal ſtrings,
The God, his theme, inſpiring what he ſings!
Hark—or our ears delude us—from his tongue
Sweet flows, or ſeems to flow, ſome heav'nly ſong:
Oh! could thine art arreſt the flitting ſound,
And paint the voice in magick numbers bound;
Could the warm ſun, as erſt when Memnon play'd,
Wake with his riſing beam the vocal ſhade:
Then might he draw th' attentive angels down,
Bending to hear the lay, ſo ſweet, ſo like their own.
On either ſide the monarch's offſpring ſhine,
And ſome adorn, and ſome diſgrace their line.
Here Ammon glories; proud, inceſtuous lord!
This hand ſuſtains the robe, and that the ſword.
Frowning and fierce, with haughty ſtrides he tow'rs,
And on his horrid brow defiance lowrs.
There Abſalom the raviſh'd ſceptre ſways,
And his ſtol'n honour all his ſhame diſplays:
The baſe uſurper youth! who joins in one
The rebel ſubject, and the ungrateful ſon.
Amid the royal race ſee Nathan ſtand:
Fervent he ſeems to ſpeak, and lift the hand,
His looks th' emotion of his ſoul diſcloſe,
And eloquence from ev'ry geſture flows.
Such and ſo ſtern he came, ordain'd to bring
Th' ungrateful mandate to the guilty king:
When, at his dreadful voice, a ſudden ſmart
Shot thro' the trembling monarch's conſcious heart.
From his own lips condemn'd; ſevere decree!
Had his God prov'd ſo ſtern a judge as he.
But man with frailty is allay'd by birth;
Conſummate purity ne'er dwelt on earth:
Thro' all the ſoul tho' virtue holds her reign,
Beats at the heart, and ſprings in ev'ry vein;
Yet ever from the cleareſt ſource have ran
Some groſs allay, ſome tincture of the man.
But who is he?——deep muſing in his mind,
He ſeems to weigh, in reaſon's ſcales,
Fix'd contemplation holds his ſteady eyes—
I know the † ſage, the wiſeſt of the wiſe.
Bleſt with all man cou'd wiſh, or prince obtain,
Yet his great heart pronounc'd thoſe bleſſings vain.
And lo! bright glitt'ring in his ſacred hands,
In miniature the glorious temple ſtands.
Effulgent frame! Stupendous to behold!
Gold the ſtrong valves, the roof of burniſh'd gold.
The wandering ark, in that bright dome enſhrin'd,
Spreads the ſtrong light, eternal, unconfin'd!
Above, th' unutterable glory plays,
Preſence divine! and the full ſtreaming rays blaze.
Pour thro' reluctant clouds intolerable blaze.
But ſtern oppreſſion rends Reboam's reign;
See the gay prince, injurious, proud and vain!
Th' imperial ſceptre totters in his hand,
And proud rebellion triumphs in the land.
Curſt with corruption's ever-fruitful ſpring,
A beardleſs ſenate and a haughty king,
There Aſa, good and great, the ſceptre bears,
Juſtice attends his peace, ſucceſs his wars:
While virtue was his ſword, and heav'n his ſhield,
Without controul the warrior ſwept the field;
Loaded with ſpoils, triumphant he return'd,
And half her ſwarthy ſons ſad Ethiopia mourn'd.
But ſince thy flagging piety decay'd,
And barter'd God's defence for human aid;

* *Jeſſe.*

† *Solomon.*

See

See there fair laurels wither on thy brow,
Nor herbs, nor healthful arts avail thee now, [but thou.
Nor is heav'n chang'd, apoſtate prince,
No mean atonement does this lapſe require;
But ſee the ſon, you muſt forgive the ſire:
He, * the juſt prince——with ev'ry virtue bleſt,
He reign'd, and goodneſs all the man poſſeſt;
Around his throne fair happineſs and peace
Smooth'd ev'ry brow, and ſmil'd in ev'ry face.
As when along the burning waſte he ſtray'd, [play'd,
Where no pure ſtreams in bubbling mazes
Where drought, incumbent on the thirſty ground, [around,
Long ſince had breath'd her ſcorching blaſts
The † prophet calls, th' obedient floods repair [there.
To the parch'd fields, for Joſaphat was
The new-ſprung waves, in many a gurgling vein, [plain;
Trickle luxurious through the ſucking
Freſh honours the reviving fields adorn,
And o'er the deſart Plenty pours her horn.
So, from the throne his influence he ſheds,
And bids the virtues raiſe their languid heads,
Where'er he goes, attending truth prevails,
Oppreſſion flies, and juſtice lifts her ſcales.
See, on his arm the royal eagle ſtand,
Great type of conqueſt and ſupreme command; [brings,
Th' exulting bird diſtinguiſh'd triumph
And greets the monarch with expanded wings. [blow,
Fierce Moab's ſons prevent th' impending
Ruſh on themſelves, and fall without the foe. [prayer;
The pious hero vanquiſh'd heav'n by
His faith an army, and his vows a war.
Thee too, Ozias, fates indulgent bleſt,
And thy days ſhone, in faireſt actions dreſt;
Till that raſh hand, by ſome blind frenzy ſway'd,
Unclean, the ſacred office durſt invade.
Quick, o'er thy limbs the ſcurſy venom ran,
And hoary filth beſprinkled all the man.
Tranſmiſſive worth adorns the pious ‡ ſon, [throne.
The father's virtues with the father's
Lo! there he ſtands: He who the rage ſubdu'd [in blood.
Of Ammon's ſons, and drench'd his ſword
And doſt thou, Ahaz, Judah's ſcourge, diſgrace,
With thy baſe front, the glories of thy race?
See the vile king his iron ſcepter bear——
His only praiſe attends the pious § heir;
He, in whoſe ſoul the virtues all conſpire:
The beſt good ſon, from the worſt wicked ſire.
And lo! in Hezekiah's golden reign,
Long-exil'd piety returns again;
Again in genuine purity ſhe ſhines,
And with her preſence gilds the long-neglected ſhrines. [lord
Ill-ſtarr'd does proud Aſſyria's impious ‖
Bid heav'n to arms, and vaunt his dreadful ſword; [o'erthrow,
His own vain threats th' inſulting king
But breathe new courage on the gen'rous foe.
Th' avenging angel, by divine command,
The fiery ſword full-blazing in his hand,
Leant down from heav'n: Amid the ſtorm he rode, [trode,
March'd peſtilence before him as he
Pale deſolation bath'd his ſteps in blood.
Thick wrapt in night, thro' the proud hoſt he paſt,
Diſpenſing death, and drove the furious blaſt;
Nor bid deſtruction give her revels o'er,
Till the gorg'd ſword was drunk with human gore.
But what avails thee, pious prince, in vain
Thy ſceptre reſcu'd, and th' Aſſyrian ſlain?
Ev'n now the ſoul maintains her lateſt ſtrife
And death's chill graſp congeals the font of life. [thread,
Yet, ſee, kind heav'n renews thy brittle
And rolls full fifteen ſummers o'er thy head;
Lo! the receding ſun repeats his way,
And, like thy life, prolongs the falling day.
Tho' nature her inverted courſe forego,
The day forget to reſt, the time to flow,
Yet ſhall Jehovah's ſervants ſtand ſecure,
His mercy fix'd, eternal ſhall endure;
On them her ever-healing rays ſhall ſhine;
More mild and bright, and ſure, oh ſun, than thine.
At length the long-expected prince behold,
The laſt good king, in antient days foretold,
When Bethel's altar ſpoke his future fame,
Rent to its baſe at good Joſiah's name.
Bleſt happy prince! o'er whoſe lamented urn, [mourn:
In plaintive ſong, all Judah's daughters
For whom ſad Sion's ſofteſt ſorrow flows,
And Jeremiah pours his ſweet melodious woes.
But now fall'n Sion, once the fair and great,
Sits deep in duſt, abandon'd, defolate;
Bleeds her ſad heart, and ever ſtream her eyes,
And anguiſh tears her, with convulſive ſighs.
The mournful captive ſpreads her hands in vain, [chain;
Her hands that rankle with the ſervile
Till

* *Joſaphat.* † *Eliſha.* ‡ *Jotham.* § *Hezekiah.* ‖ *Sennacharib.*

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Till he, * great chief! in heav'ns appointed time, [clime.
Leads back her children to their native
Fair liberty revives with all her joys,
And bids her envy'd walls securely rise.
And thou, great hallow'd dome, in ruin spread,
Again shalt lift sublime thy sacred head.
But ah! with weeping eyes, the antients view
A faint resemblance of the old in you.
No more th' effulgent glory of thy God
Speaks awful answers from the mystick cloud: [vine,
No more thine altars blaze with fire di-
And heav'n has left thy solitary shrine.
Yet, in thy courts, hereafter, shalt thou see
Presence immediate of the Deity,
The light himself reveal'd, the God confess'd in thee.
And now, at length, the fated term of years [the God appears.
The world's desire have brought, and lo!
The heav'nly babe the virgin mother bears,
And her fond looks confess the parents cares.
The pleasing burthen on her breast she lays,
Hangs o'er his charms, and with a smile surveys.
The infant smiles, to her fond bosom prest,
And wantons, sportive, on the mother's breast.
A radiant glory speaks him all divine,
And in the child the beams of Godhead shine.
But now, alas! far other views disclose
The blackest comprehensive scene of woes.
See where man's voluntary sacrifice
Bows his meek head, and God eternal dies!
Fix'd to the cross, his healing arms are bound, [wound.
While copious mercy streams from ev'ry
Mark the blood-drops that, life exhausting, roll, [soul!
And the strong pang that rends the stubborn
As all death's tortures, with severe delay,
Exult and riot in the noblest prey.
And canst thou, stupid man, those sorrows see, [thee?
Nor share the anguish which he bears for
Thy sin, for which his sacred flesh is torn,
Points ev'ry nail, and sharpens ev'ry thorn.
Canst thou?—— while nature smarts in ev'ry wound, [ground.
And each pang cleaves the sympathetick
Lo! the blank sun, his chariot backward driven,
Blots out the day, and perishes from heav'n!
Earth, trembling from her entrails, bears a part, [heart.
And the rent rock upbraids man's stubborn
The yawning grave reveals his gloomy reign,
And the cold, clay-clad dead start into life again.
And thou, O tomb, once more shalt wide display
Thy satiate jaws, and give up all thy prey.
Thou, groaning earth, shalt heave, absorpt in flame,
As the last pangs convulse thy lab'ring frame;
When the same God unshrouded thou shalt see,
Wrapt in full blaze of pow'r and majesty,
Ride on the clouds, whilst as his chariot flies,
The bright effusion streams thro' all the skies.
Then shall the proud dissolving mountains glow,
And yielding rocks in fiery rivers flow:
The molten deluge round the globe shall roar,
And all man's arts and labour be no more.
Then shall the splendors of th' enliven'd glass
Sink undistinguish'd in the burning mass.
And oh! till earth, and seas, and heav'n decay,
Ne'er may that fair creation fade away;
May winds and storms those beauteous colours spare,
Still may they bloom as permanent as fair,
All the vain rage of wasting time repel,
And his Tribunal see, whose Cross they paint so well.

To the Memory of the Rev. Dr. Richard Rigby, *of* Andover, *who died suddenly*, Nov. 21, 1749.

A Line the poet gives to Rigby's herse;
If goodness claims, Rigby demands a verse: [the rod;
Kind, humble, courteous, patient to
He lov'd his neighbour; lov'd, and fear'd his God. [more,
The hasty thought I snatch, nor time will
The friend, the saint, and teacher to deplore, [mourn,
My loss, not his, with sighs submiss I
Nor selfish wish the happy saint's return,
His sufferings here were weigh'd, nor shall thy death [breath.
Be more than ceasing of thy mortal
Thy master calls, ripe for thy master's joy,
Where love, and bliss, the friendly mind employ. [man can say,
Speak ye, who knew him best, what
That Rigby could the distant friend betray?
No scandal e'er defil'd his purer tongue;
He breath'd but love, and love compos'd his song. [lovely charms,
Pleas'd when he dwelt on friendship's
Or held his friend in his transported arms;
The gen'rous action swell'd his social breast,
The bad forgot, or silent overpast.
Humane his soul, and free from hell-born strife,
Benevolent, he past an useful life.

No

* *Zerubabel.* † *His sufferings from the stone, and from his being cut for it.*

No zeal tumultuous did his mind deform,
Nor in his boſom rag'd the fiery ſtorm;
For truth he try'd, enquir'd, and careful thought;
Yet own'd his brother, tho' he different fought;
Who right! he left to that deciſive day,
When truth's bright beams ſhall ſhine without allay.
The Deity, he knew, the man approves,
Whoſe contrite ſpirit fears, obeys, and loves.
Say, how his ſoul abhorr'd the cruel part,
To drive his brother from his church, and heart.
Nor ſway'd by notions, nor to ſchemes contin'd,
His breaſt was open to the honeſt mind.
Who Chriſt obey'd, he did the chriſtian call;
Chriſt's laws, the rule, by which we ſtand, grace
or fall.
Thus love, peace, joy, with a diſtinguiſh'd
Shone thro' the features of his friendly face.
How near approaches to a life divine,
The man, in whom the peaceful virtues throng
ſhine?
Trace him to church! Say how th'awaken'd
On his inſtructive words attentive hung?
He rous'd the ſinner, calm'd the mourner's breaſt;
The guilty taught their follies to deteſt:
The pious rais'd above terreſtrial woe,
Warm'd with the views, which from religion flow.
Such the lov'd man! May we like him be wiſe,
Purſue his virtuous ſteps, and with him reach the prize.

An ODE *to* SOLITUDE.

HASTE, O ambitious ſoul, make haſte,
Prepare for thy eternal good,
And take thy everlaſting reſt
In ſolitude.

Tarry not then, if thoud'ſt prevent
The cares by which thou art purſu'd
Fly from the world, and know content
In ſolitude.

No love torments thee with diſdain,
Thou ne'er canſt be by fraud ſubdu'd,
Thou know'ſt no loſſes, feel'ſt no pain
In ſolitude.

So pleaſant is the ſhady vale view'd,
Where nought but thy own ſhadow's
Thy thoughts thou may'ſt to groves reveal
In ſolitude.

There thou may'ſt take thy unſeen flight
To hear the gentle murmuring flood,
Or range beyond the ſhades of night,
Bleſs'd ſolitude.

In Anſwer to ſome ungenerous Verſes lately inſerted in an Evening Paper, againſt a great and worthy Character.

WHEN Rome no more her antient fame cou'd boaſt,
Her trophies ſullied, and her glory loſt;
Saw faithleſs ſons her deareſt rights invade,
Freedom inſulted, and the laws betray'd;
Saw o'er her head diſplay'd the threatning ſword,
And young Octavius act the haughty lord,
While mercenary bards aſſiſt his ſway,
Swarm o'er the land, and on their country prey;
Saw abject hands in government employ'd,
Honours by them, and them alone, enjoy'd;
Outcaſts of either party cloſely join'd,
And power and places to themſelves confin'd;
Virtue and worth ſhut out by cringing art,
And Roman ſpirit warm no Roman heart—
Indignant from this ſcene, lo! Tully flies,—
Tully the learn'd, the eloquent, the wiſe!—
He flies—unable to aſſiſt the ſtate,
And finds at Tuſculum a mild retreat.
So Britain's Tully, long his country's pride,
All other means to aid it now deny'd,
Retires far diſtant; and his only care
Another P——y, like himſelf, to rear.

An Account of the Tin Mines *in* Cornwall *.

HOW long the tin-mines in this county have been diſcovered, is uncertain; but it appears from Diodorus Siculus, and Timæus, that the Britons wrought in them; the Romans likewiſe found their account in them, but the Saxons ſeem to have neglected them, nor was any great profit made of them till Richard, brother of king Henry III. being made earl of Cornwall, gave encouragement to the tinners by his countenance and contributions, whereby he not only raiſed to himſelf vaſt revenues, but gave the inhabitants a clearer inſight into the profits which might be made of them. After his deceaſe, the tinners were regulated in ſuch a manner as much contributed to encourage the adventurers, the ſtannary laws being ratified under the ſeal of his ſon earl Edmund. Afterwards king Edward III. confirmed and even enlarged their privileges, dividing the body of tinners into 4 parts, denominated from the places where the tin is wrought. He conſtituted one general warden, or overſeer, of all the reſt, who is made both in cauſes of law and equity their ſupreme judge, from whom no appeal lies but to the king and council: He hath a power to appoint under him a ſub-warden over every company, who ſhould, every 3 weeks, in their reſpective juriſdiction, determine all controverſies between the tinners themſelves, or foreigners, in matters relating to their trade and dealings; but from theſe, an appeal lies to the lord warden, before it can be removed to the king: Theſe are called ſtannary courts and judgments; the manner of trial ordinarily conſiſteth in a verdict of a jury of ſix tinners, according to which the warden, or his deputy, pronounces judgment; but in matters of great importance,

* *See a beautiful and correct* MAP *of this county in our* Magazine *for* October *laſt.*

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tance, the lord, or his deputy, uſes to impannel a jury of 24 men, principal tinners, ſix out of every quarter, returned by the mayors of the 4 ſtannary towns, and their verdict obliges the whole body. The jail for offenders, in ſtannary cauſes, is kept at Leſtwithiel, and the office is annexed to the comptrollerſhip, and the pillory ſometimes made their puniſhment, as a terror to others.

The tin is made of little black ſtones, lying upon the ſurface of the earth, which they call ſhoad, becauſe they imagine it to be ſhot from the main load or body of the mine: Where the tinners find theſe ſtones, they go to work; if upon hilly ground, the miners ſink ſhafts, or pits, ſometimes to a vaſt depth, to come at the mine: If the ſhoad is diſcovered in low grounds, they carry on a ſtream work, or drift, till they meet with the bed: When the ore is brought above ground in the ſtone, it is broke with hammers, and then carried to the ſtamping mills, which makes it ready for the crazing mill, where it is bruis'd to powder. After it is waſhed, and cleared from earth, &c. it is melted at the blowing houſes into pigs of 3 and 400 weight, with the owner's name upon them. The white is of a finer nature than the black, and the value is ſet upon it at the coining houſe, where it is taſted, or tried, to know what price it deſerves. In Q. Elizabeth's reign, Sir Francis Godolphin employed 300 men in his own works, and paid 1000l. yearly, to the cuſtoms. Before the end of the ſaid reign, this trade was ſo much increaſed, chiefly by the ſkill and unwearied application of Sir Francis, that the duty ariſing from tin alone in this county, amounted to 10,000l. per annum.

In the beds of tin is found another ore, called mundick, which is thought to nouriſh tin, and for many ages was looked upon to be of no other uſe. However in Q. Elizabeth's time, a laudable curioſity prompted ſome private perſon to examine into the nature of it, but by ſome accident or another, the deſign miſcarried, and the mundick was thrown to ſhull, that is, thrown into the old pits, with other rubbiſh, till about 50 years ſince Sir Gilbert Clark began to work upon the mundick again; others following his example, have, by degrees, brought the work to bear, and the copper extracted from this ore, which was once thought uſeleſs, now brings in 120,000l. and is equal in goodneſs to the beſt Swediſh copper, yielding a proportionable quantity of Lapis Calaminaris for making braſs. It is computed, that this manufacture alone employs above 100,000 men; and inſtead of importing yearly copper and braſs, to the amount of near 100,000l. we now export as much, if not more.

DEATHS *in* December.

Dec. 1. REV. Dr. Rigby, miniſter of a diſſenting congregation at Andover. (See p. 610.)

2. Mrs. Suſannah Juett, at Greenwich, aged 112.

8. John Haſſel, Eſq; counſellor at law.

Sir John Cope, of Hanwell in Oxfordſhire, Bart. ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, now Sir Monnoux Cope, Bart.

Edward Partherick, Eſq; high-bailiff of the Iſle of Ely.

10. Edward Willis, Eſq; at the Charterhouſe, aged 101, who had been page of the back-ſtairs to K. William and Q. Anne.

13. Rt. Hon. John Adamſon, Eſq; lord mayor of Dublin.

16. Rt. Hon. William Fortiſcue, Eſq; maſter of the rolls, and one of his majeſty's moſt Hon. privy-council.

Mr. Johnſon, ſecretary to the Rt. Hon. the lord chief juſtice Willes.

The lady of John Wade, Eſq; at Shelton-Hall, near Cheſham in Bucks.

18. Andrew Percival, Eſq; agent to ſeveral regiments on the Engliſh and Iriſh eſtabliſhment.

19. Tobias Lloyd, Eſq; one of the directors of the mines in Cornwall.

Sir Thomas Lee, Bart. brother to Sir William Lee, Knt. chief juſtice of England.

22. Richard Shuttleworth, Eſq; knight of the ſhire for Lancaſhire, which he repreſented in 11 parliaments, and was one of the oldeſt members in the houſe.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Richard Smallbroke, lord biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, in the 77th year of his age.

24. Rt. Hon. John Lindſey, earl of Crawford and Lindſey, and viſcount Kilberney in Scotland, lieutenant-general of his majeſty's forces, and colonel of a regiment: He ſignaliz'd himſelf in the ſeveral wars in Europe, from 1734 to the late peace; as, under prince Eugene on the Rhine, general Munich on the Neiſter, againſt the Turks and Tartars, and with the grand duke of Tuſcany, and general Wallis, in Turkey, where, at the battle of Krotſka, in 1739, he received a wound, which, after opening 29 times, with exceſſive pain, occaſion'd his death. He join'd the Britiſh army on the continent, and diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in all the late campaigns in Germany and Flanders, as alſo in Scotland, where he conducted the Heſſians in the late rebellion.

Sir Charles Nichols, Bart. at Brackley in Northamptonſhire.

Mr. Mark Cateſby, F. R. S. aged 70, author of the Natural Hiſtory of Carolina and the Bahama iſlands. (See p. 516.)

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

EDWARD Townſhend, M. A. made a canon or prebendary of Weſtminſter.

—Mr.

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—Mr. Moſs, made archdeacon of Colcheſter.—Thomas Hurden, M. A. made a prebendary in York cathedral.—Mr. Tucker, preſented to the rectory of St. Stephen's in Briſtol.—Mr. George Malden, to the rectory of Felthorp, and vicarage of Felmingham in Norfolk.—Mr. Newcomen, to the rectory of Lainden in Eſſex.—Mr. Anthony Carr, to the rectory of Teſterton in Norfolk.—Mr. Thomas Chapman, to the rectory of Kirby Overblowes, in Yorkſhire.—Mr. Richard Preſton, to the vicarage of Caton, in Warwickſhire.—Mr. James Carter, to the rectory of Bethfield, in Suſſex.—Mr. Mence, to the rectory of St. Pancras, in Middleſex.—Mr. Thomas Herring, to the rectory of Culleſdon, in Surrey.—John Copſon M. A. to the living of St. Paul's, in Malmeſbury, Wilts.—Mr. Mapletoft, appointed chaplain to the Engliſh factory at Bengal.—Mr. Eaton, preſented to the living of St. John's in Worceſter.—Mr. Cookſon, choſen lecturer of St. Matthew's, Bethnal Green.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military

JOHN Myddleton, Eſq; of Chirk-Caſtle, made ſteward of his majeſty's manors of Brumfield and Yale, in the room of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, deceaſed.—Col. Powlett, made groom of the bedchamber to the prince of Wales.—Iſaac Strutt, Eſq; made deputy clerk of his royal highneſs's privy council.—Lieut. Cornith, made captain of the Antelope.—John Read, Eſq; clerk aſſiſtant of the houſe of commons, made clerk of the committee of privileges and elections.—Mr. Robert Panton, late chief engineer of Tilbury fort, made ſurveyor of the forts at Southampton and the Iſle of Wight.—James Banks, Gent. made his majeſty's conſul at Carthagena in Spain.—Sir Thomas Robinſon, Knt. of the Bath, made keeper of the great wardrobe, in the room of the late duke of Montague.—Andrew Stone, Eſq; made a commiſſioner of trade and plantations, in the room of Sir Thomas Robinſon.—Thomas Sharpe, Gent. made keeper of his majeſty's council chamber.—Capt. Wilſon, made lieut. col. of Holmes's reg. of foot.—William Whiteford, Eſq; capt. in Rich's dragoons.—Earl of Loudoun, col. of the Scots-Greys, in the room of the late earl of Crawford.

Perſons declar'd BANKRUPTS *in* Nov. *and* Dec.

EDWARD Seddon, late of Greenwich, brewer.—Talbot Hackney, of Hampton-Court, innholder.—John Smith, late of Stead-Hill, in Yorkſhire, dealer. John Whapham, of Martin, in Surrey, Whitſter.—John Spencer, of the pariſh of St. Pancras, in Middleſex, victualler.—John Norwood, of the pariſh of St. Paul Covent-Garden, pawnbroker.—James Scott, late of the iſland of Jamaica, but now of Bury-ſtreet St. James's, merchant, and dealer.—Richard Townley, late of Manchester, chapman.—George Stovin, of Crowle, in Lincolnſhire, ſhopkeeper.—Euſtace Peacock, of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, merchant.—John Davis, late of Finch-lane, cook and victualler.—Richard Lutwyche, of Birmingham, grocer.—Edward Burrows, of Liverpool, merchant and ſtockener.—Thomas Stoke, of Black Fryars, coal merchant.—Vincent Underwood, of Dover, brewer and ſail-cloth maker.—Alexander Harrow, late of Portſmouth, now of London, ſhopkeeper.—Jane Burdett, of Wheſtone, widow, and chapwoman.—William Stevens, late of Sittingborne, in Kent, millwright and paper-maker.—William Herbert and William Eyton, of Threadneedle-ſtreet, inſurance brokers and partners.—Thomas Hodges, late of Turnham-Green, Middleſex, vintner.—William Pitcairne, of St. Martin's in the Fields, taylor.—Henry Ruſſel, late of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, woollen draper.—Vincent Underwood and John Dykes, now or late of Dover, ſail-cloth-makers.—Thomas Hally, late of Charing-Croſs, watch-maker.—James Stenhouſe, of Drury-Lane, linen-draper.—Richard Holland, of Liverpool, woollen-draper and merchant.—Nathaniel Edmonds, of Burr-ſtreet, near St. Katharine's, vintner.—Michael Hatton, of Pater-noſter-row, merchant.—John Garway, of Worceſter, merchant and ſail cloth-maker.—J. Martin, of Newbury, Berks, bargemaſter.—Barton Miles, of Portſmouth, victualler and inn-holder.—Zachariah Murthwait, now or late of Darlington, in the county of Durham, carrier and dealer.—John Grave, of Liverpool, ſadler.

A General Bill of all the Chriſtnings and Burials from Dec. 13, 1748, *to* Dec. 12, 1749.

Chriſtened	Males 7288		14260
	Females 6972		
Buried	Males 12663		25516
	Females 12853		
Increaſed in the burials this year			3647.
Died under 2 years of age			8504
Between 2	and 5		2028
5	10		794
10	20		719
20	30		2291
30	40		2755
40	50		2855
50	60		2113
60	70		1691
70	80		1155
80	90		513
90	100		63

A hundred 1. A hundred and one 2. A hundred and two 1. A hundred and four 3. A hundred and five 3. A hundred and ſix 1. A hundred and twelve 1.

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